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# THE TRIBES AND CUSTOMS

OF

# HY-MANY,

COMMONLY CALLED

# O'KELLY'S COUNTRY.

NOW FIRST PUBLISHED

FROM THE BOOK OF LECAN, A MANUSCRIPT IN THE LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY;

WITH A TRANSLATION AND NOTES,

AND A MAP OF HY-MANY,

By JOHN O'DONOVAN.

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# INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

THE following account of the families and customs of Hy-Many is printed from the Book of Lecan, fol. 90 to 92, exactly as it stands in the original, excepting only that the contractions are not retained, and such grammatical marks are introduced as were deemed necessary to render the language intelligible to an Irish scholar not familiar with MS. abbreviations. The Book of Lecan was compiled from various other MSS. for Gilla Iosa More Mac Firbis, chief historian of the O'Dowds of Tireragh, in the county of Sligo, about the year 1418; but the work has been already so well described by O'Reilly, in his Irish Writers (vol. i. of the Transactions of the Iberno-Celtic Society), that it is not necessary to give any detailed description of it in this place.

Whether the tract on the customs of Hy-Many was originally composed at the period of the compilation of the Book of Lecan, or transcribed from an older MS., we are not at present able to decide satisfactorily, as no other copy of it has been discovered, but it is highly probable that it was transcribed, and perhaps abridged, from some MS. belonging to the territory of Hy-Many. The Book of Hy-Many, supposed to contain various tracts relating to the territory, is still in existence, and is believed to be in the possession of a private collector in England; it is, however, inaccessible to the Editor, who

is therefore unable to say, whether the tract, now for the first time printed, is to be found in that MS. or not; but if we may judge from the account of its contents published by O'Reilly (*ubi supra*. p. 122), we should be led to conclude that the book of Hy-Many does not contain this tract, and hence it may fairly be doubted whether a second copy of it is now extant. The Rev. Patrick Mac Loughlin, in his abstract of the Book of Lecan, states, that this is the most curious tract in that volume.

As none of our writers has yet described the boundaries of the famous territory of Hy-Many, or given any detailed account of its history, it will be necessary here to point out its limits, and to give a brief outline of the principal historical events with which it is connected.

Denis H. Kelly, Esq. of Castle Kelly, has kindly sent the Editor the following account of the extent of Hy-Many, which is worth preserving, though far from being perfect:

"Between the reigns of Colla Uais, 130th monarch of Ireland, A. D. 327, and that of Coelbad, 132nd monarch, A. D. 357, Maine the Great, the son of Imchad, and grandson of Donald, who was the son of Achy Ferdaghiall, obtained Imania in the south of Connaught and county of Galway, which his posterity greatly enlarged and extended beyond the river Suck to the Shannon, through the county of Roscommon. This territory of Imania was variously called Hymanny, Imanny, Ithmania, Mainech, Ivemaine, Hymaine, Omaine, Omanny, or Uimaine, and appears from various authorities to have consisted of the southern part of what is now called the county of Roscommon, and the northern part of the county of Galway. What its exact extent was cannot now be positively ascertained: but from the various family estates at present belonging, and those which are well known formerly to have belonged, to persons of the name of Kelly or O'Kelly, in that particular part of the kingdom, as well as from the different old castles which popular tradition and historical records point out as having been built by, or in the possession of the O'Kellys, there is good reason to suppose that it extended over the barony of Athlone, in the county of Roscommon, and the baronies of Ballymoe, Tiaquin, Killian, and Kilconnell,

Kilconnell, in the county of Galway; and this conjecture is strengthened by an old pedigree in the possession of the Rev. A. Kelly, of Castle Kelly, the present head of the name, compiled by that learned antiquarian, Charles O'Conor, Esq., of Belanagare, which, in its account of the family, between the years 1393 and 1423, mentions the barony of Tiaquin, as the appanage of one younger son; the barony of Kilconnell, as that of another; the barony of Athlone, as that of a third; and the lands of Rahera, as that of a fourth, and which styles the eldest son by the second wife as Teige More of Cruffon, a name by which the peasantry still designate a large district in the county of Galway, long celebrated for its coarse linen manufacture, containing the barony of Killian and a large part of Ballymoe.

"Among the castles built by the O'Kellys, and which are all situated in this district, are those of Moate, near Roscommon; Galy, on the borders of the Shannon, near Knockcroghery; Athleague, Corbeg, and Skryne, in the county Roscommon, and Garbally, Aughrim, Monivea, Gallagh, Mullaghmore, Moylough, and Aghrane, now Castle Kelly, in the county of Galway. The Abbey of Kilconnell was also reconstructed by William O'Kelly, and Knockmoy, Clonmacnoise, and Clontuskert, experienced the liberality of the chiefs of Hymaine. Sir Richard Cox, in his explanatory index to his History of Ireland, has the word 'Imanya;' to which is added as explanation, 'O'Kelly's country, in the counties of Galway and Roscommon; the O'Kellys were kings of this country.' In Ware's Antiquities, Hymaine is mentioned as 'a territory in the county of Galway, bordering on the county of Roscommon, and at times extended by conquest into it, usually called Maineeh, the O'Daly's country and the O'Kellys.' In the *Pacata Hibernia*, we find 'that the parliament army retreating from Munster, passed vaguely through the county of Galway, until they came to the Kellys' country, where they were fought withal by Sir Thomas Burke, the Earl of Clanricarde's brother and Sir Thomas Maltby, who were more in number than the rebels;' and Camden, in his Brittannia, treating of the county of Roscommon, mentions: 'More southward lies Athlone, the barony of the O'Kellys.' From these authorities the above conjecture assumes considerable probability, and Hymaine appears entitled to a respectable situation among the petty sovereignties of Ireland.

"Hy-Maine signifies Maine's territory; Hy or I being the plural of Ua or O, a grandson, and is frequently prefixed to the name of any remarkable pro-

genitor of a family, as well to particularize the family as the lands they possess. In a note to the word O'Kelly, in the Memoirs of Charles O'Conor, Esq., of Belanagare, are the following words: 'Antiquissima hæc familia originem ducit ab Imchado Regulo Iathmainiæ, cujus posteri ab ipsius pronepote Maino magno assumpserunt nomen Iathmainiæ seu Hymainy, quod prædia Mainiæ significat, atque ab eo descendentes usque ad Thaddæum de Tailtionn, cujus tempore Angli invaserunt Hiberniam, Iathmainiæ Reguli nuncupati sunt, et multa habuerunt privilegia a regibus Connaciæ. Possidebant tertiam partem omnium prædarum et naufragiorum, necnon fodinarum auri et argenti et mettallorum, pluraque alia quæ in antiquis Chronicis nominantur.' O'Halloran, in his Introduction to the History and Antiquities of Ireland, says, 'the M'Dermotts were hereditary marshalls to the kings of Connaught, and the O'Kellys hereditary treasurers;' and in the commencement of the pedigree now in the possession of the Rev. A. Kelly, compiled by Charles O'Conor, Esq. of Belanagare, it is stated: 'The illustrious family of Hymanny, who, since the reception of surnames in the eleventh century, took the name of O'Kelly, had a territory in Connaught of about 200 square miles, extending through the county of Galway, and the southern part of Roscommon, as far as the river Shannon.'"

But fortunately we are not left to guess at the extent of this ancient territory, for its exact boundaries are given in a vellum MS. preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin (H. 3. 18. p. 412). And as this short but important document appears to have been unknown to all our writers, and has never been published, I shall transcribe it, word for word as it stands in the original, dispensing with the contractions as usual. It will show that Hy-Many originally extended from Clontuskert, near Lanesborough, in the county of Roscommon, southwards, to the boundary of Thomond or the county of Clare, and from Athlone, westwards, to Seefin and Athenry, in the present county of Galway.

"Cpıoċaıpeċt O Maıne.

"Seċt tpıċa, peċt tuaṫa, peċt m-baıle, peċt leaṫ-ḃaıle. O Cluaın tuaıpcept

"*Boundaries of Hy-Many.*

"*It contains* seven cantreds, seven tuathas, seven townlands, seven half townlands. *Its*

na Sinna co h-Aireanaċ; ó Aireanaċ co Rinn duin; ó Rinn dúin co Rinn cleatchair; ó Rinn cleatchair co Aṫ Luain; ó Aṫ Luain co Snáṁ dá én; ó Snaṁ dá én co Aṫ Croċa; ó Aṫ Croċa co Lusṁaġ; ó Lusṁaġ co Deirgdeirc; ó Deirgdeirc co Grein; ó Grein co Suidhe Finn; ó Suidhe Finn co Aṫ na-riaġ; ó Aṫ na riaġ co Umnaiġ; ó Um-

*Its boundary extends* from Cluain tuaiscert[a] na Sinna to Aireanach[b]; from Aireanach to Rinn Duin[c]; from Rinn Duin to Rinn Cleathchair[d]; from Rinn Cleathchair to Ath-Luain[e]; from Ath-Luain to Snamh da en[f]; from Snamh da en to Ath Crocha[g]; from Ath Crocha to Lusmagh[h]; from Lusmagh to Deirgdeirc[i]; from Deirgdeirc to Grian[j]; from Grian to Suidhe Finn; from Suidhe

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[a] *Cluain tuaiscert*, now Clontuskert Abbey, near Lanesborough, in the county of Roscommon. In more recent times this was a part of Cinel Dobhtha, or O'Hanly's country.

[b] *Aireanach*, now Erinagh, near Clontuskert.—See Map.

[c] *Rinn Duin*, now St. John's, or Randown on the Shannon, barony of Athlone.

[d] *Rinn Cleathchair* was the ancient name of a very remarkable point of land running into Lough Ree, in the parish of Kiltoom, barony of Athlone, and county Roscommon. It is now popularly called Yew Point.

[e] *Ath Luain*, now Anglicised Athlone, a well known town on the Shannon.

[f] *Snamh da en*, called in the Book of Armagh, *vadum duorum avium*, was the ancient name of that part of the Shannon lying between Clonmacnoise, in the King's county, and Clonburren, in the county of Roscommon.—See Buile Shuibhne, and MS. in Trinity College Library, H. 2. 16. p. 871.

[g] *Ath Crocha*, which is mentioned in the Annals of the Four Masters, at the year 1547, as a ford on the Shannon, was the ancient name of a ford on that river at the place now called Shannon Harbour.

[h] *Lusmagh* is so called at this day, and is the name of a parish in the barony of Garrycastle and King's county, which, though lying on the east side of the Shannon, is still a part of the diocese of Clonfert. It appears also from an inquisition taken at Galway, on the 11th of August, 1607, before Sir Anthony St. Leger, Knight, Master of the Rolls, that this parish was then considered a part of the county of Galway.

[i] *Deirgdeirc*, generally called Loch Deirgdheirc, in the best Irish authorities; it is now called Lough Derg, and sometimes Lough Dergart, and is a large and beautiful lake formed by an expansion of the Shannon, between Portumna and Killaloe.

[j] *Grian* is the name of a river which rises on the confines of the counties of Clare and Galway, and falls into Lough Greine, in the parish of Feakle, barony of

naig co Aṫ in saluin; ó Aṫ in saluin co Tir Mic Trénа; o sin co h-Escir alaing; o ṫa sin co h-Aṫ Moġa; o ṫa sin co Siḋ Neannta; o ṫa sin co teit 'sa Sinainn arís."

Suidhe Finn[k] to Ath na riogh[l]; from Ath na riogh to Umnaigh[m]; from Umnaigh to Ath an saluin[n]; from Ath an saluin to Tir Mhic Trena[o]; from thence to Escir Alaing[p]; from thence to Ath Mogha[q]; from thence to Sidh Neannta[r]; and thence to the Shannon again."

The same boundaries are given in a short poem preserved in another vellum MS. in the Library of Trinity College: but as this poem gives only one additional name, viz. Magh Muaidh, which is the plain near Knockmoy Abbey, it is not inserted here, to avoid the unnecessary repetition of what has been already given in prose.

The most conspicuous of the same boundaries are also mentioned in a MS. poem in the same library, addressed to William, son of Donogh,

Upper Tullagh, and county of Clare, whence it issues, and flowing in a S. E. direction, passes through Lough O'Grady, and through the village of Scarriff, and disembogues itself into an arm of Lough Derg, near the old church of Moynoe.

[k] *Suidhe Finn* is the name of an old castle and ancient earthen mound in the parish of Killogilleen, barony of Dunkellin, and county of Galway.

[l] *Ath na Riogh*, i. e. *the ford of the kings*, now Athenry, an ancient walled town in the county of Galway, eleven miles east of the town of Galway.

[m] *Umnaigh*, now Uman, a townland in the parish of Killererin, in the barony of Clare, and near the confines of the barony of Tiaquin.

[n] *Ath an saluin*, a ford on a stream in the parish of Killererin, near Tuam.

[o] *Tir mhic Trena*. This name is now forgotten.

[p] *Eiscir Alaing*, now Esker, an old church in the eastern portion of the parish of Tuam, which belongs to the barony of Ballymoe.

[q] *Ath Mogha*, now always called *Beal Atha Mogha* in Irish, and Anglicised Ballymoe: it is the name of a small village on the river Suck, giving name to the barony of Ballimoe, in the N. E. of the county of Galway, adjoining the counties of Mayo and Roscommon.

[r] *Sidh Neannta*, now Fairymount, in the parish of Kilgefin, barony of South Ballintober and county of Roscommon. See the Map prefixed to this tract. This is a very famous locality in ancient Irish history and romance.

nogh, who was son of Conor O'Kelly, on the occasion of his having invited all the poets, minstrels, and other professors of art in Ireland, to his house, in the year 1457.* In this poem it is stated, that William, the son of Duvessa (his mother), had got possession of the entire territory of Hy-Many, extending, according to its well known boundaries, from Grian to Caraidh. That he recovered such parts of the principality of his ancestors as had been wrested from them by adventurers, and that he even took possession of some portions of the territories of his neighbours; that the three celebrated fords called Ath na riogh[s], Ath Luain[t], and Ath-liag[u], were included in his principality, and that his lands were bounded by the great lakes of Loch Righ, and Loch Dergdherc; and also that the great plain of Maonmhagh [Moinmoy], the ancient patrimony of the Clanna Moirne, which had been in the occupation of strangers till William grew up, was again restored to the Hy-Many, and divided among their septs.

It is also stated in a poem addressed to Eoghan O'Madden, chief of Sil Anmchadha, contained in a fragment of the Book of Hy-Many, preserved in the Library of Trinity College (H. 2. 7. p. 190), that Uaran, now Oran, in the county of Roscommon, Lusmagh in the now King's county, and even Lough Greine, now in the north of the county of Clare, were a part of Hy-Many; and it is stated in a second poem, preserved in the same MS., addressed to the same chieftain, that Hy-Many extended from Grian to Caraidh, and included Dun Imghain, now Dunamon, Inis Clothrann in Lough Ree, and Inis Cealltra in Lough Dergdherc.

To give any thing like the history of Hy-Many would far exceed the

[s] *Ath na riogh*, i. e. ford of the kings, now Athenry.—See note [l].

[t] *Ath Luain*, i. e. the ford of Luan (a man's name, formerly common in Ireland), now Athlone.—See note [e].

[u] *Ath-liag*, the ford of the stones, now Beal atha liag, Ballyleague, or Lanesborough, a small village on the Shannon, not Athleague, on the river Suck, as might be supposed.

the limits which the Editor intends for this preface, and the reader must rest satisfied with a brief account of the first formation of the principality by Maine Mor, the ancestor of all the Hy-Many, and a list of the successive chiefs from Maine Mor, as they are given in a poem addressed to Eoghan O'Madden, who died in 1347.

The most authentic and most circumstantial account of the first settlement of Maine Mor, ancestor of all the Hy-Maine, and his people, in this territory, is preserved in the Life of St. Grellan, the patron of this tribe, who flourished in the fifth century, a paper[v] copy of which is preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy. In this Life, it is stated, that this part of the province of Connaught was in the possession of the Firbolgs in the time of St. Patrick and St. Grellan, and that the latter was assigned a place called *Achadh Fionnabhrach*, by Duach Gallach, king of Connaught, where the saint built a church before Maine Mor arrived in Connaught. I shall present the reader with the whole account of the settlement of Maine and his people in this district, as contained in this work. After giving a detailed account of the baptism of Eoghan Sriabh, the son of Duach Gallach, king of Connaught, and of a miracle performed by St. Grellan, the biographer proceeds as follows:

"Do berċar an baile reo, ma n-deapnaḋ an miorbuile ri ḋo, .i. Aċaḋ Fionnurach a ainm conuiġi rin, aġur Craoḃ Ġhreallain a ainm o rin a leiṫi, o'n craoiḃ ḟeilḃe ċucc Duaċ aġur Raoraicc

The place where this miracle was wrought, i. e. Achadh Fionnabhrach by name, was granted to St. Grellan, but it has been ever since called Craobh Greallain, i. e. the branch of Grellan, from the branch

[v] No vellum copy of this life is now in Dublin, but a very ancient copy of it is quoted by Duald Mac Firbis, in his Genealogical Book, in proof of the existence of the Firbolgs in the province of Connaught, after the period of the introduction of Christianity; and also by Gratianus Lucius in his Cambrensis Eversus, in proof of the fact which he thinks it establishes, namely, that the ancient Irish paid tithes.

do Ghreallan ann, agus ro ordnic cios do'n maicc̈leireac̈, .i. seac̈t m-bruit o gac̈ bainrioġain ; agus ar n-ordnucc̈aḋ na cana, do iarr coruiḋeac̈t Phadraicc fris in c̈ios c̈anaḋ sin do ; agus tuccaḋ iar sin.

branch which king Duach and St. Patrick presented to St. Grellan, in token of possession. And the king also ordered, that seven garments should be given from every chieftain's wife, as a tribute to the young cleric ; and when this tribute was ordained, St. Grellan asked the guarantee of St. Patrick for the payment of it, which was agreed to.

"Agus as a h-aiṫle sin do luiḋ Greallan a d-trian uac̈tarac̈ an c̈uiccid sin, go raiḃi acc siuḃal an tire, agus nir oirir a ṁeanma for inaḋ dar imgiḋ no go rainic Macc̈ Seinc̈eineoil, baile a raiḃi Cian d' Fearaiḃ Bolg, ri an tire, agus airiseas i g-ceand an erlaiṁ for an ionaḋ sin, .i. Cill Cluaine a ainm.

"After this St. Grellan proceeded to the upper third of that province, and continued to traverse the country ; but his attention was not fixed on any place over which he had passed, till he came to Magh Seincheineoil, of which Cian, who was of the Firbolgic race, was king, who waited on the saint at the place where he was then staying, since called Cill Cluaine[w].

"As i sin aimsir in ar iomraiḋedar aicme Colla da Chríoch teac̈t a h-Oirgiallaiḃ, agus as eaḋ a duḃradar : Is lionṁar ar laoc̈raiḋ, agus as áḋḃal ar n-oireac̈t, agus a ta ár n-aicme ar n-iomdugaḋ, agus ní ḃ-ḟuicc̈eam ionad a n-aon c̈uicceaḋ uile gan fás easccairdis ettruinn, oir ni maiṫ ḟuilngid na h-uaisle a g-cúṁgach; agus a dubradar, 'Feuc̈am cia an c̈uicceaḋ ina teirce daoine do'n Bhanba, agus ina lia d'Fhearaiḃ Bolcc, agus cuṁgaiḋiom or-

"It was at this period the race of Colla da Chrioch meditated to migrate from Oirghialla, and they said : 'Numerous are our heroes and great is our population, our tribe having multiplied, and we cannot all find room in any one province without quarrelling among ourselves, for nobles cannot well bear to be confined;' and they also said : 'Let us see which province of Banba is thinnest in population, and in which most Firbolgs remain ; and let us narrow it on them. The province of

[w] *Cill Cluaine.*—St. Grellan afterwards erected a church here, which became a parish church. It is now called in Irish by the same name, and correctly Anglicised Kilclooney. The ruins of the old church of this name stand on a remarkable *eiscir*, or low ridge, not far to the north west of the town of Ballinasloe, in the barony of Clonmacowen, in the east of the county of Galway.—See Map.

ra é. Ata cuigeaḋ Chonnaċt acc na h-Aiṫiġ Tuaṫaiḃ, aċt cios uaṫoiḃ ḋiar m-braṫair-ne, agus ionsaiġiom é.' agus as iad ro ċan an coṁráḋ so, .i. Máine Mor, o sloinntior na sluaicċ, agus Eochaiḋ Fear da ġiall, a aṫair, ag a raḃadar geill Ulaḋ agus Oirġiall a n-aoinṡeaċt.

"Do ġluaisiodar na glan-ṡluaiġ sin go h-obann, arraċta, 'na g-caṫa coirigṫe, co na d-taintiḃ agus tredaib, o Chloċar mac Daiṁin go Druim Clasaċ, rus a n-abarṫar Tir Maine, itir Loċ Ri agus Suca. Ro airgeadar an tír, agus ro ċuirsiod teaċta uaṫa go Cian, .i. tiġerna an tire, go Maġ Seinċineoil, agus ro innisiodar aicme Cholla dá Chrioċ do ḃeiṫh acc cuinge cíosa agus criċe fair; agus ro h-eaglaiġeaḋ Cian rus na h-iomráitiḃ sin. Ro ṫinoil a ṫrom ṡluaicċ, agus ro b'é a lion, .i. deiċ cet ar ṡiċit, ac a raibi scciaṫ, agus cloiḋeaṁ, agus caṫbarr, aṁail atbert an rann:

of Connaught is in the possession of these Attacots, excepting that they pay tribute to our relative, and let us attack it.' Those who held this conversation were Maine Mor, from whom the hosts *of Hy-many* are named, and Eochaidh Ferdaghiall, his father, who had the hostages of Ulidia and Oirghialla together.

"These fine hosts suddenly and heroically proceeded in well arranged battalions, with their flocks and herds, from Clochar Mac Daimhin[x] to Druim Clasach, which is called Tir-Many, *situated* between Loch Ri[y] and the *river* Suca [Suck]. They plundered the country, and despatched messengers to Cian, lord of the country, to Magh Seincheineoil, and they told him that the descendants of Colla da Chrioch had come to demand tribute and territory from him. And Cian was terrified by these sayings. He assembled his great forces, and their number was thirty hundred, who bore shield and sword and helmet, as the rann states:

"One

[x] *Clochar Mac Daimhin*, now the town of Clogher in the county of Tyrone.

[y] *Loch Ri*, generally called Loch Ribh, now Loch Ree, a celebrated lake formed by an expansion of the Shannon, between Athlone and Lanesborough. This description of Hy-Many is not correct, for there is more of that territory to the west of the river Suck, than between that river and Lough Ree. The MS. is here decidedly corrupt, for Druim Clasach, was never the name of the entire of Hy-Many, it being applied to a remarkable ridge in that territory. The original text most probably stood as follows: "O Chloċar mac n-Daiṁin go h-iad rus a n-abarṫar Druim Clasach i d-Tír Maine, itir Loch Ri ocus Suca," i. e. "from Clochar Mac Daimhin, to a place called Druim Clasach in Tir-Many, between Lough Ree and the Suck."—See Keating's History of Ireland (reign of Heremon), where Druim Clasach in Hy-Many is called one of the three most remarkable hills in Ireland.

" Aoin-ḟear as gaċ lios amaċ, as eaḋ
do ṫicceaḋ le Cian
a Macċ Seinċineoil, ní breucc, deiċ
céṫ ar triċad ceṫ sciaṫ.

" Agus ro b'e ḟad agus leaṫad an
ṁuiġe, .i. ó Dhun na riocċ go h-Aḃainn
Bairrċinn, agus o Aṫ n-fasdoicc go
h-Aṫ n-dearg-duin, re n-abarṫar Aṫ
an Chorrḋoire; agus nir ḟan Cian do'n
ruaṫar sin, no go rainic go h-iomurlar
Thire Maine, agus ro ṫinóilsiod an ḟea-
ḋan dob' uaisle díoḃ d'á n-ionnsaicċeaḋ
ann sin; agus do ṫaḃaċt do Greallan
sin, .i. sliocṫ Colla da Chrioċ do ḃeiṫ
is in guasaċt sin, agus ro ġluais go
tinniosnaċ dia d-teasarccain, agus as
ann ro oirisead ar dá ḟeaḋain, agus
ro ċoiscc a g-ceannḟairrcce, agus ro
ṡnaiḋm siṫ etorra, agus ro ordaicċ tri
n-aonṁuir o na h-uaislib a laiṁ Cein
fria ċoṁal sin. Agus Aṁalgaiḋ, mac
Maine Moir, as é fa h-uaisle do na
h-eitirib sin, agus tuccaḋ a laiṁ raċ-
taire Chein é. Agus graḋaigios bean an
raċtaire e, agus ar na aiṫne sin do'n
raċtaire líonas lonus agus miosais na
bráicche é, treas an mnaoi, agus téid
mar a raiḃi Cian, agus cuireas faoi
milleaḋ na m-braccaḋ gan ḟuireaċ a
n-aon oiḋċe. Agus do ḃí ionad coinne
ar na ṁáraċ acc Cian co n-a ṡoċraide
ar Macċ Seiṁni, .i. n-imiol Muiġe Sein-
ċineoil, re h-Echaiḋ agus re Maine,
agus re beccan do ṁaiṫiḃ a muintire;
agus ro ċumadar go raiḃi fleaḋ acc
Cian ina ċoṁair, agus ni h-eaḋ ro baoi
aċt feall; agus tarfas do Greallan

" One man out of every fort is what went
forth with Cian
In Magh Seincheineoil,—no falsehood,—
ten hundred and thirty hundred shields.

" And the length and breadth of the plain was from Dun na riogh to the river of Bairrchinn, and from Ath n-fasdoig to Ath dearg-duin, which is *now* called Ath an Chorrdhoire; and Cian delayed not on this occasion until he had reached the plain of Tir-Maine, and the noblest tribes among the race of Colla came to meet them there; and it was shown to St. Grellan how the race of Colla Da Chrioch were in this peril; and the saint came speedily to protect them, and he repressed both parties, and checked their animosity, and ratified a peace between them, and ordered that three times nine persons out of their nobility should be given into the hands of Cian, *as pledges* to observe this *peace*. Amhalgaidh, the son of Maine, was the noblest of these hostages, and he was delivered into the hands of Cian's lawgiver. And the wife of the lawgiver fell in love with him, which when the lawgiver had observed, he was filled with jealousy, and hatred of the prisoner, on account of the wife; and he went to where Cian was, and induced him to kill the hostages without delay in one night. On the day following, Cian and his forces had a conference at Magh Seimhni, on the confines of Magh Seincheineoil, with Eochaidh and Maine, and a few of the chiefs of their people; and it was pretended that Cian had a feast prepared for them, but he had not but treachery.

an coṁaiṛle ſin, oiṛ aſ é ſein do buḋ coṛ etoṛṛa, aguſ aſ é ionaḋ a ṛaiḃi Eoċaiḋ aguſ Maine a m-bun a m-ḃeaṛṛnaiċċ na n-aṛm a nuċt Maenmuiġe, ṛe n-abaṛṫaṛ an Seiſiḋ beacc.

Ot ċonaiṛc Gṛeallan o ḋoṛuſ a ṛecleſa na h-aṛmo con moṛ ſoċṛaiḋe ſin, ſiniḋ an da ḋóid do ċum an Duileaṁain, iaṛ n-a imḋeaṛccaḋ aṛ eagla a ſlánaiċċeaċta do ṁilleaḋ, aguſ ſuaiṛ a itġe ó Dia, guṛ boccaḋ an maġ moṛ ſin ſo ċoſaib Chéin co n-a ṁuinṫiṛ, go n-deaṛnaḋ cuthaiḋe aguſ cṛiaṫṛaċ de, guṛ ſluicceaḋ Cian co n-a ṁuinnṫiṛ tṛeſ na ſeaṛtaiḃ ſin: conaḋ Maġ liaċ ainm an ṁuiġe ſin, ó ḋoilgioſ na laoċṛaiḋe d'a n-dioġḃail do'n naoṁ-ċléiṛeaċ. Tainic Maine co n-a ṁuinnṫiṛṛ a bail a ṛaiḃ Gṛeallán, aguſ ṛo ċṛomadaṛ na cinn do, aguſ ṛo iniſ doiḃ maṛ do ſeallaḋ oṛṛa, aguſ maṛ do ſaeṛ Dia aguſ é ſéin iad aṛ luċt an ſill. Atbeṛt Gṛeallan ſṛiu; 'taḃṛuíḋ-ſi an tíṛ ſi, aguſ ſuaṫaíḋ an ſeall, aguſ biaiḋ mo ḃeannaċt-ſa accaiḃ, aguſ coiṁéadaiġ báṛ m-bṛaiṫṛioſ, aguſ oṛduiccíḋ mo ċáin aguſ mo ḋliġ ſéin dam-ſa ó nioḋ go bṛaṫ. Ḃeiṛ-ſi ſéin, baṛ Maine, an ḃṛeaṫ ḃuſ áil ḋuit. Ḃeṛad, baṛ eiſioṁ, aguſ atbeṛt Gṛeallan an aṫċumaiṛ ſi ſioſ.

chery. This design was made known to St. Grellan, who was the guarantee between them. At this time Eochaidh and Maine were at the foot of Bearnach na n-arm in Maenmagh, *now* called Seisidh beag.

"When St. Grellan had, from the door of his church, perceived these arms, and these great hosts, he raised his two hands to God, being apprehensive that his guarantee would be violated, and he obtained his request from God, for the great plain was softened and made a quagmire under the feet of Cian and his people, so that they were swallowed into the earth; and the place received the name of Magh Liach, i. e. the plain of sorrow, from the sorrow of the heroes, who were thus cut off by the holy cleric. Then Maine and his people came to where St. Grellan was, and bowed down their heads to him, and he told them how treachery had been designed for them, and how God and himself had saved them from those treacherous people[z]. St. Grellan then said to them, 'take possession of this territory, abominate treachery, and you shall have my blessing; observe brotherly love, and ordain my tribute and my own law for me from this day out for ever.' 'Pass thy own award,' said Maine, 'in whatever is pleasing to thee.' 'I will,' said St. Grellan, and he repeated these brief verses following: "Great

[z] *Treacherous people.*—It is to be lamented that no Firbolgic writer survived to relate the true account of this transaction, for every acute investigator of history will be apt to suspect that the treachery was on the side of the conquerors, the Clann Colla. But who would have had the courage to write this in the fourteenth century?

"Mor mo ċain ar cloinn Maine, ſgreaball gaċa h-aon b̈aile,
a raṫa b̈ioſ go ro-ġlan, réiḋ; ni cíoſ gan aḋb̈ar éiſéin.
Ceo ġin gaċa cloinne ḋaṁ, ḋá m-baiſ-ḋer liom do bunaḋ,
a cíoſ cugam aſ cioſ cruaiḋ, gaċ ceo arc iſ gac ceo uan.
Liom, go maḋ liaiti a n-eallaċ, o ċloinn Maine an ceo ẛearraċ,
tionnlaicio a cíoſ dom' cill, i n-ecc-maiſ criċe iſ ſearuinn.

Dal n-Druiṫne ni ḋliccim de, cioſ no ſreaccraḋa oile,
do cluintear go teano a n-dal; ni leam Muintir Maeilḟinnain.
Na Maineaċ o ſin amaċ, liom a g-cáin iſ a g-cab̈aċ,
Dínaid mo ċeall d-a coiṁde, liom a g-ceann ſa g-coiṁeircce.
A m-buaḋ ſa n-geaſa ſin, me do or-daiġ gan ainiṁ.
An ſeaḋ rab̈uid do mo reir, buaiḋ gaċ caṫa iſ a caṫreim.
Denuid na graḋa garcca, comairle mo ċoṁarba,
I meaſg Gaoiḋeal tuaiṫ iſ teaſ, iſ riar h-aoinḟir gan aiṁleaſ.
Taithaiḋ mo ċill creḋṁiġ, do ainic gaċ n-aineccid
na h-eurat a cain dam-ſa, do ġe-b̈ut mar ġeallam-ſa.
Mo b̈eannaċt ar an ſlioċt ſeang, ar ċloinn Maine na b̈-ſiṫċeall,
ni blaḋſideaſ ſor an ċloinn, aċt go roiſiot mo b̈aċall.

"Great is my tribute on the race of Mainè, a screaball [scruple] out of every townland,
Their successes shall be bright and easy; it is not a tribute acquired without cause.
The first born of every family to me, that are all baptized by me,
Their tribute *paid* to me is a severe tribute, every firstling pig and firstling lamb.
To me belongs—may their cattle thence be the more numerous;—from the race of Maine, the firstling foal,
Let them convey their tributes to my church, besides territory and land.
From Dal Druithne I am not entitled to tribute or other demands,
Their fame is much heard of; the Muinntir Maeilfinnain, belong not to me.
Of all the Hy-Many, these excepted, the tributes and rents are mine,
Let them protect my church for its God. Their chief and his subjects are mine.
Their success and injunctions it was I that ordained, without defect.
While they remain obedient to my will, they shall be victorious in every battle.
Let the warlike chiefs observe the advice of my successor,
And among the Gaels north and south, their's shall be the unerring director.
Frequent my sacred church which has protected each refugee,
Refuse not *to pay* your tribute to me, and you shall receive as I have promised.
My blessing on the agile race, the sons of Maine of chess-boards,
That race shall not be subdued, so as they carry my crozier.

*Let*

| | |
|---|---|
| Meiꞃcce caṫa na cloinne mo ḃacall | *Let* the battle standard of the race *be* my |
| ʒo ꝼiꞃ-ṫoicċe, | crozier of true value, |
| noċo n-eaꞇꝼaiꝺ caṫa a ʒ-cloḋ, beuꝺ | *And* battles will not overwhelm them, their |
| a ꞃaṫa ʒo ꞃó-ṁóꞃ. | successes shall be very great. |
| "Moꞃ," &c. | "Great," &c. |

It is also stated in a poem, addressed to the celebrated Eoghan O'Madden, chief of Sil-Anmchadha, written previously to the year 1347, that his ancestors came from Clochar mac n-Daimhin.

In a poem addressed to the same chieftain, a curious list of the chiefs of Hy-Many, of whom seven were his ancestors, is given; and though the list cannot be considered perfect, it is nevertheless valuable, as preserving the names of several chiefs of this territory not to be found in any other authority; without it nothing like an accurate series of the early chiefs of Hy-Many could now be given, as the Irish annals are imperfect.

1. Maine Mor, ancestor of all the Hy-Many, was chief of the territory for fifty years, after which he died a natural death.
2. Bresal, son of Maine, thirty years, when he died a natural death, which the poem states was surprising, as he had been much engaged in wars.
3. Fiachra Finn, the son of Bresal (No. 2), seventeen years, when he was treacherously slain by his brother Maine Mall. Fiachra Finn is styled in the poem, "a tower in conflict and battle." He is the ancestor of the O'Naghtens and O'Mullallys or Lallys.
4. Conall Cas-ciabhach, i. e. *of the curled tresses*, was prince of Hy-Maine, twenty-two years, when he was slain. He was brother of Fiachra Finn.
5. Dallan, who was also a brother of Fiachra Finn, was prince of Hy-Maine for eleven years, when he was mortally wounded and afterwards drowned.
6. Duach, the son of Dallan (No. 5), was prince of Hy-Many for sixteen years, when he was slain by Maine Macamh. He is called in the poem "a good man, and an impartial distributor of justice."
7. Lughaidh, the son of Dallan, and brother of Duach, was prince or chief ruler of Hy-Many for fourteen years, when he died a natural death.

8.

8. Feradhach, the son of Lughaidh, was prince of Hy-Many for twenty-four years, when he was slain by his successor.
9. Marcan was chief or prince of Hy-Maine for fifteen years, when he was slain by the sword as, the poem states, he had deserved.
10. Cairbre Crom[a], son of Feradhach, prince of Hy-Many nine years, when he was slain by his successor. He granted to St. Kieran seventeen townlands in Hy-Many.
11. Cairbre Mac Feachtaine, or Mac Feichine, the son of Feradhach (No. 8), was prince of Hy-Many for twenty-six years, when he was slain by Crimthann, after the former had slain his own brother, Cairbre Crom. He was father of Brenainn Dall, who died in the year 597, and of the celebrated Aedh Guairc, the relative of St. Rodanus of Lorrah, who is mentioned in the account of the cursing of Tara in the Annals of Clonmacnoise. He is the ancestor of the tribe called Cinel Fechin, who were seated in the barony of Leitrim, in the south of the county of Galway.

12.

[a] *Cairbre Crom.*—According to the Registry of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Duald Mac Firbis for Sir James Ware (MS. Brit. Mus.), this chief granted the following townlands to the Abbey of St. Kieran :

"Cairbre Crom, the son of Feriogach, mac Dallain, mac Bressal, mac Maine Mor, from whom the land of Tirmaine took its name, bestowed unto St. Kyran 17 townlands, and three *dunta*, which signifieth three houses, or else three hillocks or steep places of building, viz. Dunanoghta, 12 daies, Dun Beglaitt 12 daies, Dun meadhain 12 daies, and three townes in Sraigh Kiaran within the Gruan from Belalobhar to Rath Cattin, and half a towneland in Gortacharn, and half a towneland in Tuaim Carrighe, a quarter in Crosconaill, and 24 daies in the Grainsy, and 24 daies in Koyllbelatha, i. e. a quarter in them both, a quarter in Kill Tormoir, a quarter in Killorain, a quarter in Killmonolog, the quarter of Kill Goirill, the quarter of Killuir Mor, and the quarter of Killuir Beg, a quarter in Killupain; the town and lands of Killithain, the town and lands of Killosaigelain ; half a townland in Maoleach, half a towneland in Cluaincuill, a quarter in Killchuirin, and the parsonage of the same, and the quarter of Dundomnaill in Maghfinn, and a quarter in Tuaim Sruthra, a quarter in Disiort, the towne and lands of the Habart, a towneland in Tuaim Greiny, with the emoluments spirituall and temporall ; a quarter in Killtuma, and the portion proportionable to five ungaes or ounces of silver in Carnagh, that is, a quarter and a half in Cluain acha Leaga, viz. in Acha Obhair, and the Creagga, and in Killiarainn and townlands of Ruan."

12. Cormac, son of Cairbre Crom, was prince of Hy-Maine for twenty years, when he died a natural death. This chieftain is called a saint, and the patron of Cill Cormaic.
13. Eoghan Finn, the son of Cormac, was prince of Hy-Many for nineteen years, when he died a natural death. He is the ancestor of the Northern Hy-Maine or O'Kellys.
14. Eoghan Buac, the son of Cormac, and brother of Eoghan Finn, was prince of Hy-Many for nineteen years, when he also died a natural death. He is the ancestor of the Southern Hy-Many or O'Maddens.
15. Fichellach, the son of Dicholla, who was son of Eoghan Finn (No. 13), was prince of Hy-Many for twelve years, when he was slain by the army of Cobhthach, the son of Maelduin, who was son of Donnghallach, who was son of Anmchadh, who was son of Eoghan Buac (No. 14, *suprà*).
16. Cobhthach, son of Maelduin, was prince of Hy-Many for twenty years, when he was slain by Finnachta, son of Oilill, son of Innrachtach, son of Fichellach, son of Dluthach, son of Dicholla, son of Eoghan Finn.
17. Finnachta, son of Oilill, was prince of Hy-Maine for seventeen years, when he was treacherously slain by the son of Cobhthach.
18. Aeiril, or Oilell, the son of Aedh Finn, son of Anmchadh, son of Eogan Buac, was prince of Hy-Maine for fourteen years, when he fell in treachery by Ceallach, the ancestor after whom the O'Ceallaighs, or O'Kellys, have taken their surname.
19. Cellach, son of Finnachta, who was son of Oilill, who was son of Innrachtach, who was son of Fichellach, who was son of Dluthach, who was son of Dicholla, who was son of Eoghan Finn (No. 13, *suprà*), was chief of Hy-Many for eighteen years when he was slain.
20. Diarmaid, the son of Aedh, was prince of Hy-Many for forty years, when he died a natural death. He was one of the seven princes of Hy-Many who were of the O'Madden or Sil-Anmchadha line.
21. Tadhg, or Teige Mor O'Kelly, was prince of Hy-Many for thirteen years, when he fell in the battle of Clontarf, fighting on the side of Brian Boru, monarch of Ireland, A. D. 1014.
22. Gadhra, lord of Sil Anmchadha, on the death of Teige Mor O'Kelly, became lord of all Hy-Many, a dignity which he enjoyed for twelve years, when he died a natural death.

Gadhra,

Gadhra, the twenty-second prince of Hy-Many, is the last mentioned in the poem from which this list has been taken, and which was addressed to Eoghan O Madden, chief of Sil Anmchadha and presumptive heir of Hy-Many, who died in the year 1347, according to the Four Masters. After giving this list of the chieftains, the Bard goes on to carry the pedigree of his patron, Eoghan O'Madden, from Gadhra, the last of the chiefs he enumerates, down to his own time, as follows:

Gadhra, or Gara, was father of
Madudan (or Madden), who was father of
Diarmaid, who was father of
Madudan, who was father of
Diarmaid, who was father of
Madudan Mor, who was father of
Cathal, who was father of
Murchadh, of Magh Bealaigh, who was father of
Eoghan O Madden, to whom the poem was addressed.

In another poem, preserved in the same manuscript, and addressed to the same Eoghan O'Madden, the seven chieftains of his family, who became princes of all Hy-Many, are enumerated in the following order: 1. Eoghan Buac, 2. Cobhthach, 3. Oilill, 4. Gadhra Mor, son of Dunadhach, 5. Diarmaid, 6. Oilill, 7. Diarmaid; and the Bard adds, that Eoghan O'Madden himself was expected to be the eighth.

The other chiefs of Hy-Many will be given in the pedigree of O'Kelly, Note A, at the end of this tract.

After the Burkes, or De Burghs, had established themselves in the county of Galway, the limits of Hy-Many were very much circumscribed[b], the baronies of Leitrim, Loughrea, and Athenry, which were

[b] *Circumscribed.*—It appears from an inquisition taken at Galway, on the 20th of March, 1608, before Geffry Osbaldston, Esq. that "Ulick Bourke, first Earl of

were originally a part of Hy-Many, being seized upon by the Burkes, and made a part of their territory of Clanrickard; and it is remarkable that in the year 1585, O'Madden's country was not considered a part of Hy-Many.—(See Note B, at the end of this tract.) In the reign of Elizabeth it consisted only of five baronies, as appears from a curious document to be found among the "Inrolments tempore Elizabethæ," in the Auditor General's Office, Dublin, dated 6th August, 1585. From this Document the Editor is tempted to present the reader with the following extract, which throws a curious light on the state of Hy-Many in the reign of Queen Elizabeth:

"Agreement between the Irish chieftains and inhabitants of Imany, called the O'Kellie's country, on both sides of the river of Suck, in Connaught, and the Queen's Majesty, viz. Hugh O'Kelly of Lisecalhone[c], otherwise called O'Kelly, Teige Mac William O'Kelly, of Mullaghmore[d], and Connor Oge O'Kelly, of Killiane[e], competitors for the name of Tanestshippe of O'Kelly; Connor

Clanricarde, before his creation by Henry VIII. was seized in fee, by descent from his ancestors, of the territory of Clanricarde, consisting of six baronies, viz. Leitrim, Loughreogh, Dunkellyn, Kiltartan or Kiltaraght, Clare, and Athenry, some of the manors whereof he held in demesne, and all the rest of the said country that was possessed by the gentlemen and freeholders, were holden from him by knight's service."

[c] *Lisecalhone*, now probably Lisnahoon, in the parish of Kilmaine and barony of Athlone.

[d] *Mullaghmore.*—On the situation and present state of this place, Denis H. Kelly, Esq. of Castle-Kelly, writes as follows, in a letter to the Editor, dated October 17th, 1841: "The Castle of Mullaghmore, once the seat of lavish hospitality, is now a mere mound of earth in the neighbourhood of Mount Bellew, and the lands are held by the present Sir Michael Bellew on lease. I know not that there is any representative of the family in existence; but the old houses have changed their places of abode, so that you would scarce recognize Athleague in Cargins, Gallagh in Tycooly, Screen in Castle Kelly, Clanmacnowen in Clooncannon, &c. &c.; and possibly some of the occupiers of now unimportant places may be the descendants of that hospitable house."

[e] *Killiane*, now Killian, or Killyan (in Irish Cill Iċain, as written by Duald Mac Firbis), the seat of J. Cheevers, Esq., in the parish and barony of Killian, in the county of Galway.

Connor ne Garroghe O'Kelly, of Gallaghe[f], and Shane ne Moye O'Kelly, of the Criaghe[g], Generosus; William O'Mannine, of Mynloghe[h], otherwise called O'Mannine; Moriartagh O'Concannon, of Kiltullagh[i], otherwise called O'Concannon; Shane O'Naghten, of Moynure[j], otherwise called O'Naghten; Edmond Mac Keoghe, of Owenagh[k], otherwise called Mac Keoghe; Donogh O'Murry, of Ballymurry[l], otherwise called O'Murry; Covaghe O'Fallone, of the Milltowne[m], otherwise called O'Fallone; and Connor Mac Geraghte, otherwise called Mac Gerraghte[n].

"The territory of Imany, called O'Kelly's country, is divided into five principal barronyes, that is to wytte, Athlone, Killconnell, Teaquine, Killyane, and Maycarnane[o], all which contain 665½ quarters of land, each at 120 acres.

"It

[f] *Gallaghe*, now Gallagh, or Castle Blakeney, a post town and parish, partly in the barony of Kilconnell, but mostly in that of Killian, in the county of Galway.

[g] *Criaghe*, now Creagh, a parish in the barony of Moycarn, in the south of the county of Roscommon, adjoining the town of Ballinasloe.

[h] *Mynloghe*, now Menlough, or Minla, a village situate in the parish of Killascobe, barony of Tiaquin, and county of Galway, about three miles and a half south-west of Castle Blakeney. O'Mannin's castle here was lately destroyed by lightning, and is now a shattered ruin. For a curious Irish deed relating to this family see Note C, at the end of this tract.

[i] *Kiltullagh* is so called at this day, and is the seat of J. D'Arcy, Esq.; it is situated in a parish of the same name, which parish lies partly in the barony of Kilconnell, but chiefly in that of Athenry, in the county of Galway.

[j] *Moynure*, in the parish of Drum, in the barony of Athlone and county of Roscommon.

[k] *Owenagh*, now Onagh, in the parish of Taghmaconnell, which parish is nearly coextensive with Mac Keogh's country, anciently called *Magh Finn*.—See Additional Notes, D.

[l] *Ballymurry* is so called at this day, and is the name of a townland, and of the seat of Captain E. W. Kelly, in the parish of Kilmaine, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.

[m] *Milltowne*, a townland in the parish of Dysart in the barony of Athlone. The ruins of O'Fallon's Castle are still to be seen in this townland.

[n] *Mac Gerraghte*, now called Mac Gerraghty and Geraghty. This family, though at the period to which this document relates they were settled in Hy-Many, were a branch of the Siol-Muireadhaigh or O'Conors of Connaught.

[o] *Maycarnane.* — These baronies are known by the same names at this day,

" It is agreed by all the forenamed parties that the captainshippe and tanistshippe of the said country, heretofore used by the said O'Kellies, and all ellections and Irish customary division of lands shall be utterly abolished and extinct for ever: that Hugh, otherwise called O'Kelly, shall possess these four quarters of land, viz. Lisennoke, Ferranbreaghe, Lysdallen, and Moydowe, now in his possession, and which are situated in Eraght-O'Murry and Mac Edmond's country, in the barony of Athlone, with a chief rent out of various other lands within the said country, which amount in the whole to £56 19*s.* 6*d.* during his natural life, and after his death the said lands to be freed and discharged of the aforesaid rents.

" That Teige Mac William O'Kelly shall have and possess the quarters of Mullaghmore, Cornegallaghe, Carrownesire, and Carrowneboe. And Connor Oge O'Kelly shall have four quarters in and about the town of Killiane, but upon this special condition, which they bind themselves to, that they and their heirs shall henceforth behave themselves like good subjects; shall put no ymposition or chardge upon the inhabyters of the lands, and shall bring uppe their children after the English fashions, and in the use of the Englishe tounge."

The Editor cannot close these remarks without returning thanks to those friends who have assisted him in editing and illustrating the present tract on Hy-Many. Among these he has the honor of reckoning D. H. Kelly, of Castle Kelly, Esq., the representative of an ancient branch of the O'Kellys of Hy-Many, who has kindly communicated many curious facts relating to the history and topography of Hy-Many, and with whom the Editor spent some happy days in examining the ancient localities of the territory; also James Hardiman, Esq., the Author of the History of Galway, whose knowledge of the Anglo-Norman records of Ireland is not exceeded, if equalled, by any one now living, and whose acquaintance with the history of Ireland

but spelled somewhat differently, thus: 1. Athlone; 2. Kilconnell; 3. Tiaquin; 4. Killian; 5. Moycarn or Moycarnan. The baronies of Athlone and Moycarnan are in the county of Roscommon, and the other three in the county of Galway.

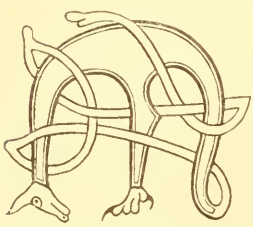
Ireland in general, and with that of his native province in particular, entitles him to a distinguished place among the historians of Ireland. The Editor also feels it his duty to acknowledge the great obligations he owes to Dr. Todd, of Trinity College, not only for the facilities he has afforded him in giving him access to the MSS. of the University Library, but also for many valuable suggestions as to the mode of translating and elucidating the present tract. He is further bound to record his obligations to Mr. Eugene Curry, whose acquaintance with the contents of the Irish MSS. in the Library of Trinity College and elsewhere is not equalled by any living scholar. And he has likewise to express his gratitude to Mr. Petrie, the most distinguished antiquary in Ireland, from whom he first acquired whatever skill he possesses in distinguishing history from fable; and to Captain Larcom, of the Royal Engineers, under whom the Editor has been employed for the last twelve years in examining the ancient and modern topography of Ireland, and who has kindly afforded him many facilities in referring to the published Ordnance Maps, for the modern topographical information contained in the notes to the present tract.

J. O'D.

# Tuarasgbhail Ua Maine.

# TUARASGBHAIL UA MAINE.

GENEALACH H-UA MAINE AND SO,



Aine Mor, mac Eachaċ Fir da giall, mic Domnaill, mic Imċada, mic Colla da Crić, aen ṁac lair, .i. Brepal. Cuig meic la Brepal, .i. Fiaċra Find, ocus Dallan, ocus Conall, ocus Creamṫand, ocus Maine Mall, a quo h-Ui Maine Brenġair. Tri meic Dallain, mic Brepail, .i. Duaċ, ocus Luġaiḋ, ocus Loman. Cuig meic Luġaiḋ, .i. dá Eogan, ocus Cremthand Cael, ocus Fearadaċ, ocus Findall Faṫaċ, ut dixit poeta:

Eogan, Eogan, Crimthand Cael,
fa faer an cinel briathar,
cuig meic Luġaiḋ, nir timair
Fearadaċ, Finnall Faṫaċ.

Tri meic Fearaġaiḋ, .i. Cairpri Crom, ocus Cairpri mac Feiṫine,

The ornamented initial letter M is taken from the Book of Kells, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. The Society is indebted to Dr. Aquilla Smith for the drawing from which the wood-cut is engraved.

[a] *Creamthann.*—In a genealogy of the Hy-Many, preserved in a MS. in Trinity College, Dublin, H. 2. 17. p. 49, he is called Cremtand Coel.

# ACCOUNT OF HY-MANY.

GENEALOGY OF THE HY-MANY HERE,

MAine Mor, son of Eochaidh Ferdaghiall, son of Domhnall, son of Imchadh, son of Colla da Crich, had one son, namely, Bresal. Bresal had five sons, namely, Fiachra Finn, Dallan, Conall, Creamthann[a], and Maine Mall, a quo h-Ui Maine Brengair. Dallan, son of Bresal, had three sons viz., Duach, Lughaidh, and Loman. Lughaidh had five sons, viz., two Eoghans, Cremthann Cael, Fearadhach, and Finnal Fathach, ut dixit poeta:

"Eoghan, Eoghan, Crimthann Cael,
Noble was the race of brothers[b],
Five sons of Lughaidh, the resolute,
Feradhach, Finnall Fathach."

Fearaghach[c] had three sons, viz., Cairpri Crom, Cairpri Mac Feithine,

[b] *Race of brothers.*—In the MS. H. 2. 17. p. 49, the reading is, ba ꝼoeꝼ ın ceꞇhꝼoꝼ bꝼáꞇaꝼ, i. e. noble were the four brothers.

[c] *Fearaghach.*—In H. 2. 17. p. 49, this name is more correctly written Ꝼeꝼaoach in the nominative form, and Ꝼeꝼaoaıȝ in the genitive. It was very common as the name of a man in Hy-Many, particularly among the family of O'Naghten, in the last century, but it is now nearly obsolete.

Feichine, ocus Nadfluaig, a quo h-Ua Finain. Cairpri, mac Feichine, ceithri meic lair, .i. Brenainn Dall, ocus Aed Abla, ocus Aed Guairi, ocus Loithin. Ocht meic Brenainn Daill, .i. Colman, ocus Coman, ocus Maelbriaca, no Crionan, ocus Garban, ocus Toman, ocus Amlaib [*al.* Amalgaid], ocus Maine, ocus Flann.

## CLANN CHOMAIN.

Conall, mac Cormaic, mic Ceithernaig, mic Fogartaig, mic Fearadaig, mic Eachtgaile, mic Sechnasaig, mic Congail, mic Eogain, mic Comain, mic Brenainn Daill, mic Cairpri Feichine, mic Fearadaig, mic Luigdeach, mic Dallain, mic Brefail, mic Máine Mór.

## CLANN CREMTHAINN.

Murchadan, mac Sochlachain, mic Diarmata, mic Fergusa, mic Murchada, mic Duib-da-thuath, mic Daimine, mic Daimdairi, mic Ailella, mic Corbine, mic Aeda, mic Crimthainn Chaeil, mic Luigdach, mic Dallain, mic Brefail, mic Maine Mor.

## NUNC H-UA NADSLUAIG .I. H-UA FINAIN.

Ailell, mac Finain, mic Ceallaig, mic Nadfluaig, mic Fearadaig, mic Luigdeach, mic Dallain, mic Brefail, mic Maine Mor.

## CLANN CAIRPRI CRUIM.

Cairpri Crom en mac lair, .i. Cormac. Da mac la Cormac, .i.

[d] *Feithine.*—Fechene, in H. 2. 7. p. 49.

[e] *Loithin.*—Lochine, in H. 2. 7.

[f] *Murchatan*, or Murchadan, as more correctly written in H. 2. 7. p. 49, was chief of Hy-Many, and died, according to the Annals of the Four Masters, in the year 936. He succeeded his brother Mughron, who died in the year 904. They

Feithine[d], and Nadsluaigh a quo O'Finain. Cairpri Mac Feithine had four sons, viz., Brenainn Dall, Aedh Abla, Aedh Guairi, and Loithin[e]. Brenainn Dall had eight sons, viz., Colman, Coman, Maelbracha, or Cronan, Garbhan, Toman, Amlaibh [Amalgaidh], Maine and Flann.

### THE CLANN COMAIN.

Conall, son of Cormac, son of Ceithernach, son of Fogartach, son of Fearadhach, son of Eachtghal, son of Sechnasach, son of Congal, son of Eoghan, son of Coman, son of Brenainn Dall, son of Cairpri Fechine, son of Fearadhach, son of Lughaidh, son of Dallan, son of Bresal, son of Maine Mor.

### THE CLANN CREMTHAINN.

Murchatan[f], son of Sochlachan[g], son of Diarmait, son of Fergus, son of Murchadh, son of Dubh-da-thuath, son of Daimin, son of Damhdairi, son of Ailell, son of Coirbin, son of Aedh, son of Crimthann Cael, son of Lughaidh, son of Dallan, son of Breasal, son of Maine Mor.

### NOW UA NADSLUAIGH, i. e. O'FINAIN.

Ailell, son of Finan, son of Cellach, son of Nadsluaigh, son of Fearadhach, son of Lughaidh, son of Dallan, son of Bresal, son of Maine Mor.

### THE CLANN CAIRPRI CRUIM.

Cairpri Crom had one son, namely, Cormac. Cormac had two sons, viz., Eoghan Finn and Eoghan Buac. From Eoghan Finn, the Northern

were the fifteenth in descent from Maine Mor, the common ancestor of the Hy-Many.

[g] *Sochlachan* was chief of Hy-Many, and, according to the Annals of the Four Masters, died a priest (*in clericatu*) in the year 908, having, many years before, resigned the government to his son Mughron.

.i. Eogan Finn, ocus Eogan Buac. Eogan Finn, dia ta tuaiscert O Maine, ocus Eogan Buacc, a quo deiscert O Maine.

Ceaṫrar mac la h-Eogan Finn, .i. Diċolla, ocus Fiṫċellaċ, ocus Maelanfaid, ocus Scannlan, ocus Scannall. Maelanfaid eisidi, a quo h-Ua Duibgind.

## CLANN CERNAIG INSO.

Connagan mac Cernaig, mic Ailella, mic Cernaig, mic Coscraig, mic Fidċellaig, mic Dicolla, mic Eogain Find.

Cosgraċ, mac Cernaig, mic Ailella, ceiṫri meic deg lais; dibaid iad-siḋein aċt ceṫrar, .i. Flaiṫem, ocus Cernaċ, ocus Daiṫgeal, ocus Duibinnraċt. Dubcailli, mac Laċtnain, mic Indraċtaig, mic Fhlaiṫim, mic Cosgraiġ, mic Cernaig.

Loingseaċ, mac mic Cormaic, mic Ciardeirg, mic Fidgaili, mic Flaithim, mic Cosgraig.

Is iad so for-sloinnti sil Cernaig, .i. h-Ua Finain, h-Ua Laiḋin, h-Ua Laċtnan, h-Ua Conbuidi, h-Ua Ullscaid, h-Ua Cheinnedid, h-Ua

[h] *O'Duibhginn.*—This family are to be distinguished from the *O'Dubhagains*, for the latter descend from Sodan, the son of Fiacha Araidh, king of Ulster, about the year 240.—See O'Flaherty's Ogygia, Part III. c. 66, p. 327. The name O'Duibhginn is Anglicised Deegin in Leinster, but the Editor is not aware that the name exists in Hy-Many at present: the O'Dubhagains, or Doogans are numerous there, but they are not of the Hy-Many race.

[i] *O'Finain*, more correctly h-I Uain in H. 2. 7. as it appears on p. 27, that O'Finain is not of the Clann Cernaigh. Neither name is now extant in Hy-Many.

[j] *O'Laidhin*, written h-Ui Luiġin, in H. 2. 7. The name is now Anglicised Lyne and Lyons. This family had considerable possessions in the territory of Hy-Many, in the reign of James I., for it appears from an inquisition taken at Kilconnell, on the 22nd of August, 1617, that Donogh O'Lyne and Edmond O'Lyne of Ballinvoggane, in the barony of Kilconnell, and John Graney O'Lyne, of Lisnagrey, and Turlogh O'Lyne, of Lehergen, were seized of Lecarrowintlevy and Lissenuskey, in the barony of Kilconnell. And

Northern Ui Maine are descended, and from Eoghan Buac, the Southern Ui Maine.

Eoghan Finn had four sons, namely, Dicholla, Fithchellach, Maelanfaidh, Scannlan, and Scannall. From this Maelanfaidh O'Duibhginn[h] is descended.

### THE CLANN CERNAIGH HERE.

Connagan, son of Cernach, son of Ailell, son of Cernach, son of Coscrach, son of Fidhchellach, son of Dicholla, son of Eoghan Finn.

Cosgrach, son of Cernach, son of Ailell, had fourteen sons, who all died without issue except four, viz., Flaithemh, Cernach, Daithgeal, and Duibhinnracht. Dubhcailli, son of Lacthnan, son of Innrachtach, son of Flaithemh, son of Cosgrach, son of Cernach.

Loingsech, son of the son of Cormac, son of Ciardearg, son of Fidhgal, son of Flaithemh, son of Cosgrach.

These are the common surnames of the race of Cernach, viz., O'Finain[i], O'Laidhin[j], O'Lachtnain[k], O'Conbhuidhi[l], O'Ullscaidh[m], O'Ceinneidigh,

another inquisition, taken at the Abbey of St. Francis, on the 29th of January, in the 16th of James I., finds that Redmond O'Lyne died on the 6th of July, 1615, seised of fee of portions of the townlands of Ballinvogan, Ballykie, and Creganigragh, all which were held of the king in capite by Knight's service. O'Flaherty, in Ogygia, Part III. c. 11, says that in his own time the family of O'Layn, in Hy-Many, the proprietors of a handsome estate, looked upon themselves to be of Firbolgic descent, and if he be correct in this statement, the term ꝑop-ꝑlomnꝛe, in the text, must be understood in the sense of plebeian surnames.

[k] *O'Lachtnain.* — This surname is now correctly Anglicised O'Laughnan, and the Editor knows a family who have changed it to O'Loughlin.

[l] *O'Conbhuidhe.* — Correctly Anglicised Conwy, but sometimes changed to Conway to make it look English.

[m] *O'Ullscaidh*, — written in H. 2. 7. O'ꝑallꝛcaıoı. The Editor is not aware that the name is now extant in either form in Hy-Many or in any part of Ireland. It might be Anglicised Ulskey or Falskey.

h-Ua Dorċaidi, h-Ua Sidaċain, h-Ua Furadain, h-Ua Cuilein, h-Ua Crabadain.

## CLANN AEDAGAIN.

Maelra ruad, mac Saerbreṫaig, mic Flaind, mic Gilli ṡuarainaig, mic Saerbreṫaig, mic Muirċertaig, mic Floind, mic Aedagain, mic Goirtin, mic Flaithim, mic Flaiṫgili, mic Corgraig, mic Fidċellaig.

Indraċtach, mac Dluṫaig, mic Oilella, mic Innreċtaig, mic Dluṫaig, mic Fhiṫċellaig, mic Diċolla, mic Eogain Find, mic Cormaic, mic Cairpri Cruim.

Duibginn, mac Fearġaili, mic Ailella, mic Conaill, mic Ailella, mic Innraċtaig.

Ceallaċ, mac Findaċta, mic Ailella, mic Innraċtaig.

## CLANN FLAITHEAMAIN, MIC DUTHAIG.

Maelbrigdi, mac Indraċtaig, mic Flaiṫma, mic Flaiṫeamail, mic Dluṫaig.

## h-UA DOMNAILL.

Domnall, mac Dunċada, mic Muirċertaig, mic Flaiṫma, mic Dluṫaig, mic Fidċeallaig, mic Diċolla.

CLANN

[n] *O'Ceinneidigh*, now Anglicised O'Kennedy; but this family must not be confounded with the O'Kennedys of Ormond, who were of the same stock with the O'Briens.

[o] *O'Dorchaidhi*, now Anglicised Dorcey and D'Arcy, but this family must be distinguished from the O'Dorceys, the ancient chiefs of Partry, near Lough Mask, in the county of Mayo, from whom the Darceys of Galway and Clifden have sprung, according to Duald Mac Firbis.

[p] *O'Sidhachain*, now Anglicised Sheehan.

[q] *O'Furadhain*, now Foran; but the name is not very numerous in Hy-Many, though it is elsewhere.

[r] *O'Cuilein*, now Anglicised Cullen and Collins. This name must be distinguished from the O'Cuilens or Collins's, of the counties of Cork and Limerick, who are of a totally different stock.

[s] *O'Crabhadhain*.—This name is now unknown in Hy-Many. It was pronounced

O'Ceinneididh[n], O'Dorchaidhi[o], O'Sidhachain[p], O'Furadhain[q], O'Cuilein[r], O'Crabhadhain[s].

THE CLANN AEDHAGAIN[t].

Maelisa, the Red, son of Saerbrethach, son of Flann, son of Gilla suasanaigh, son of Saerbrethach, son of Muirchertach, son of Flann, son of Aedhagan, son of Goistin, son of Flaithemh, son of Flaithghil, son of Cosgrach, son of Fidhchellach.

Innrachtach, son of Dluthach, son of Oilell[u], son of Innrechtach, son of Dluthach[v], son of Fithchellach[w], son of Dicholla, son of Eoghan Finn, son of Cormac, son of Cairpri Crom.

Duibhginn, son of Feargal, son of Ailell, son of Conall, son of Ailell, son of Innrachtach.

Ceallach, son of Finnachta, son of Ailell, son of Innrachtach.

THE CLANN FLAITHEAMHAIL MIC DLUTHAIGH.

Maelbrighdi, son of Innrachtach, son of Flaithnia, son of Flaitheamhail, son of Dluthach.

UA DOMHNAILL.

Domhnall, son of Donnchadh, son of Muirchertach, son of Flaithnia, son of Dluthach[x], son of Fidhcheallach, son of Dicholla.

THE

by the Irish O'Cravane.

[t] *The Clann Aedhagain.* — These were the Mac Egans, who afterwards became Brehons to different chieftains in different parts of Ireland. For some account of them and their pedigree, the reader is referred to Note E, at the end of this tract.

[u] *Oilell.*—He was prince or chief of all Hy-Many, and died, according to the Annals of the Four Masters, in the year 794. His son Cathal succeeded him, and died in 834.

[v] *Dluthach*, was prince of Hy-Many, and died in the year 738. He was succeeded by his son Flaithnia, who died in the year 750.

[w] *Fithchellach*, i. e. *the chess-player*, was chief of Hy-Many, and was slain A. D. 622. This line, from which the Mac Egans have sprung, was once very powerful, which led Connell Mac Geoghegan to remark, in a note to the Annals of Clonmacnoise, that the Mac Egans were the senior family of Hy-Many.

[x] *Flaithnia, son of Dluthach.* — He was

## CLANN BRESAIL, A QUO H-UI DOMNALLAN.

Domnallan, mac Maelbrigdi, mic Grenain, mic Loingrig, mic Domnallain, mic Brefail, mic Dluthaig, mic Fithchellaig, mic Dicolla, mic Eogain Finn.

## CLANN FIACHRA FINN ANN SO.

Ceithri meic Fiachra Finn, .i. Amlaib, Cairpri, Eochaid, Seirgnia.

## CLANN AMLAIB.

Nechtain, mac Maeilcein, mic Aengusa, mic Tuathail, mic Miclaeich, mic Conalaig, mic Amalgaid, mic Deimmnedaig, mic Dima, mic Laidgind, mic Maeluidir, mic Aeda, mic Finntain, mic Amlaib, mic Fiachrach Finn, mic Brefail, mic Maine Mor.

## GENEALACH H-UI MAELALAID.

Amlaib, mac Gilli Crist, mic Domnaill, mic Ceindeidid, mic Domnaill, mic Maelfalaid, a quo h-Ua Maelfalaid, mic Concich, mic Maeltuili, mic Meiclaich, mic Condalaig.

Catt, mac Seirgnia, mic Fiachrach Finn, an uair do marb re Ailell, mac Fiachrach Finn, do chuaid re co h-Aedan Bruindi luim, mic Fergusa, mic Eogain, mic Neill Noi-giallaig; ocus is uime a deachai Aedan Bruindi luim, .i. a bruinni lom o faebraib colg, ocus

chief of all the principality of Hy-Many, and died in the year 750, according to the Annals of the Four Masters.—See Note [v], *suprà*.

[y] *The O'Domhnallains*, now Anglicised Donnellan, without the prefix O'. For some account of the present locality, &c., of this family see Note F, at the end of this tract.

[z] *Dluthach, son of Fithchellach.*—This is the Dluthach, mentioned in Note [v], *suprà*, as chief of Hy-Many, and as having died

### THE CLANN BRESAIL, A QUO THE O'DOMHNALLAIN'S[y].

Domhnallan, son of Maelbrighdi, son of Grenan, son of Loingsech, son of Domhnallan, son of Bresal, son of Dluthach, son of Fithchellach[z], son of Dicholla, son of Eoghan Finn.

### THE CLANN FIACHRA FINN HERE.

Fiachra Finn had four sons, viz., Amlaibh, Cairpri, Eochaidh, Seisgnia.

### THE CLANN AMLAIBH.

Nechtain[a], son of Maelcheir, son of Aengus, son of Tuathal, son of Maclaeich, son of Connalach, son of Amhalgaidh, son of Deinmnedhach, son of Dima, son of Laidginn, son of Maeluidhir, son of Aedh, son of Finntan, son of Amhlaibh, son of Fiachra Finn, son of Bresal, son of Maine Mor.

### GENEALOGY OF THE O'MAEILALAIDH'S[b].

Amlaibh, son of Gilla Christ, son of Domhnall, son of Ceinneididh, son of Domhnall, son of Maelfhalaidh, a quo O'Maelfhalaidh, son of Cucichi, son of Maeltuili, son of Maclaeich, son of Connalach.

Catt, son of Seisgnia, son of Fiachra Finn, when he slew Ailell, son of Fiachra Finn, went to Aedan Bruinni luim [of the bare breast], son of Fergus, son of Eoghan, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages: he was called Aedan Bruinni luim, because his breast was bare from the edges of swords and arms; and Catt married Eadan, the daughter

in the year 738.

[a] *Nechtain.*—He was the ancestor of the O'Naghtens, for some account of whom see Note G, at the end of this tract.

[b] *The O'Maeilalaidh's*, now Anglicised Mullally and Lally. For some account of this family see Note H, at the end of this tract.

ocus arm, ocus tuc Cat Eadan, ingen Aedain, ocus rug rí mac do, .i. Ruadan mac Cait, o fuiled muinnter Ruaḋan, ocus ro anrad a comḟagas a ṡean-athar, .i. Aedan, mac Fergusa, ocus a Cuil Aneirig do anrad.

## NUNC SIL MAELANFAID.—DO GENEALACH H-UI LOMAN.

Ruaidri, mac Coindligain, mic Draignein, mic Echach, mic Connmaig, mic Forbasaig, mic Coidbeanaig, mic Reċtagain, mic Odrain, mic Maeilenaid, mic Eachaċ, mic Ainmirech, mic Aengusa Lomain, mic Dallain, mic Bresail, mic Maine Moir, a quo h-Ua Maine.

Cuig meic Aengusa Lomain, mic Dallain, .i. da Eochaid, ocus Ainmiri, ocus Carrṫaċ, ocus Faṫaċ, ut poeta dixit:

Eochaid, Eochaid, Ainmire,
Carrṫach, caime craebdosa,
drong brathar do airmisa,
Fathach Finn, mac Aengusa.

## CINEL CRITAIN ANDSO.

Flandagan, mac Meiscill, mic Bruagair, mic Findaċta, mic Conclochair, mic Faelċon, mic Critain, mic Ainmireċ, mic Aengusa Lomain.

## CINEL FATHAIDH INSO.

Cormac, mac Maenaig, mic Ailibair, mic Colaim, mic Reċtamail, mic Colmain, mic Flaind, mic Aengusa, mic Uradrain, mic Faṫaid, mic Aengusa Lomain.

GENEALACH

[c] *O'Lomain.*—This seems to be the name now Anglicised Lomond, but the Editor is not aware that it is at present extant in Hy-Many, where a family or tribe of the name were no doubt formerly powerful, for we learn from the Annals of the Four Masters, at the year 949, that O'Lomain, of Gaela, defeated the inhabitants of

daughter of Aedan, and she brought forth a son for him, viz., Ruadan Mac Caitt, from whom the Muinter Ruadhain are descended; and they remained in the vicinity of their grandfather, i. e. of Aedan, the son of Fergus, at a place called Cuil aneirig.

NOW THE SIL MAELANFAIDH.—PEDIGREE OF O'LOMAIN[c].

Ruaidhri, son of Coinnligan, son of Draighnen, son of Eochaidh, son of Connmach, son of Forbasach, son of Coidbeanach, son of Rechtagan, son of Odhran, son of Maelenaidh, son of Eochaidh, son of Ainmire, son of Aengus Loman, son of Dallan, son of Bresal, son of Maine Mor, *a quo* h-Ui Maine.

Aengus Loman, the son of Dallan, had five sons, viz., two Eochaidhs, Ainmire, Carrthach, and Fathach; *ut poeta dixit:*

"Eochaidh, Eochaidh, Ainmire,
Carrthach, the beautiful, fair branch,
A race of brothers I have enumerated
*And* Fathach Finn were the sons of Aengus."

THE CINEL CRITAIN HERE.

Flannagan, son of Meisgell, son of Bruagar, son of Finnachta, son of Cuclochair, son of Faelchu, son of Critan, son of Ainmire, son of Aengus Loman.

THE CINEL FATHAIDH[d] HERE.

Cormac, son of Maenach, son of Ailibar, son of Colum, son of Rechtamhail, son of Colman, son of Flann, son of Aengus, son of Uradhran, son of Fathadh, son of Aengus Loman.

PEDIGREE

Ormond in that year. There was another branch of the family settled at *Finnabhair*, now Finnure, in the barony of Leitrim, and county of Galway.—See Map.

[d] *The Cinel Fathaidh*, i. e. the race of Fathadh. Cormac, the last of this tribe mentioned in the pedigree, was the thirteenth in descent from Maine Mor (the

## Geneatach h-ui Lomain Findabrach ann so.

Fland, mac Cinaeṫa, mic Donngaili, mic Eachaċ, mic Airmedaig, mic Congalaig, mic Inndelbaid, mic Daiṫnennaig, mic Crundain, mic Fergna, mic Aeḋa Senaig, mic Eachach, mic Ainmirech, mic Aengusa Lomain.

## Geneatac h-ua Cormaic Maenmuigi.

Niall, mac Cearbaill mic Mailcoba, mic Rudgusa, mic Follaċtaig, mic Concaissil, mic Fhaċtna, mic Laċtnain, mic Fhindtain Uallaig, mic Seith, mic Cormaic, mic Crimthainn, mic Bresail, mic Maine Moir.

## Geneatach h-ua n-Duach.

Duaċ, mac Dallain, mic Bresail, mic Maine Moir.

Geneatach

common ancestor of the Hy-Many race), and must have been, therefore, cotemporary with Oilioll Mac Inrachtach, who died chief of Hy-Many in the year 794, and who was the same number of generations from the same Maine. It must not be supposed that hereditary surnames were in use at this time, nor is it even certain, though it may be possible, that the tribe here called Cinel-Fathaidh, were the people whose descendants, after the tenth century, took the hereditary surname of O'Fathaidh. The family of O'Fahy, whether they be of this tribe or not, are still very numerous in the southern part of Hy-Many; the name is now generally Anglicised Fahy, without the O'; but in one instance the O' is retained, and the remainder shortened to Fay. This, however, is not to be recommended, nor is the vile practice of translating the name to *Green*, from its resemblance to the Irish word faiṫċe, a *green* or *field*, to be applauded. It appears from the inquisitions taken in the reign of James I., that several branches of this family had then some fee simple property in the barony of Loughrea. An inquisition taken at Loughrea, on the 16th of September, in the year 1617, before Sir Charles Coote, finds that Teige Antlevy [i. e. of the mountain] O'Fahy is seised of fee of portions of Lishadoile Kealuragh, and Cappaghard; that Teige O'Fahy and Edmond O'Fahy, his son, are seised of fee of a portion of the quarter of Knockanteige and Cappaghard; and that

PEDIGREE OF O'LOMAIN OF FINNABHAIR[e] HERE.

Flann, son of Cinaeth, son of Donnghal, son of Eochaidh, son of Airmedhach, son of Congalach, son of Inndelbhaidh, son of Daithnennaigh, son of Crundan, son of Fergna, son of Aedh Senach, son of Eochaidh, son of Ainmire, son of Aengus Loman.

PEDIGREE OF HY-CORMAIC OF MAENMAGH[f].

Niall, son of Cerbhall, son of Maelcobha, son of Rudgus, son of Follachtach, son of Cucaissil, son of Fachtna, son of Lachtnan, son of Finntan Uallach, son of Siath, son of Cormac, son of Crimthann, son of Bresal, son of Maine Mor.

PEDIGREE OF HY-DUACH.

Duach, son of Dallan, son of Bresal, son of Maine Mor.

PEDIGREE

Edmond Uny O'Fahy, Edmond Oge Mac Edmond O'Fahy, Richard Mac Edmond O'Fahy, and Teige Mac Edmond Oge O'Fahy, were seised of fee of portions of Kealuragh, Lishadoile, and Cappaghard ; and that John Mac Uny O'Fahy was seised of fee of portions of the townlands of Lishadoile, Cahercranilly, Garryblaken, and Ballinrowan, all in the barony of Loughrea. There is a tradition in the barony of Loughrea, that the Earl of Clanrickard found it very difficult to get the O'Fahys to pay him tribute, their chief always telling the Earl that the lands he possessed were his own, and that the Earl had no claim on them.

[e] *Finnabhair* is now called Finnure, and is a townland containing the ruins of an old church, situated in the parish of Abbeygormigan, close to the boundary between the baronies of Loughrea and Longford, in the county of Galway.—See Ordnance Map of the county of Galway, sheet 98. The last of this tribe mentioned above in the text was the fifteenth in descent from Maine Mor, the common ancestor of the Hy-Many, and was therefore cotemporary with the celebrated Cathal Mac Ailella, chief of Hy-Many, who died in 844, who was the fifteenth from the same Maine; and we must therefore suppose that O'Lomain was then a tribe name, and not a hereditary surname.

[f] *Maenmagh*, sometimes Anglicised Moinmoy, and sometimes corruptly Menevy. For the situation and extent of this territory see index and notes.

## Genealach Chinel Aeda.

Cubaga mac Ceallaig, mic Dungaili, mic Congail, mic Congusa, mic Ronain, mic Maeluma, mic Crimthainn, mic Brepail, etc.

## Genealach sil n-Anmchada.

Anmcad, mac Eogain Buacc, mic Cormaic, mic Cairppri Chruim, tri meic leir, .i. Dondgalach, ocus Fiangalach, ocus Forbarach. Maelduin, mac Donngalaig, da mac lair, .i. Cobthach, ocus Indrachtach. Gadra, mac Dunagaig, mic Loingrig, mic Dunagaid, mic Cobthaig, mic Mailduin, mic Donngalaig, mic Anmcada.

Maelcothaig, mac Donngaili, mic Anmcada. Da mac Dunagaig, mic Cobthaig, .i. Loingsech, ocus Draignen, a quo h-Ua Draignen, .i. Ceandfaelad, mac Find, mic Trefraig, mic Draignen, mic Dunadaig. Coig meic Loingrig, .i. Gadra, ocus Gleora, ocus Cinaeth, ocus Cuirrain, a quo h-Ua Chuirrain, ocus Flandcad, a quo h-Uua Flandcada. Echtigern, mac Gadra, mic Loingrig. h-Ua Chinaeith, o Chinaeth, mac Loingrig. h-Ua Gleora, o Gleora, mac Loingrich. Dongalach, mac Anmcaid, a quo Muinntir

[g] *Cinel Aedha*,—i. e. Race of Aedh or Hugh. There must be some mistake in the text here, as no Aedh is mentioned in the genealogy given, from whom the tribe could have been named.

[h] *Sil Anmchadha*.—i. e. the seed or race of Anmchadh, now Anglicised Ambrose, and formerly Latinized Animosus. This was the tribe name of the O'Maddens and their correlatives, who were seated in the barony of Longford and its vicinity, in the south-east of the county of Galway.

[i] *h-Ua Draighnen* would be Anglicised O'Drinan, but the Editor could not find the name in Hy-Many, north or south.

[j] *h-Ua Churrain*, now Curran; but this family is to be distinguished from the Currans of Munster, and from those of Lower Connaught, who are not of this race.

[k] *O'Flannchadha*. — This name is not now to be found. The Mac Flannchadha's, or Mac Clancy's, of whom there are two

PEDIGREE OF CINEL AEDHA[g].

Cubaga, son of Cellach, son of Dungal, son of Congal, son of Cugusa, son of Ronan, son of Maelumha, son of Crimthann, son of Bresal, &c.

PEDIGREE OF THE SIL ANMCHADHA[h].

Anmchadh, son of Eoghan Buacc, son of Cormac, son of Cairpri Crom, had three sons, viz., Donngalach, Fiangalach, and Forbasach. Maelduin, son of Donngalach, had two sons, viz., Cobhthach and Imrachtach. Gadhra, son of Dunadhach, son of Loingsech, son of Dunadhach, son of Cobhthach, son of Maelduin, son of Donngalach, son of Anmchadha.

Maelcothaigh, son of Donngalach, son of Anmchadh. Dunadhach, the son of Cobhthach, had two sons, viz., Loingsech and Draighnen, a quo h-Ua Draighnen[i], viz., Ceannfaeladh, son of Finn, son of Tresach, son of Draighnen, son of Dunadhach. Loingsech had five sons, viz., Gadhra, Gledra, Cinaeth, Curran, a quo h-Ua Churrain[j], and Flannchadh, a quo h-Ua Flannchadha[k]. Echtighern was son of Gadhra, son of Loingsech. Ua Cinaeith[l] descends from Cinaeth, son of Loingsech; O'Gledra[m] from Gledra, son of Loingsech. From Donngalach, son of Anmchadh are descended Muintir Chobhthaigh[n] and

other families of different races in Ireland, are of a different stock, and locality.

[l] *Ua Cinaeith.* — O'Kenny, now Anglicised Kenny without the O'. The name is still very numerous in South Hy-Many.

[m] *O'Gledra.*—The Editor could not find this name in Hy-Many. It may, however, lurk under some fanciful Anglicised form. It is to be distinguished from Mac Gladdry, a name which still exists in the county of Donegal.

[n] *Muinter Chobhthaigh*,—i. e. the family of O'Coffey. This name is still extant in Hy-Many; and it appears from an inquisition taken at Kilconnell, on the 24th of August, 1617, "that Donell O'Coffey was then

ter Chobṫaig, ocus h-Ui Donngalaig. Fiangalaċ, mac Anmċaid, a quo muinnter Chonnagain, ocus Meic Caḋusaig, ocus h-Ui Ainchine, mic Ceallaig, ocus h-Ua Bimnein mic Muireadaig, ocus h-Ua Tholairg mic Neill, ocus h-Ua Aiṫusa mic Neill, ocus h-Ua Braenain, ocus Muinnter Chiċaran, ocus Muinntir Rodaigi, ocus Muinnter Congalaig, ocus h-Ua Daigin.

Uallaċan, mac Flaind, mic Flandċada, mic Innraċtaig, mic Mailiduin, mic Donngaili, mic Anmċaid, mic Eogain Buac. Is o'n Uallaċan sin Meg Uallaċain, .i. sein-riga na n-Anmċadach. Lorcan, mac Muroin, mic Floind, mic Indraċtaig, a quo h-Ua Dublaiċ. Forbusaċ, mac Anmċada, a quo Muinnter Lorcain, ocus mic Ceillaig, ocus h-Ua Findaċtaig, ocus h-Ua Coscraid, ocus

seised of fee of Tomcatry, containing four cartrons in the barony of Clanmacnowen." This is the place called Tuaim Cátraiġ in ancient Irish MSS. — See Note farther on and Index.

[o] *Ui Donnghalaigh.*—O'Donnellys, now written Donnelly without the O'. This family is to be distinguished from the O'Donnellys of the province of Ulster, who are of a different race.

[p] *Muinter Chonnagain,*—i. e. the family of O'Connagain, now Anglicised Connigan, and sometimes incorrectly Cunningham.

[q] *Mac Cadhusaighs.*—The Editor did not find this name in Hy-Many.

[r] *Ui Ainchine*, unknown to the Editor; but it is highly probable that this name could still be found in the territory, disguised under some Anglicised form.

[s] *Ua Bimnein*, now obsolete.

[t] *Ua Tolairg.* — This was formerly the name of several powerful families of different races in Ireland, but, strange to say, it does not exist at present in any shape or form.

[u] *Ua Aithusa*, not now in Hy-Many.

[v] *h-Ua Brenainn*, now generally made Brennan. This name is also to be found in Kerry, where it is corruptly pronounced *Bréanaill*, as is indeed the name of the great patron saint of Kerry, after whom the ancestor of this family was called, and a well-known member of the family has there most shamefully Anglicised it to Brabacy, by a strange process of assimilation. This name is to be distinguished from O'Braonain, which is that of a family of far greater celebrity, formerly chiefs of Hy-Duach, in the north of the present county of Kilkenny.

[w] *Muintir Chicharain*, now probably Keighry.

[x] *Muintir Rodaighi,*—i. e. the family of O'Rodaighi, now Roddy; but this family

and the h-Ui Donngalaigh[o]. From Fiangalach, son of Anmchadh, are sprung Muinter Chonnagain[p], the Mac Cadhusaighs[q], the h-Ui Ainchine[r] Mic Ceallaigh, h-Ua Bimnein[s] Mic Muireadhaigh, h-Ua Tolairg[t] Mic Neill, h-Ua Aithusa[u] Mic Neill, h-Ua Brenainn[v], Muinter Chicharain[w], Muinter Rodaighi[x], Muinter Conghalaigh[y], and h-Ua Daigin[z].

Uallachan, son of Flann, son of Flannchadh, son of Innrachtach, son of Maelduin, son of Donngal, son of Anmchadh, son of Eoghan Buac. From this Uallachan are sprung the Mac Uallachans[a], i. e. the old chieftains of Sil Anmchadha. From Lorcan, son of Muron, son of Flann, son of Innrachtach, is descended Ua Dubhlaich[b]. From Forbasach, son of Anmchadha, are descended Muinter Lorcain[c], the Mac

is to be distinguished from the Roddys of Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim, who were of a different race, as their pedigree shows.

[y] *Muinter Conghalaigh*,—i. e. the family of O'Conghalaigh, now Anglicised Conolly. This name is to be distinguished from O'Conghaile, which is correctly Anglicised Connelly and Conncely.

[z] *h-Ua Daigin.* — The Editor did not find this name in Hy-Many. It is probable that the *g* was intended to be aspirated.

[a] *Mac Uallachans.* — This name is now always Anglicised Cuolahan, though in the old records relating to the property of this family, in the reign of James I., it is more correctly made M[c]Couleghan. In O'Dugan's topographical poem, this family is called O' h-Uallacháin, and styled chiefs of Sil Anmchadha; but it appears from other authorities that the Mac is the more usual prefix. The present head of this family is Henry Cuolahan, Esq., of Cogran House, in the parish of Lusmagh, on the east side of the Shannon, in the King's County, which parish originally formed a part of the territory of Sil-Anmchadha, of which this family were chieftains before the O'Maddens. For some further notices of this family see Note I, at the end of this tract.

[b] *Ua Dubhlaigh*, now Dooley, the O' being never prefixed; but this family is to be distinguished from the O'Dooley's of Westmeath, and Ely O'Carroll, who are of a totally different race.

[c] *Muinter Lorcain*,—i. e. the family of O'Lorcain, now Anglicised Larkin. This family is still in Hy-Many, and some members of it are so respectable that it is to be regretted they do not restore the O'. They are to be distinguished from the O'Lorcans of Forth, in Leinster.

ocur h-Ua Maenaiġ, ocur h-Ua Connaċtain, ocur h-Ua Chanain, ocur h-Ua Maelduib.

## MUINTER CHOSCHAIG AND SO, A QUO H-UA GADRA, .I. MUINNTER MADADAIN,

Ocur Muinntep Chinaith, ocur Muinntep Tpeṙaiġ, ocur Muinntep Laeġaiṙ mic Dunadaiġ, ocur h-Ua Flannċada, ocur h-Ua Gleṫṙaiġ, ocur h-Ua Cuṙṙain, ocur h-Ua Aeda, ocur h-Ua Cantеn, ocur h-Ua Chuaġain.

Clann Indṙaċtaiġ, mic Mailduin, .i. Muinntep Ruaiṙc, ocur Mic Briain, ocur Mic Muṙoin, gca. ocur Muinntep Mailċada, a quo Muinntep Dublaind, ocur h-Ua Flannċada, gca. ocur Muinntep Mailcṙoin, mic Dungail, ocur Muinntep Aṙṙaċtan, ocur Muinntep Duibgilla, ocur Muinntep Conṙai.

## DO GENEALACH H-UI CEALLAIG AND SO.

Domnall Moṙ, mac Taidg Thaillten, mic Concobaiṙ in cata, mic Diaṙmada, mic Taiḋg, mic Muṙċaid, mic Concobaiṙ, mic Taidg

[d] *Mac Cellaighs*, now obsolete, or assimilated with, or merged into Kelly.

[e] *Ua Finnachtaigh*, now Finnaghty, and sometimes Fennerty; but this family is to be distinguished from the O'Finachtaighs, the ancient chiefs of the Clann Conmhaigh, who were the senior branch of the Sil Muireadhaigh, of whom the O'Conors of the county of Roscommon were the chiefs in latter ages.

[f] *Ua Coscraidh*, now Anglicised Coskry, and sometimes incorrectly Cosgrave and Cosgrove.

[g] *Ua Maenaigh*, now Anglicised Mooney.

[h] *Ua Connachtain*, now Connaughtan, but the name is very scarce.

[i] *Ua Canain*, now Cannan, and incorrectly Canning.

[j] *Ua Maelduibh*.—This would be Anglicised Mulduff, but the Editor did not find the name in Hy-Many.

[k] *Muinter Madadhain*,—i. e. the family of O'Madden.

[l] *Muinter Chinaith*,—i. e. the family of O'Kenny, now Kenny, without the O'.

[m] *Muinter Tresaigh*,—i. e. the family of O'Tracy, now always written Tracy, without the O'.

[n] *Ua Flannchadha*, now obsolete.

Mac Cellaighs[d], Ua Finnachtaigh[e], Ua Coscraidh[f], Ua Macnaighs[g], Ua Connachtain[h], Ua Canain[i], and Ua Maelduibh[j].

THE MUINNTER CHOBHTHAIGH HERE, FROM WHOM ARE UA GADHRA, i. e. MUINTER MADADHAIN[k],

And Muinter Chinaith[l], and Muinter Tresaigh[m], and Muinter Laeghaire Mic Dunadhaigh, Ua Flannchadha[n], Ua Gledraigh[o], Ua Currain[p], Ua Aedha[q], Ua Cairten[r], and Ua Cuagain[s].

Of the race of Innrachtach, son of Maelduin, are Muinter Ruairc[t], the Mac Brains[u], the Mac Muroins[v], &c. Muinter Mailchada, of whom are Muinter Dubhlainn[w], Ua Flannchadha, &c., also Muinter Mailcroin[x], Mic Dungail[y], Muinter Arrachtain[z], Muinter Duibhgilla[a], and Muinter Conrui.[b]

THE PEDIGREE OF O'CEALLAIGH [O'KELLY] HERE.

Domhnall Mor, son of Tadhg Taillten, son of Conchobhar of the Battle, son of Diarmaid, son of Tadhg, son of Murchadh, son of Conchobhar,

[o] *Ua Gledraigh*, now obsolete.

[p] *Ua Currain*, now Curran.

[q] *Ua Aedha*, now Anglicised Hughes.

[r] *Ua Cairten*, obsolete.

[s] *Ua Cuagain*, now Cogan, which is certainly an Irish name. The descendants of Miles de Cogan, who came to Ireland in the reign of Henry II., have all taken the name of Goggan.

[t] *Muinter Ruairc*, — i. e. the family of O'Ruairc, but they are to be distinguished from the O'Ruaircs of Breifny, who are of a different race.

[u] *Mac Brains*, now obsolete.

[v] *Mac Muroins*, now unknown.

[w] *Muinter Dubhlainn*, now Dowling, but this family are to be distinguished from the Dowlings of Leinster.

[x] *Muinter Mailcroin*, now unknown in Hy-Many.

[y] *Mic Dungail*, now unknown in Hy-Many.

[z] *Muinter Arrachtain*,—i. e. the family of O'h-Arrachtain, now very incorrectly Anglicised Harrington.

[a] *Muinter Duibghilla*, — i. e. the family of O'Duibhghilla, but the name is now obsolete in Hy-Many.

[b] *Muinter Conrui*, — i. e. the family of O'Conrui, now made Conroy; but this

Taidg caṫa Briain, mic Murcaiḋ, mic Aeḋa, mic Ceallaig, mic Findaċta, mic Ailella, mic Innreċtaig, mic Dluṫaig, mic Fhid-ċellaig, mic Diċolla, mic Eogain Finn, mic Cormaic, mic Cairpri Cruim, mic Fearada g, mic Lugaid, mic Dallain, mic Bresail, mic Maine Moir.

Aed mac Diarmada, mic Taidg ċata Briain.

Tadg Dub, mac Aeda, mic Diarmada.

## CLANN DOMNAILL, MIC TAIDG TAILLTEN AND SO.

Sé meic Domnaill Moir, mic Taidg Taillten, .i. Concobar, ocus Tadg Find Muigi Ruscaċ, ocus Eogan, ocus Tomas Espuc, ocus Loċlaind, ocus Diarmaid. Ingen Domnaill Moir h-I Bhriain, maṫair an t-seisir sin, ocus derbṡiur di maṫair Fheidlimid, mic Caṫail Croib-ḋeirg, ocus derbsiur eli doib maṫair Ricaird, mic Uilliam Find, o ḟuil Clann Ricaird.

Clann Concobair, mic Domnaill Moir, .i. Domnall. Cuig meic la Domnall, .i. Gilliberd, ri O Maini, ocus Dauiṫ, ocus Tadg Mor caṫa Aṫa na riġ, ocus Concobar, ri O Maine, ocus Aed; ocus nir b'inann maṫair leo, aċt le dis, .i. Tadg, ocus Con-ċobar; Abis, ingen h-Ui Fhlaind, a maṫair.

Clann Gilliberd in so, .i. Diarmaid, mac Gilliberd, ri O Maine, ocus Tomas Espuc, ocus Domnall Tuaṫaċ, ocus Murċaḋ, ocus Cormac, ocus Brian, ocus Dáuíṫ, a sinnsear.

Clann

family must be distinguished from the Mac Conrys of West Connaught, and from the O'Mulconrys of Cloonahee and Strokestown, who now shorten their name to Conry.

[c] *Tadhg of the Battle of Brian*, — i. e. Tadhg O'Kelly, chief of Hy-Many, who fought at the Battle of Clontarf, A. D. 1014. The Battle of Clontarf was called the battle of Brian, because Brian Boru, monarch of Ireland, was the chief commander of the Irish.

[d] *Son of Ceallach.* — This pedigree of Domhnall More O'Kelly is incorrectly given above by an error of the transcriber, as appears from the pedigree of his descendant Tadhg O'Kelly, to be given farther on, and from that given in the MS. H. 2. 7,

chobhar, son of Tadhg of the Battle of Brian[c], son of Murchadh, son of Aedh, son of Ceallach[d], son of Finnachta, son of Ailell, son of Innrechtach, son of Dluthach, son of Fidhcheallach, son of Dicholla, son of Eoghan Finn, son of Cormac, son of Cairpri Crom, son of Feradhach, son of Lughaidh, son of Dallan, son of Bresail, son of Maine Mor.

Aedh, son of Diarmaid, son of Tadhg of the Battle of Brian.

Tadhg Dubh, son of Aedh, son of Diarmaid.

### THE RACE OF DOMHNALL, SON OF TADHG TAILLTEN, HERE.

Domhnall Mor, the son of Tadhg Taillten, had six sons, viz., Conchobhar, Tadhg Finn of Magh Ruscach, Eoghan, Thomas the Bishop[e], Lochlainn, and Diarmaid. The daughter of Domhnall Mor O'Brien was the mother of these six sons, and her sister was the mother of Feidhlimidh, the son of Cathal Croibhdherg [Charles the Redhanded] O'Conor, and another sister of theirs was the mother of Rickard, son of William Finn, from whom are the Clann-Rickard.

Conchobhar, the son of Domhnall Mor, had a son Domhnall. Domhnall had five sons, viz., Gilbert, King of Hy-Many, David, Tadhg Mor of the Battle of Ath na righ [Athenry], and Conchobhar, King of Hy-Many and Aedh. Only two of them were by the same mother, viz., Tadhg and Conchobhar, and their mother was Abis, the daughter of O'Flainn [O'Flynn].

The issue of Gilbert were, Diarmaid Mac Gilbert, King of Hy-Many, Thomas the Bishop[f], Domhnall Tuathach, Murchadh, Cormac, Brian, and David, who was the sinnsear [i. e. *the eldest son*].

The

Trin. Coll. Dub., and by Duald Mac Firbis in his genealogical work.

[e] *Thomas the Bishop.*—This Thomas was Bishop of Clonfert, and died A. D. 1263.—See Ware, and De Burgo *Hibernia Dominicana*, p. 226.

[f] *Thomas the Bishop.*—Perhaps the same who was Bishop of Clonfert in 1347, and is supposed by Ware (Bishops, Harris's edition, p. 640) to have died in 1377.

Clann Diarmada, mic Gillibeird, .i. Concobar Cerrbaċ, ocus Sean; én maċair leo, ocus Maine, ocus Taidg; Mor, ingen Aeda h-I Concobair, maċair an Taidg rin. Concobar, mac Concobair, Cerrbaig. Taidg, mac Diarmada, mic Gillibeird, tri meic leir, .i. Uilliam, ocus Donċad, ocus Seaan.

Clann Tomair Erruic, mac Gillibeird, .i. Maeleaċlainn, ocus Muirċertaċ, ocus Tomar, ocus Diarmaid, ocus Muiredaċ, ocus Tomaltaċ.

Clann Domnaill Tuaṫaig, mic Gillibeird, .i. Uilliam, ocus Ruaidri, ocus Carrdi, ocus Brian, ocus Robeird, ocus Domnall. En mac la Muiredaċ, mac Gillibeird, Daiṫ. Da mac la Cormac, mac Gillibeird, Muiredaċ ocus Tomar. Clann Daiṫ, meic Gillibeird, Brian, ocus da Muirċertaċ, ocus Eogan, ocus Aed, ocus Muiredaċ. Aen mac la Donnċad, mac Gillibeird, Gillibeird.

Taidg ċaṫa Aṫa na rig, mac Domnaill, tri meic lair, .i. Donnċad, ocus Taidg, ocus Concobar. Tri meic la Taidg, .i. Taidg og, ocus Donnchad Ruad, ocus Taidg Ruad eile. Tri meic la Concobar, mac Taidg, .i. Ruaidri, ocus Eogan, ocus Aed.

Concobar, mac Domnaill, mic Concobair, mic Domnaill Moir, tri meic lair, .i. Domnall, ocus Maine, ocus Eogan. Muirċertaċ, ocus Uilliam ballach, da mac Domnaill, mic Concobair. Tri meic ag Maine, mac Concobair, .i. Muiredaċ, ocus Donnċad ballaċ, ocus Maine. Aen mac Eogain, mic Concobair, .i. Brian mac Eogain. Aed, mac Domnaill, mic Concobair, mic Domnaill Moir, da mac lair, .i. Pilip ocus Siacus. Clann Domnaill, mic Concobair, conuigi rin.

Donnċad Mumnech, mac Concobair, mic Domnaill, nai meic lair, .i. Muirċertaċ, ocus Aed, ocus Maileaċlainn, ocus Maine; Ingen Meic Uigilin, a mathair. Mic aile do, Taidg ocus Concobar;

g *Mac Uighilin*,—i. e. Mac Quillin, chief of the Route, in the county of Antrim.

The sons of Diarmaid Mac Gilbert were Conchobhar Cerrbhach, and John, who had the same mother; Maine, and Tadhg. Mor, the daughter of Aedh O'Conor, was the mother of this Tadhg. Conchobhar Cerrbhach, had a son Conchobhar. Tadhg, the son of Diarmaid, son of Gilbert, had three sons, viz., William, Donnchadh, and John.

The sons of Thomas the Bishop, the son of Gilbert, were Maeileachlainn, Muirchertach, Thomas, Diarmaid, Murchadh, and Tomaltach.

The sons of Domhnall Tuathach, the son of Gilbert, were William, Ruaidhri, Cairpri, Brian, Robert, and Domhnall. Murchadh, son of Gilbert, had one son, David. Cormac, son of Gilbert, had two sons, viz., Murchadh and Thomas. David, son of Gilbert, had issue Brian, two Muirchertachs, Eoghan, Aedh, and Murchadh. Donnchadh, son of Gilbert, had one son, namely, Gilbert.

Tadhg of the Battle of Ath na righ, the son of Domhnall, had three sons, viz., Donnchadh, Tadhg, and Conchobhar. Tadhg, had three sons, viz., Tadhg Og, Donnchadh Ruadh, and a second Tadhg, *surnamed* Ruadh. Conchobhar, son of Tadhg, had three sons, viz., Ruaidhri, Eoghan, and Aedh.

Conchobhar, son of Domhnall, son of Conchobhar, son of Domhnall Mor, had three sons, viz., Domhnall, Maine, and Eoghan, Domhnall, son of Conchobhar, had two sons, viz., Muirchertach and William Ballach. Maine, son of Conchobhar, had three sons, viz., Murchadh, Donnchadh Ballach, and Maine. Eoghan, son of Conchobhar, had one son, Brian Mac Eoghain. Aedh, son of Domhnall, son of Conchobhar, son of Domhnall Mor, had two sons, viz., Philip and Siacus. So far the descendants of Domhnall, son of Conchobar.

Donnchadh Muimhnech, son of Conchobhar, son of Domhnall, had nine sons, viz., Muirchertach, Aedh, Mailechlainn, and Maine; their mother was the daughter of Mac Uighilin[g]; his other sons were

Tadhg

bar; dibaid iad-sidi, ocus Emand, ocus Uilliam, ocus Domnall Muimnech. Dubesa, ingen Maileachlainn, mic Donnċaid, mic Domnaill, mic Magnusa, mic Toirrdealbaig Moir h-I Concobair, ri Erenn, maṫair na mac sin. Aed, mac Donnchaid Muimnig, cuig meic leis, .i. Muircertaig, ocus Domnall Mor, ocus Maṫgamain. Róis, ingen h-I Madagain, mathair na mac sin. Eogan, ocus Seaan, ocus Tomas, na meic sin ele.

Tri meic la Domnall Mor, mac Aeda, .i. Concobar, ocus Domnall Ab, ocus Donnchad Gall. Ceiṫri meic la Mathgamain, mac Aeda, .i. Maeleaċlainn, ocus Aed, ocus Ruaidri, ocus Eogan. Maeleaċlainn, mac Donnċaid Muimnig, se meic lais, .i. Diarmaid, mac ingine h-I Mailalaid, Brian, ocus Murċad, da mac ingine h-I Fhlandagan. Eochaid, ocus Ceallaċ, ocus Donnċad, tri meic ingine h-I Concobair. Eochaid, mac Maileċlainn, tri meic lais, .i. Maileaċlainn, ocus Cairpri, ocus Diarmaid. Da mac la Cellaċ, .i. Brian ocus Donnċad. Da mac la Donnchad, mac Mailechlainn, .i. Seaan ocus Domnall.

## CLANN MAINE INSO.

Maine, mac Donnchaid, tri meic lais, .i. Pilip, ocus Tadg, ocus Eogan. Clann mor la Pilip, .i. Maine, ocus Donnchad, ocus Muirċertaċ, .i. an t-Espuc, ocus Diarmaid Cleirech, ocus Aed. Tri meic la h-Emann, mac Domnaill Muimnig, .i. Emann og, ocus Uilliam, ocus Tadg; mac do Thadg Brian.

## CLANN UILLIAM, MIC DONNCHAID AND SO.

Maeleaċlainn, mac Uilliam, ingen h-I Grada a maṫair, ocus Uilliam

[h] *Muirchertach the Bishop.*—Maurice, or Muirchertach, O'Kelly, was consecrated Bishop of Clonfert in 1378, translated to Tuam, by provision of Pope Boniface IX., in 1394, and died September 29, 1407.—See Ware, Bishops, pp. 640 and 611.

Tadhg and Conchobhar, who died without issue, Edmond, William and Domhnall Muimhnech. Duibhesa, the daughter of Maileachlainn, son of Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, son of Maghnus, son of Toirdhelbhach Mor O'Conchobhair, king of Ireland, was the mother of these sons. Aedh, son of Donnchadh Muimhnech, had five sons, viz., Muirchertach, Domhnall Mor, and Mathghamhain; Rose, the daughter of O'Madaghain, was the mother of these sons; Eoghan, John, and Thomas were the other sons.

Domhnall Mor, son of Aedh, had three sons, viz., Conchobhar, Domhnall, the Abbot, and Donnchadh Gall. Mathghamhain, the son of Aedh, had four sons, viz., Maeleachlainn, Aedh, Ruaidhri, and Eoghan. Maeleachlainn, son of Donnchadh Muimhnech, had six sons, viz., Diarmaid, the son of O'Mailalaidh's daughter, Brian, and Murchadh, the two sons of the daughter of O'Flannagain, Eochaidh, Cellach, and Donnchadh, the three sons of the daughter of O'Conchobhair, Eochaidh, son of Maileachlainn, had three sons, viz., Maileachlainn, Cairpri, and Diarmaid. Cellach had two sons, viz., Brian and Donnchadh. Donnchadh, son of Maileachlainn, had two sons, viz., John and Domhnall.

### THE DESCENDANTS OF MAINE HERE.

Maine, son of Donnchadh, had three sons, viz., Philip, Tadhg, and Eoghan. Philip had many sons, viz., Maine, Donnchadh, Muirchertach the Bishop[h], Diarmaid Cleirech, and Aedh. Edmond, son of Domhnall Muimhnech, had three sons, viz., Edmond Og, William, and Tadhg. Tadhg had a son Brian.

### THE DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM, SON OF DONNCHADH, HERE.

Maeleachlainn[i], the son of William (his mother was the daughter of

[i] *Maeleachlainn.*—This name, which is an abbreviation of Maelseachlainn, i. e. servant of St. Seachlann, or Secundinus, is now most generally Anglicised Malachy.

Uilliam Og, ocur Tadg, ocur Aed Buidi, clann Uilliam in rin. Maeleaclainn clann mor lair, .i. Ruaidri, ocur Brian, ocur Concobar. Ingen Baiter a Burc matair an trir rin. Aed, ocur Feradach, ocur Tadg, ocur Donnchad, ocur Domnall, ocur Uilliam, ocur Eman. Finnguala, ingen Toirrdelbaig h-I Concobair, matair na mac rin. En mac la Muircertac, mac Uilliam, mic Donnchaid Muimnig, .i. Domnall. Ar iad ro clann Concobair, mic Domnaill Moir, .i. Domnall O'Cellaig, ocur Donnchad Muimnech, 7ca, ocur Maine Mor, ocur Murchad, ocur Cathal, ocur Cairrri Bratharr, ocur Murir, ocur Nicol. Ingen h-I Eighin matair Domnaill ocur Muiredaid; Ingen h-I Loclainn matair Donnchaid Muimnig ocur Maine; Ingen Mec Conmara matair Cathail, ocur Cairrri, ocur Muirir. Maine, mac Diarmada, mic Tadg, mic Maine Moir. Da mac la Maeleclainn, mac Cormaic, mic Muiredaid, mic Concobair, mic Domnaill Moir, .i. Siacur, ocur Cormac, ocur Diarmaid an trer. Tri meic la Siacur, .i. Seaan, ocur Maileclainn Cleirech, ocur Tadg. Cathal, mac Concobair, mic Domnaill Moir, tri meic lair, .i. Cairrri, dibaid, ocur Maeleaclainn, ocur Uilliam. Clann maith la Maeleclainn, .i. Concobair, ocur Cairrri, ocur Maine Cleirech. Ingen h-I Madagain matair an trir rin. Mac aili do Aed. Cuig meic Uilliam, mic Cathail, mic Concobair, .i. Seaan, ocur Magnus, ocur Diarmaid, ocur Loclainn, ocur Diarmaid, ocur Siacur. Ingen Meg Oirecdaig matair na mac rin. Muircertac mac aili do. Maeleclainn, mac Concobair, mic Maileclainn, mic Cathail. Clann Eogain, mic Domnaill Moir, .i. Mathgamain, ocur Donnchad Mor, ocur Brian, ocur Cairrri, ocur Domnall Cleirech. Do badur trir mac ag Mathgamain,

[j] *Conchobhar.*—This name is now Anglicised Conor, and sometimes Latinised Cornelius.

[k] *Aedh*,—written, according to the modern orthography, Aodh, is now always Anglicised Hugh.

of O'Grady), William Og, Tadhg, and Aedh Buidhe, were the sons of William. Maeleachlainn had many sons, viz., Ruaidhri, Brian, Conchobhar[j] (the daughter of Walter Burke was the mother of these three), Aedh[k], Feradhach, Tadhg, Donnchadh, Domhnall, William, and Edmond. Finnguala, daughter of Toirrdelbhach O'Conchobhair, was the mother of these sons. Muirchertach, son of William, son of Donnchadh Muimhnech, had one son, namely, Domhnall. These were the sons of Conchobhar, the son of Domhnall Mor, viz., Domhnall O'Ceallaigh, Donnchadh Muimhnech, &c. Maine Mor, Murchadh, Cathal, Cairpri the Friar, Mauris, and Nichol. The daughter of O'Heighin [O'Heyne] was the mother of Domhnall and Murchadh; the daughter of O'Lochlainn was the mother of Donnchadh Muimhnech and Maine; and the daughter of Mac Conmara [Mac Namara] was the mother of Cathal, Cairpri, and Maurice. Maine was the son of Diarmaid, son of Tadhg, son of Maine Mor. Maeleachlainn, son of Cormac, son of Murchadh, son of Conchobhar, son of Domhnall Mor, had two sons, viz., Siacus and Cormac, and a third son Diarmaid. Siacus had three sons, viz., John, Mailechlainn the Cleric, and Tadhg. Cathal, son of Conchobhar, son of Domhnall Mor, had three sons, viz., Cairpri, who died without issue, Maeleachlainn and William. Maeleachlainn had good sons, viz., Conchobhar, Cairpri, and Maine the Cleric; the daughter of O'Madaghain was the mother of these three; he had another son Aedh. William, son of Cathal, son of Conchobhar, had five sons, viz., John, Magnus, Diarmaid, Lochlainn, Diarmaid, and Siacus; the daughter of Mac Oirechtaigh [Geraghty] was the mother of these sons. Muirchertach was another son of his. Maeleachlainn was the son of Conchobhar, son of Maeleachlainn, son of Cathal. The sons of Eoghan, son of Domhnall, were Mathgamhain, Donnchadh Mor, Brian, Cairpri, and Domhnall the Cleric. Mathghamhain had three sons, viz., Philip, Ruaidhri, Conchobhar. The daughter of Mac Cochlain was the mother of these

Maṫgamain, .i. Pilip, ocur Ruaidri, ocur Concobar. Ingen Me Coċlain maṫair an trir rin. Da badar ceitri meic ag Pilip, .i. Cairpri, ocur Murċad, ocur Catal, ocur Maeleċlainn. Maṫgamain, mac Murchaid, mic Pilip, mic Maṫgamna. Seaċt meic ag Ruaidri, .i. Donnchad, ocur Domnall, ocur Maṫgamain, ocur Tadg, ocur Concobar, ocur Brian, ocur Diarmaid. Mor. ingen Uilliam leiṫ a búrc, maṫair Donnchaid; Ingen h-I Concobair Failgi maṫair Domnaill. ocur Ruaidri, mic Loċlainn. o fuiled Clann Loċlainn Ruaid. Maelruanaid, mac Ruaidri, an t-oċtmad mac. Domnall, mac Ruaidri, aen mac lair, .i. Tadg. Eogan, mac Ruaidri, mic Donnchaid. Uilliam, mac Donnchaid, mic Ruaidri. En mac la Maelruanaid, mac Ruaidri, .i. Seaan. Tri meic Brian, mic Ruaidri, .i. Maġnus ocur Murċertaċ ocur Concobar. Cormac, mac Cairpri, mic Eogain, mac do Fruoir Cluana Tuaircirt.

Clann Concobair mic Maṫgamna mic Eogain: Ceitri meic aigi, .i. Eochaid, ocur Domnall, ocur Pilip, ocur Maġnus. Mac do Pilip Concobar. Clann Donnchaid Moir, mic Eogain, .i. Concobar, ocur Eogan, ocur Maeleaclainn Dub, ocur Aed. Donnchad, ocur Concobar Odur, da mac Conċobair, mic Donnchaid. Clann Donnchaid, mic Concobair, mic Donnchaid Moir, .i. Maine, ocur Murchad, ocur Murcertaċ Cleirech, ocur Domnall Glar. Clann Brian, mic Eogain, .i. Donncuan, ocur Brian, ocur Murċad. Da mac Duinnchuan, Aed ocur Tomar. Maine, mac Siacura, mic Brian, mic Brian, mic Eogain. Ocur Domnall, mac Siacura. Tadg, mac Murchaid, mic Eogain, tri meic lair, .i. Loċlainn, ocur Domnall, ocur Siacur. Seann ocur Cormac, da mac Cairpri, mic Eogain. Tri meic Domnaill Chleirig, mic Eogain, .i. Uilliam, ocur

[1] *Maṫghamhain.*—This name is generally Anglicised Mahon in old English documents, but it is now commonly rendered Matthew, as the Christian name of

three. Philip had four sons, viz., Cairpri, Murchadh, Cathal, and Maeleachlainn. Mathghamhain, son of Murchadh, son of Philip, son of Mathghamhain[l]. Ruaidhri had seven sons, viz., Donnchadh, Domhnall, Mathghamhain, Tadhg, Conchobhar, Brian, and Diarmaid. Mor, the daughter of William Liath Burke, was the mother of Donnchadh. The daughter of O'Conchobhair Failghi was the mother of Domhnall and of Ruaidhri, the son of Lochlainn, from whom the Clann Lochlainn Ruaidh are descended. Maelruanaidh Mac Ruaidhri was the eighth son. Domhnall, the son of Ruaidhri, had one son, namely, Tadhg. Eoghan was son of Ruaidhri, son of Donnchadh. William, the son of Donnchadh, son of Ruaidhri. Maelruanaidh, son of Ruaidhri, had one son, namely, John. Brian, son of Ruaidhri, had three sons, viz., Maghnus, Muirchertach, and Conchobhar. Cormac, son of Cairpri, son of Eoghan, had a son who was prior of Cluain Tuaiscirt[m].

The sons of Conchobhar, son of Mathghamhain, son of Eoghan. He had four sons, viz., Eochaidh, Domhnall, Philip, and Maghnus. Philip had a son Conchobhar. The sons of Donnchadh Mor, son of Eoghan, were Conchobhar, Eoghan, Maeleachlainn Dubh, and Aedh. Donnchadh and Conchobhar Odhur were the sons of Conchobhar, son of Donnchadh. The sons of Donnchadh, the son of Conchobhar, son of Donnchadh Mor, were Maine, Murchadh, Muirchertach the Cleric, and Domhnall Glas. The sons of Brian, son of Eoghan, were Donncuan, Brian, and Murchadh. Donncuan had two sons, namely, Aedh and Thomas. Maine was son of Siacus, son of Brian, son of Brian, son of Eoghan. Domhnall, son of Siacus. Tadhg, son of Murchadh, son of Eoghan, had three sons, viz., Lochlainn, Domhnall, and Siacus. John and Cormac were the two sons of Cairpri, son of Eoghan.

Domhnall

[l] a man.

[m] *Cluain Tuaiscirt*,—i. e. the abbey of Clontuskert, near Ballinasloe.—See note farther on, and Index.

ocur Pilip Car, ocur Eogan. Clann Uilliam, mic Domnaill Cleirigh, .i. Muirchertaċ, ocur Dauiṫ, ocur Diarmaid, ocur Concobar Cluarać. Clann Pilip Chair, .i. Tadg, ocur Aed, ocur Maeleċlainn, ocur an Dall. Clann Taidg, mic Pilip, .i. Tomar, ocur Muirchertaċ, ocur Donnchad, ocur Diarmaid. Clann Maeleċlainn, mic Philip Cair, .i. Magnus, ocur Concobar Riabać, ocur Seaan Dub, ocur Domnall. Tadg Find Muigi Rurcaċ, mac Domnaill Moir, mic Taidg Taillten, da mac lair, .i. Caṫal ocur Diarmaid. Tri meic la Cathal, .i. Tomaltaċ, ocur Aed, ocur Maeleċlainn. Murċad, mac Maeileaċlainn, mic Caṫail, mic Taidg Finn. Da mac Diarmada, mic Thaidg Fhinn, .i. Art Ruad, ocur Tadg Direach. Da mac ag Art Ruad, .i. Tomaltach, ocur Magnus. Da mac ag Tadg Díreach, .i. Maṫgamain ocur Donnchad. Diarmaid ocur Concobar, da mac Aeda, mic Caṫail, mic Taidg Finn.

Tadg, mac Mailleaċlainn, ocur Ruaidri, ocur Murċad, clann Mailleaċlainn, mic Cathail, mic Taidg Find.

Clann Loċlainn, mic Domnaill Moir, .i. Aed, ocur Magnus, ocur Simon Cleireċ, ocur Tadg, ocur da Domnall, ocur Cairpri. Clann Loċlainn, mic Aeda, mic Loċlainn Moir, .i. Ruaidri, ocur Loċlainn Oig, ocur Maine, ocur Tadg Dub, ocur Murċad Ruad. Tri meic Ruaidri, mic Loċlainn, .i. Donnchad, ocur Domnall, ocur Conċobar. Da mac Loċlainn Oig, .i. Donnchad, ocur Maeleaċlainn. En mac la Donnchad, mac Aeda, mic Loċlainn, .i. Tadg. Domnall, mac Aeda, mic Loċlainn. Cairpri, mac Aeda, mic Loċlainn. Magnus, mac Loċlainn, mic Domnaill Moir, da mac lair, .i. Tadg ocur Domnall. En mac la Domnall, .i. Magnus. En mac la Tadg, .i. Conċobar. Clann Simoin, mic Loċlainn, mic Domnaill Moir, .i. Brian, ocur

[n] *Donnchadh.* — Generally Anglicised Donogh and Donat in the old English documents, but now invariably Denis in every part of Ireland.

Domhnall the Cleric, son of Eoghan, had three sons, viz., William, Philip Cas, and Eoghan. The sons of William, son of Domhnall the Cleric, were Muirchertach, David, Diarmaid, and Conchobhar Cluasach. The sons of Philip Cas were Tadhg, Aedh, Maeleachlainn, and the Blind Man. The sons of Tadhg, son of Philip, were Thomas, Muirchertach, Donnchadh[n], and Diarmaid. The sons of Maeleachlainn, son of Philip Cas, were Maghnus, Conchobhar Riabhach, John Dubh, and Domhnall. Tadhg Finn, of Magh Ruscach, son of Domhnall Mor, son of Tadhg Taillten, had two sons, namely, Cathal and Diarmaid. Cathal had three sons, viz., Tomaltach, Aedh, and Maeleachlainn. Murchadh was son of Maeleachlainn, son of Cathal, son of Tadhg Finn. Diarmaid, son of Tadhg Finn, had two sons, viz., Art Ruadh and Tadhg Direch. Art Ruadh had two sons, viz., Tomaltach and Maghnus. Tadhg Direch had two sons, viz., Mathghamhain and Donnchadh. Diarmaid and Conchobhar were the two sons of Aedh, son of Cathal, son of Tadhg Finn.

Tadhg Mac Maileachlainn, Ruaidhri, and Murchadh were the sons of Maeleachlainn, son of Cathal, son of Tadhg Finn.

The sons of Lochlainn, son of Domhnall Mor, were Aedh Maghnus, Simon the Cleric, Tadhg, two Domhnalls, and Cairpri. The sons of Lochlainn, son of Aedh, son of Lochlainn Mor, were Ruaidhri, Lochlainn Og, Maine, Tadhg Dubh, and Murchadh Ruadh. Ruaidhri, son of Lochlainn, had three sons, viz., Donnchadh, Domhnall, and Conchobhar. Lochlainn Og had two sons, viz., Donnchadh and Maeleachlainn. Donnchadh, son of Aedh, son of Lochlainn, had one son, namely, Tadhg. Domhnall was son of Aedh, son of Lochlainn. Cairpri was son of Aedh, son of Lochlainn. Maghnus, son of Lochlainn, son of Domhnall Mor, had two sons, viz., Tadhg and Domhnall. Domhnall had one son, namely, Maghnus. Tadhg had one son, namely, Conchobhar. The sons of Simon, son of Lochlainn, son of Domhnall Mor, were Brian, John, William, Cathal, Diarmaid, Tomaltach,

ocus Seaan, ocus Uilliam, ocus Cathal, ocus Diarmaid, ocus Tomaltać, ocus Tomas Ruad. Clann Diarmada, mic Domnaill Moir, mic Taidg Taillten, .i. Eochaid ocus Donnćad. Nicol, mac Tomais, mic Eochaid, mic Diarmada, mic Domnaill Moir. Clann Tomais, mic Domnaill Moir, .i. Siacus ocus Seaan. Tadg, imorra, mac Siacusa, mic Tomais Espuc, mic Domnaill Moir.

## Geneałach h-i Cheałłaig ann so.

Tadg,

Mac Maeilećlainn,
Mic Uilliam,
Mic Donncaid Muimnig,
Mic Concobair,
Mic Domnaill,
Mic Taidg Taillten,
Mic Concobair an catha,
Mic Diarmata,
Mic Concobair,
Mic Taidg Chaťa Briain,
Mic Murchaid,
Mic Aeda,
Mic Ceallaig,
Mic Fhindaćtaig,
Mic Ailella,
Mic Finnraćtaig,
Mic Fiocellaig,
Mic Dluthaig,
Mic Dićolla,
Mic Eogain Finn,
Mic Cormaic,
Mic Cairpri Cruim,
Mic Feradaig,
Mic Łuigeać,
Mic Dallain,
Mic Brefail,
Mic Maine Moir,
Mic Echach Firdagiall,
Mic Domnaill,
Mic Imćada,
Mic Colla da Crić,
Mic Echach Doimlen,
Mic Cairpri Łifechair,
Mic Cormaic Ulfada,
Mic Airt Aeinfir,
Mic Cuind Ced-caťaiġ.

## Geneałach h-i Madagain.

Murchad,

Mac Eogain,
Mic Murćaid,
Mic Caťail,
Mic Madagain Moir,
Mic Diarmada,
Mic Dunagaid,

Mic

° *Son of Diarmaid.*—In the pedigree of O'Madden, preserved in a MS. in the Library of Trinity College (H. 2. 7.), this line is given differently, thus: Eoghan,

tach, and Thomas Ruadh. The sons of Diarmaid, son of Domhnall Mor, son of Tadhg Taillten, were Eochaidh and Donnchadh. Nichol was son of Thomas, son of Eochaidh, son of Diarmaid, son of Domhnall Mor. The sons of Thomas, son of Domhnall Mor, were Siacus and John. Tadhg was the son of Siacus, son of Thomas, the Bishop, son of Domhnall Mor.

PEDIGREE OF O'CEALLAIGH HERE.

TADHG,
Son of Maeleachlainn,
Son of William,
Son of Donnchadh Muimhnech,
Son of Conchobhar,
Son of Domhnall,
Son of Tadhg Taillten,
Son of Conchobhar of the Battle,
Son of Diarmaid,
Son of Conchobhar,
Son of Tadhg of the Battle of Brian,
Son of Murchadh,
Son of Aedh,
Son of Ceallach,
Son of Finnachtach,
Son of Ailell,
Son of Finnrachtach,
Son of Fidhchellach,
Son of Dluthach,
Son of Dicholla,
Son of Eoghan Finn,
Son of Cormac,
Son of Cairpri Crom,
Son of Feradhach,
Son of Lughaidh,
Son of Dallan,
Son of Bresal,
Son of Maine Mor,
Son of Eochaidh Ferdaghiall,
Son of Domhnall,
Son of Imchadh,
Son of Colla da Crich,
Son of Eochaidh Doimhlen,
Son of Cairpri Lifechair,
Son of Cormac Ulfhada,
Son of Art Aeinfhir,
Son of Conn of the Hundred Battles.

PEDIGREE OF O'MADAGHAIN.

MURCHADH,
Son of Eoghan,
Son of Murchadh,
Son of Cathal,
Son of Madaghan Mor,
Son of Diarmaid°,
Son of Dunadhach,

Son of Madadhan Ramhar, son of Diarmaid, son of Madadhan, son of Gadhra, son of Dunadhach, son of Murchadh, son of Cathal, son of Madadhan Mor, son of Diarmaid, son of

Mic Gaora,
Mic Dunagaid,
Mic Cobthaig,
Mic Mailduin,
Mic Donngaili,
Mic Anmcada,
Mic Eogain Buac,
Mic Cormaic,
Mic Cairpri,
Mic Feradaig,
Mic Luigeaċ,
Mic Dallain,
Mic Brefail,
Mic Maine Moir,
Mic Eachach Firadgiall,
Mic Domnaill,
Mic Imchada,
Mic Colla da Crich,
Mic Eachaċ Doimlen,
Mic Cairpri Lifechair,
Mic Cormaic,
Mic Airt,
Mic Cuind Ced-cathaig,
Mic Feidlimid Reċtmair,
Mic Tuathal Teċtmair,
Mic Fiaċa Findalaig,
Mic Feradaig Find Feċtnaig,
Mic Crimthainn Nia nair,
Mic Lugaid Riab n-derg.

nadhach, son of Diarmaid, son of Aedh, son of Ailioll, son of Dunadhach, son of Gadhra, son of Loingsech, son of Dunadhach, son of Cobhthach, son of Maelduin, son of Donnghalach, son of Anmchadh, son of Eoghan Buac, &c., *ut suprà*.—See also p. 19, and Note B, at the end of this Tract.

[p] *Gadhra*.—This name is now obsolete as the Christian name of a man, but it is Anglicised *Gara* in the family name O'Gadhra, now O'Gara.

[q] *Dunadhach*, now obsolete as the Christian name of a man, and the Editor is not aware that it enters into any surname now in existence.

[r] *Cobhthach*, is now obsolete as the Christian name of a man, but preserved in the family name *O'Cobhthaigh*, now Anglicised *Coffey*, without the prefix O'.

[s] *Maelduin*, now obsolete as the Christian name of a man, but preserved in the family name *O'Maelduin*, which is now Anglicised Muldoon, without the prefix O'.

[t] *Donngal*, now obsolete.

Son of Gadhra[p],
Son of Dunadhach[q],
Son of Cobhthach[r],
Son of Maelduin[s],
Son of Donngal[t],
Son of Anmchadh[u],
Son of Eoghan Buac[v],
Son of Cormac[w],
Son of Cairpri[x],
Son of Feradhach[y],
Son of Lughaidh,
Son of Dallan,
Son of Bresal,
Son of Maine Mor.
Son of Eochaidh Ferdaghiall,
Son of Domhnall,
Son of Imchadh,
Son of Colla da Crich,
Son of Eochaidh Doimlein,
Son of Cairpri Lifechair,
Son of Cormac,
Son of Art,
Son of Conn Ced-cathach,
Son of Feidhlimidh Rechtmhar,
Son of Tuathal Techtmhar,
Son of Fiacha Finnalaigh,
Son of Feradhach Finnfechtnach,
Son of Crimhthann Nianar,
Son of Lughaidh Riabh n-derg.

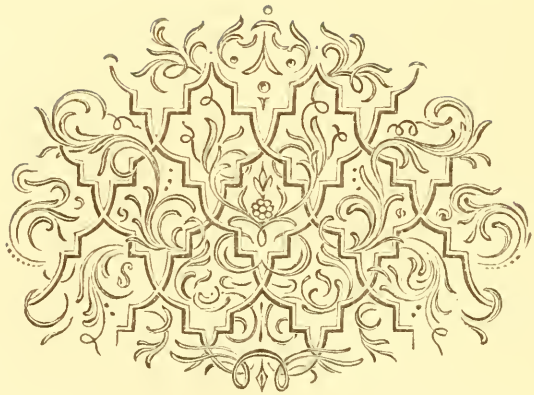
[u] *Anmchadh*, is still preserved as the Christian name of a man in the family of O'Madden, but now always Anglicised Ambrose. It is Latinised *Animosus* by Colgan.

[v] *Eoghan*, is Latinised *Eugenius*, and Anglicised *Owen*.

[w] *Cormac*, is still preserved as the Christian name of a man, but incorrectly Anglicised *Charles*.

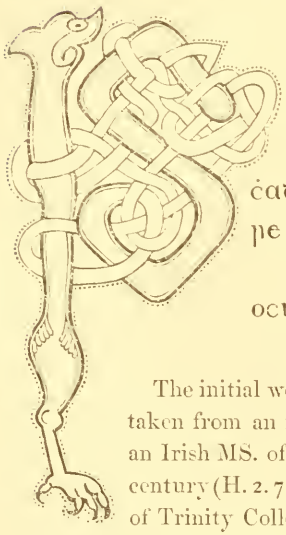
[x] *Cairpri*, most generally written Cairbre, is still preserved as the Christian name of a man among a few families, and Anglicised Carbry.

[y] *Feradhach*, now nearly obsolete as the Christian name of a man, though fifty years since it was common among the family of O'Naghten, in the Barony of Athlone, and County of Roscommon, and Anglicised Farragh, and sometimes, but incorrectly, Ferdinand.



# NOSA UA MAINE.

# NOSA UA MAINE.



Ꞃlad ſo luċt cóimícca Chlainni Ceallaiȝ: h-I Duibȝind, ocuſ h-I Ȝeibendaiȝ, ocuſ Mé Caṫail, ocuſ Meȝ Floind, ocuſ Muinter Murċadan; ocuſ Cland Aedaȝán, no cuſ druideaduſ ſe h-Ollamnaċt an aird-riġ.

Trian cuiȝid a n-duthaid co bráṫ do bunad. ocuſ trian caċa taiſceada talman, dá ꝑuiȝter a

The initial word IS has been taken from an illumination in an Irish MS. of the fourteenth century (H. 2. 7.) in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin.

[a] *Tributaries.*—Luċt coimícca literally means people of payment. The Irish prefix luċt and aoſ or aeſ to the genitive case of many nouns to form terms equivalent to personals in other languages, as aeſ ciúil, people of music, i. e. musicians; aeſ dana, i. e. poets, literally, people of poetry; luċt eolaiſ, people of knowledge, i. e. *literati;* luċt póite, i. e. people of drinking, i. e. drunkards.—See the *Institutio Principis*, or Inauguration Ode of Donogh O'Brien, fourth Earl of Thomond, v. 150 (*Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Dublin*, p. 28), where O'Flanagan, the translator, renders ȝo taiſ le h-aeſ eladna, "mitis cum ætate scientiæ," and adds the following note:—"Hoc est cum hominibus Scientiæ, vel Philosopho-poetis. Eodem modo a Græcis, Υἱοι Ἰατρῶν, *filii medicorum*, appellantur medici."

[b] *Clann Ceallaigh.* — i. e. the race of Ceallach, i. e. the O'Kellys.

[c] *O'Duibhginns.* — They descend from Maelanfaidh, the son of Eoghan Finn, the ancestor of O'Kelly.—See page 28, Note [h].

[d] *O'Geibhennaighs.*—Now always Anglicised Keaveny. This family descends from

# CUSTOMS OF HY-MANY.

THese are the tributaries[a] of the Clann Ceallaigh[b]: the O'Duibhginns[c], the O'Geibhennaighs[d], the Mac Cathails[e], the Mac Floinns[f], Muinter Murchadhan[g]; and the Clann Aedhagain[h] until they became Ollamhs to the arch-chief[i].

The third part of the province[j] is *to be* their patrimonial country for ever. And the third part of every treasure found

Geibhennach, son of Aedh, chief of all Hy-Many, who, according to the Annals of the Four Masters, was slain in the battle of Ceis Corainn, in the year 971. In the year 1018 O'Geibhennaigh is mentioned in the same Annals as Tanist of Hy-Many. The Editor found several of this name in Hy-Many, but all reduced to poverty.

[e] *Mac Cathails*, now Cahills, but this family must be distinguished from the O'Cathails, which is also Anglicised Cahills.

[f] *Mac Floinns*, now anglicised Magloin, and sometimes shortened to Glynn. This family is to be distinguished from O'Floinn.

[g] *Muinter Murchadhan*,—i. e. the descendants of Murchadhan, who was prince of Hy-Many, and died in the year 936.—See p. 36, Note [f], *suprà*. The Editor could not find this name in Hy-Many, and suspects that it was Anglicised to Murphy.

[h] *The Clann Aedhagain*,—i. e. the family of Mac Egan.—See page 31, Note [t], and additional Notes at the end of this tract, Note E.

[i] *Ollamhs to the arch-chief.*—The Rev. Patrick Mac Loughlin, in his Abstract of the Book of Lecan, already referred to, renders this sentence more freely thus:—"and the Mac Aedhagans too, until they became Ollamans of the Lord." No cur ḋruideadar re h-Ollaṁnaċt an áirdriġ, literally translated would be "until

a falaċ, no fudomain do na fianaib sin; ocus trian érca caċ ein ḟir d'a muintir, da faicsigter d' aicmi in aird-riġ.

Trian caċ turċairti da ticfad a cuanaib Connaċt do'n ċlainn maicni sin.

Marasgalaċt

they approached the ollavship or office of chief professor to the arch-king;" but by arch-king here is not meant the monarch of all Ireland, as in most other documents, but the supreme prince or chief of the territory of Hy-Many. The word riġ, in this and many other ancient Irish tracts, is often applied to a petty chief of one barony, and, therefore, aird-riġ is applied to the head chief. On this application of the word riġ O'Flaherty writes the following learned remarks in his Ogygia, p. 31:—"Sua omnibus linguis, et nationibus aliqua peculiaris insita est proprietas, cujus absurda foret in aliis imitatio. Quare in eorum sententiam ultrò eamus, qui falsò contendunt Regem Latinè supremum tantum, et nulli subjectum dominum denotare; ac proinde nobis inepte illud Martialis Hemistichium exprobrant,

*Qui Rex est, Regem, Maxime, non habeat,*

Quid verò hoc nostrâ interest? *Scoti sumus non Galli;* Scoticè loquimur, non Latinè; atque hoc idiomate trito adagio dicimus; ut Hemistichio aliud opponam:

*Degener in tiguri Rex lare quisque sui.*"

And again (*ibid.* p. 32). "Veteres Regis nomen tribuebant ei, qui uno oppidulo præesset: sic Ithacæ Rex Ulysses, cujus ditionem adeo exiguam nidum æstimat saxo Cicero affixum. Sic Nestor Pyli Rex. Josue 30 regibus in Palestinâ gulam fregit. Strabo testatur singulas Phœnissarum urbes regem habuisse; et Plinius strategiis, et præfecturis omnibus olim reges præfuisse: unde usitato more Divinæ Scripturæ cujusque oppidi Dominus Rex appellatur. Atque ut propius ad vicinos accedam, in Cantii partibus (qui nunc in Angliâ Comitatus) quatuor reges Cæsaris ætate regnarunt. Denique nullum modò in Europâ, præter ipsam Hiberniam, regnum quod non pluribus regibus sibi invicem minimè subjectis antiquitus paruerit: quos tamen nostræ memoriæ Scriptores, cum in eorum mentionem incidunt, Reges dicere non hæsitant."

j *The third part of the province*,—i. e. the principality of Hy-Hany comprised the third part of the province of Connaught. Shane O'Dugan states the same in his topographical poem, as follows:

"Moir-ṫrian Connacht an clár sin
Ui Maine na moróal sin
O Sionainn sreaba sióe
Go Meaḋa, ni min-riġe."

"The great third of Connaught is that plain
Of Hy-Many of great assemblies,
*Extending* from the Shannon of fairy flood
To Meadha *hill*; it is no small kingdom."

found[k] hidden or buried in the depths of the earth is to be given to these tribes; and the third part of the eric[l] for every man of their people that is killed *is to be given* to the family of the arch-king.

The third part of every treasure thrown *by* the sea[m] into the harbours of Connaught is to be given to that tribe.

The

[k] *Third part of every treasure found.*—See Introductory Remarks, p. 4, line 8. This custom is also noticed in a pedigree of O'Kelly, in the possession of Denis H. Kelly, of Castlekelly, Esq., in the following words, under Maine Mor:

"Maine Mor: From him the territory possessed by him and his issue took the name of Maineach or Iath Maine, i. e. the lands of Maine; and his posterity down to Teige Tailten (in whose time the English Invasion happened) were styled Kings of Iath Maine, in the province of Connaught, and had many privileges and immunities from the Kings of Connaught, viz., they were hereditary marshalls or generals of the Connaught armies, and were to possess the third part of all the strongholds and seaport towns in the province, also to have a third part of all prizes and wrecks of the sea, and of all hidden treasures found under ground, and of all silver and gold mines and other metals, together with a third of all *Eric* or reprisal gained or recovered by the King of Connaught from other provinces for wrongs received, with many other similar privileges which are enumerated in ancient Chronicles."

[l] *The third part of the eric*,—i. e. the prince of Hy-Many was entitled to the third of all the fines for killing men throughout the province of Connaught. The *eric* for killing a man was often very great, and seems to have been a source of great revenue to the chief or king. Donnell O'Gallagher states in his will, made in the year 1626, that the *eric* for killing a man in Inishowen was 168 cows!

[m] *Treasure thrown by the sea.*—This description of treasure is called tuscairt mara in the Brehon Laws. It appears to have consisted of wines, and other articles of commerce washed ashore after shipwrecks, and perhaps also whales and other fishes, which, by the Saxons, were considered royal fishes, and to belong to the king and queen only. "De Sturgione observetur, quod rex illum habebit integrum: de balena vero sufficit, si rex habeat caput, et regina caudam."—*Bracton*. l. 3, c. 3.

It appears from Cormac's Glossary, *in voce* Espcop fína, that there was a distinct tract of the Brehon Laws called *Mur-Bhretha*, i. e. Sea-Laws, to regulate matters of this nature, but this tract is not now to be found among the MSS. preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin.

Marasgalaċt a ṡluaig ag na saer-clannaib o Charaid co Luimnech, a Laignib, ocus a laeċ Mhuṁain.

Sluaiged Erraig ocus Fodmair d'anacal ar na h-aicmedaib sin, can comus a n-iarrata d'á n-aindeoin.

Ni fiada fear do'n chuiged ar na fineadaib, aċt mad Maineaċ eli d'á ḟiadnugaḋ.

Mad faidi na caecais ar mís sluaiged Connaċt, comas teaċta d'á tig ag na Maineċaib.

Gid mór líte do líter do luċt gaidi orra, ni dlegaid aċt aen fer, na ain-testa d'a ṡéna, no d'a suigiugaḋ.

Caċ soċar dá suiḋiġid leabair d'Airgiallaib, a leiṫéid d' O'Cellaig o Chonnaċta.

Is iad so .uíí. n-oirrigi O Máine, .i. O'Conaill, ocus is inand dúċi do ocus do MáCnáiṁín ocus d' O'Duburrla; orriga na n-Anmċadaċ

[n] *Marshallship of the forces of all Hy-Many, from Caradh to Luimnech.* — The place called Caradh formed the northern or north-eastern boundary of Hy-Many, and Grian its southern, and Luimnech was an old name for the River Shannon. Thus in the Annals of the Four Masters, at the year 1536, the whole extent of Hy-Many is defined by stating that it lay between Caradh and Grian.

A. D. 1536, Donnell, the son of Donogh O'Kelly, a select captain and Tanist of Hy-Many from Caradh to Grian, was slain.

[o] *The hostings of Spring and Autumn, &c.* —The Rev. Patrick Mac Loughlin, in an abstract of the Book of Leacan (MS. Royal Irish Academy), translates this passage very incorrectly thus:—"All the preceding septs were to have their harvest and spring provisions for their own use, and could not be compelled to part with them." But the true meaning, as will be obvious to the intelligent Irish scholar, is, that these tribes were not compelled to go on any warlike expedition for the king of Connaught, either in Spring or Autumn, unless they wished to do so themselves; evidently because they were, at the former season, engaged in sowing their crops, and, at the latter, in saving them.

[p] *No man of the province, &c.* — This was a remarkable privilege, and it is difficult now to conjecture how the people of Hy-Many originally obtained it.

[q] *If the hosting of Connaught, &c.*—That is, if the king of Connaught should continue longer than six weeks on an expedition against his enemies in Ulster or

The marshallship of the forces *of all Hy-Many*, from Caradh to Luimnech[n], *on all expeditions* into Leinster, and into heroic Munster, belongs to the noble tribes.

These tribes are freed from the hostings of Spring and Autumn[o], and there is no power to ask them against their will.

No man of the province[p] is to be taken as witness against these tribes, but another Hy-Manian is to bear witness.

If the hosting of Connaught[q] should remain longer than a fortnight and a month, the Manians have liberty to return home.

However great[r] *may be* the accusation brought against them by dishonest people, only one man or one witness is required to deny it or prove it *against the other party*.

Every privilege[s] which books mention to be allowed to the Oirghialla, the same is given to O'Kelly by the Connacians.

These are the seven oirrighi[t] [sub-chiefs] of Hy-Many, viz., O'Conaill[u], and he has the same patrimony as Mac Cnaimhin[v] and O'Dubhurrla.

Leinster, the forces which he had raised in the territory of Hy-Many were at liberty to return home.

[r] *However great, &c.*—Ꝺıȯ móꞃ lıꞇe ꝺo lıꞇeꞃ.—The word lıꞇe, which is entirely obsolete in the modern Irish, is of constant occurrence in the Brehon Laws and other ancient Irish tracts, in the sense of *accusation* or *charge*. The following example of the use of this word, from Cormac's Glossary, under the word ɴeꞃcóıꞇ, will put its meaning beyond dispute: Ꞇıꞇe bıne ꝼoꞃ mnaı Ꝺaıbnen, "the wife of Gaibhnen was charged with crime."

[s] *Every privilege, &c.* — The privileges granted to the men of Oirghiall (from whom the Hy-Many are a colony) by the monarchs of Ireland, will be found detailed in *Leabhar na g-Ceart*, or Book of Rights, of which there are copies preserved in the Books of Lecan and Ballymote, and in MSS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin.

[t] *The seven oirrighi.*—Translated seven chiefs by the Rev. Patrick Mac Loughlin, in his abstract of the Book of Lecan, already referred to. The word oıꞃꞃıġ is always used in the best Irish MSS, to denote a sub-chief, or one tributary to, or under the controul of another. The exact distinction between it and *flaith* is not obvious.

[u] *O'Conaill.*—The locality of this family is thus clearly pointed out by O'Dugan :

ċaδaċ, .i. Muintir Maδaδan: Riga Maenmaigi, .i. Muintir Neċtain, ocus h-I Mailalaiδ. Ocus ata tuarusδal o ri Erenn, gid ingnaδ, δo rigaib O Fiaċraċ Finn sech rigaib O'Maine.

Na

Cuiδ Ui Chonaill δo'n ċrich sin,
Δo'n tir aluinn ainṁin sin,
O Ghréin co ceanδ mor muiġe,
Sloiġ ag reir an rioġ-ruire.

"O'Connell's portion of that country,
Of that splendid rugged land,
*Extends* from Grian to the head of the great plain,
Whose host obey the royal prince."

Grian was the name of a river rising in the frontiers of Thomond; and by "head of the great plain" is here meant the head of the plain of Moenmagh, which comprised Loughreagh and the adjacent plains. The Editor is not aware that there are any O'Connells of this race at present extant in that district. The O'Connells of the county of Kerry, the chief of whom was transplanted to Clare in Cromwell's time, are of a totally different race.

[v] *Mac Cnaimhin*, now Anglicised Mac Nevin, and among the peasantry shortened to Neavin and Nevin. This family were originally settled at Crannog Meg Cnaimhin, now Crannagh-Mac Nevin, in the south-east extremity of the parish of Tynagh, barony of Leitrim, and county of Galway, and the name is still numerous in that and the adjoining barony of Loughrea. The first notice of this family to be found in Irish history occurs in the Annals of the Four Masters at the year 1159, where it is recorded that Athius, the son of Mac Cnaimhin (Mac Nevin), was slain at Ardee, in the now county of Louth, in a battle fought between Muirchertach Mac Loughlin, senior of the Northern Hy-Niall, the legitimate heir to the throne of Ireland, and Roderic O'Conor, king of Connaught. The head of the name in the reign of Queen Elizabeth was Hugh Mac Knavin: he was hanged on the 4th of June, 1602, as appears from an inquisition taken at Galway, on the 10th of October, 1605:—"Quod Hugo Mac Knavin, alias dictus Mac Kellie, intravit in actionem Rebellionis et captus et suspensus fuit, 4 Junii 1602; et fuit seisitus in Ballilie, Cranach Mac Knavin," &c.

In a grant to the Earl of Clanrickarde, dated 19th July, 1610, mention is made, among various other lands granted to him, of part of the lands of Cranach Mac Knavin, parcel of the estate of Hugh Mac Knavin, otherwise O'Kelly [an error for Mac Kelly], of Cranagh Mac Knavin, executed in rebellion. Also an inquisition taken at Loughrea, on the 16th of September, 1617, before Sir Charles Coote, finds that Melaughlin Mac Gilliduff Mac Knavin, was seised of fee of Ballyglass; Art Mac Knavin of Kellin [now Killeen], and Bealanamore; Dermot Mac Knavin of Lisduff; Dermot Mac Donell Oge Mac Knavin of Loghanroe, parcel of Ballyglass, in the parish of Tynagh and barony of Leitrim; that Hugh and Donell Beg

O'Dubhurrla[w]. The chiefs of the Sil Anmchadha[x] are the O'Madudhains[y]. The kings of Maenmagh[z] are Muintir Neachtain[a] and the

Mac Knavin, and Donogh Mac Knavin were seised of fee of Tumkeyne; Edmond Mac Shane Mac Knavin, of Ballyelly; and John Mac Donell Mac Knavin, and Connor Mac Knavin, of Mong. The last supposed head of this family was the celebrated Dr. MacNevin, who was expatriated for being implicated in the rebellion of 1798. He was possessed in fee of the lands of Ballynahown, near Aughrim, in the county of Galway, which he sold. The most affluent gentleman of this tribe now in Ireland is Daniel Mac Nevin, Esq., of Ashfield, in the parish of Beagh, barony of Kiltartan, and county of Galway. He has property in various parts of the same county, but possesses no portion of the lands which belonged to his ancestors. His property in the parish of Beagh originally belonged to O'Shaughnessy, and more recently to the Blake Fosters, from whom it passed by intermarriage to Mr. Mac Nevin.

[w] *O'Dubhurrla.*—This name is now obsolete, as far as the Editor has been able to ascertain. The nearest Anglicised form of it would be Doorley.

[x] *Sil Anmchadha.*—In latter ages the territory of this tribe was co-extensive with the barony of Longford, in the county of Galway, and the parish of Lusmagh, in the King's County, on the east side of the Shannon, which parish formerly formed a portion of the county of Galway, as we learn by an inquisition, preserved in the Rolls Office, Dublin, taken at Galway, on the 11th of August, 1607, in which the boundaries of the county of Galway, on this side, are thus described: — "The boundes or meares of the countie of Galwiae begynieth beyond the River of Sheanon eastwarde at the marishe of Meanagh Keogh, which divideth the great woods of Killie Corri, whereof the woods westward of the said marishe are included within the bounds of the county of Galwaie, and the woods eastward of the marishes are of the King's County, and so bounding forward to the River of Brosnagh and retaynning the course of the streame as that runneth, that falleth into the River of Sheanon, and including the island of Inchenegal and Inishtymone that extendeth forwarde by east to the island of Inishfadda, as the course of the streame runneth from thence including the island of Portklyely it goeth directly to Dirremacegane, and including the island of Illanmore and Inishcaldry that runneth through Loughdirgirt, and so to the river Boye and holding that river against the stream to Loghetory" [now Loughatorig, i. e. Lake of the boundary].

This inquisition, after describing the meres of the county of Galway all round, thus concludes at the point whence it set out with the description:—"and so re-

Na ſé Sogain co n-a tṙíċa, ge bé aicmi acu d'á ꝼaemaid tigeṙnuſ, aſ oṙṙig ṙe ꝼead a ṫigeṙnuiſ h-e, .i. Cinel Reċta, ocuſ Cenel Tṙena,

teyning the stream that goeth under the middle arch of the middle bridge of Balinesloy, and from thence with the course of the streame that falleth into the Sheanon and going out of the same into the River of Brossnagh;—(there are two Brossnaghs; this which meareth Sir John Mac Coghlan's country on that side from the Barony Longford, and the other Brossnagh, which falleth between Ormond and the south side of the saide barony of Longford into the Sheanon)—and so from the Brossnagh of Mac Coghlan's country to Bungowla, and so to Meanaghbeg, where we began."

It is curious that O'Dugan, in his topographical poem, makes no mention of the family of O'Madden, but makes the O'Huallachains, now Mac Cuolaghans, or Cuolahans, the sole chiefs of Siol Anmchadha, while the Book of Lecan (*ubi supra*, pp. 40, 41) makes the latter only the *old* chiefs of that territory. It is curious that the MacCuolahans, since they lost their rank of chiefs of Sil-Anmchadha, have been seated on the east side of the Shannon, and have retained no portion of the original territory lying west of that river.

[y] *O'Madudhains*, now always Anglicised Madden in the province of Connaught, and Maddagan in Munster. Ambrose Madden, Esq. of Streamstown, in the west of the county of Galway, is the senior representative of this family. Sir Frederic Madden, of the British Museum, descends from a branch of this family who removed to Dublin at an early period.—See Note B, at the end of this tract for the pedigree, carried down to the present day.

[z] *Moenmagh.*—O'Flaherty states (Ogygia, Part III. c. 17) that this territory, in which Loughrea is situated, is co-extensive with Clanrickard, in the county of Galway; but this cannot be true, as Clanrickard comprised the six southern baronies of the county of Galway, and Moenmagh never embraced any portion of the barony of Kiltartan, Longford, or Dunkellin. Moenmagh is the rich plain lying round Loughrea, and comprising Moyode, Finnure, and other places mentioned in old Irish documents. It was bounded on the east by the territory of Siol Anmchadha (now the barony of Longford), on the south by the celebrated mountain of Sliabh Echtghe (now Slieve Aughtee), and on the west by the diocese of Kilmacduagh; its northern boundary is uncertain; but we know that it extended so far to the north as to comprise the townland of Moyode, as that place is distinctly mentioned as included in the plain of Moenmagh.

[a] *Muinter Neachtain.*—The family name is O'Neachtain, and is now Anglicised Naghten, and sometimes corrupted to Norton. This family were afterwards,

the O'Maeilallaidhs[b]. And the king of Erin, strange to say, gives a subsidy to the chiefs of the Hy-Fiachrach Finn[c], more than [*or in preference to*] the king of Hy-Many.

The six Soghans[d] with their cantred: to whomsoever of them they cede the chieftainship, he is called Orrigh during his reign. These

probably in the time of Conor Moenmoy O'Conor, removed from Moenmagh to the Feadha, or Fews, of Athlone, in the barony of Athlone, in the county of Roscommon, where Shane O'Naghten was chief of the sept in the reign of Elizabeth, and where E. H. Naghten, Esq., of Thomastown Park, the present head of the O'Naghtens, enjoys a very considerable remnant of the territory of his ancestors.—See Note G, at the end of this Tract.

[b] *The O'Maeilallaidhs.*—This family was afterwards removed from Moenmagh to the parish of Tuam, where they resided in the castle of Tolendal, four miles to the north of the town of Tuam. The head of this family removed to France after the defeat of the Irish, at Aughrim, and was the ancestor of the celebrated statesman and orator Count Lally Tolendal, who was created Marquis by Napoleon. The French and Tuam branches of this family are now extinct, but there are many of the name still in the original territory of Moenmoy in narrow circumstances, who retain the original form of the name, except that in writing it in English they reject the O', which has become a general practice among the Irish peasantry.—See Note H, at the end of this Tract.

O'Dugan also, in his topographical poem, mentions the O'Neachtains and O'Mullallys as the chiefs of Moenmagh. His words are:

Ríoġa Maonṁuíġe na mal,
Ḋ'ar ab ḋuṫaiḋ an ḋonn-ċláṛ,—
Ḋiaṛ ḋo ṫechṫaiḋ an ṫaoḃ ṛin,—
O'Neachṫain, O'Maoilalaiḋ;
A n-ġleo co ṫrom iṛ na ṫaċṛaiḃ,
Aṛ leo an ṛonn co Ṛiachṛachaiḃ.

"The kings of Maonmagh of chiefs,
To whom the rich plain is hereditary,—
Two who have strengthened that side,—
O'Naghten and O'Mullally;
Their fight is heavy in the battles;
They possess the land as far as Hy-Fiachrach."

This extract is curious, as proving that Maonmagh was bounded on one side by the country of the Hy-Fiachrach-Aidhne, which was co-extensive with the diocese of Kilmacduagh, as could be demonstrated from the most authentic and clearest evidences.

[c] *The Hy-Fiachrach Finn.*—These were the branch of the Hy-Many seated in the territory of Moenmoy, mentioned in Note [z]. Their chiefs were the O'Naghtens and O'Mullallys, or Lallys. They deduce their tribe name from their ancestor Fiachra Finn, the son of Breasal, who was the

Tpena, ocup Cenel Luicta, ocup Cenel Feprna, ocup Cenel n-Domangein ,ocup Cenel n-Geirill: tpí h-oppa ap Sil Crimthainn Cháil, dá oppig d'á fíl féin, ocup oppig do Shil Muipeadaig. Ip iad po au tpiup pin, .i. h-I Mailpuanaid, ocup h-I Mupoin, ocup h-I Chatail.

Rig

son of Maine Mor, the common ancestor of all the Hy-Many, as we learn from their pedigree in the Book of Lecan, fol. 90 (*vide supra*, pp. 32, 33), in Mac Firbis's Genealogical Book, p. 328, and O'Flaherty's Ogygia, Part III. c. 76, where we read, "Manii filius Bressalius quinque natos generavit, Fiachrium Fionn, ex quo O'Naghten, Dallanum, Conallum, Crimthannum, et Manium, a quo Hy-Maine Brengar."

[d] *Six Soghans.*—O'Dugan also mentions these tribes, as follows:

Na pé Soḋain na peachnam,
A mioġa gan po peachmall;
Maith pluaġ na ḃ-poġaḋ ḃ-poġlach,
Dan' ḋual Soḋan pleaġ-apmach.

"The six Sodhans let us not shun,
Their chiefs are without oblivion;
Good the host of plundering excursions,
To whom the spear-armed Sodhan is hereditary."

O'Flaherty, in his Ogygia, Part III. c. 66, p. 327, says that there were several tribes in Ireland of the name Sodan, all deriving their name from Sodan, the son of Fiacha Araidh, king of Ulster, about the year of Christ 240. His words are, "Sodanius ipsius [Fiachi Araidh] filius, Sodaniorum sator, qui Sodaniam Aitchi in Fernmoyâ, Ultoniæ regione, Sodaniam in Mediâ, et Sodaniam in Hymaniâ Galviensis agri ditione præter siquas alias incoluerunt. De his antiquariæ et poeticæ facultatis Wardæorum et O'Duveganorum familiæ prodierunt."

It appears from this and other more ancient authorities that the Sodhans of Hy-Many were not of the same race with the Hy-Manians themselves.

The exact extent of the cantred of the six Sodhans cannot now be determined; but the situation of Ballydugan, the seat of O'Dugan, and of *Muine Chasain*, the seat of the poet Mac Ward, who were two families of the six Sodans, will point out the whereabouts of the entire cantred. It appears also from the Felire Aenguis that the churches of Cill Conain and Cill Modhiuid, or Church of Saint Simplex, were in this cantred. An additional evidence of its situation is obtained from a passage in the Chronicon Scotorum, at the year 1135, that O'Mainnin, now Mannin, was the chief of this cantred, and this family had their head residence at Menlagh-O'Mannin, near Castle Blakeney, from time immemorial; so that it is rational to conclude, that Menlagh and the other possessions of O'Mannin in its vicinity, formed a portion of the cantred of Sodhan, or Soghan, the ancient territory of O'Mannin. The pas-

These are the Cinel Rechta, the Cinel Trena, the Cinel Luchta, the Cinel Fergna, the Cinel Domaingen, the Cinel Geigill. There are three Orrighs [sub-chiefs] over the Race of Crimhthann Cael[e], viz., two Orrighs of his own race, and two of the Sil-Muireadhaigh[f]. These are the three, viz., the O'Mailruanaidhs[g], the O'Muroins[h], and the O'Cathails[i].

The

sage in the Chronicon Scotorum, above referred to, is as follows:

A.D. 1135.—Maiḋm Mongaiġe re Sil Muireḋaiġ ar Ib Máine, ubi multi ceciderunt, um Concopar h-Ua Cellaiġ, ocur h-Ua Mainnín, ri Sogain.

"A. D. 1135.—The Battle of Mongach was gained by the Sil-Muiredhaigh over the Hy-Many, ubi multi ceciderunt, together with Conor O'Kelly, and O'Mannin, king of Soghan."

[e] *Crimhthann Cael*,—i. e. Crimhthann the Slender. He was the son of Bresal, son of Maine Mor, and was the ancestor of three chiefs of all Hy-Many.—See above, pp. 26, 27, Notes [f], [g].

O'Dugan enumerates the same chieftains of this district in the following quatrain:

O Cathail, O Muḋroin mear,
O Maoilruanaiḋ na riġ-ṙleaḋ,
Croinn ḋíona an ur-ṙuinn eanaiġ,
Rioġa Crumṫainn crich-ṙeaḋaiġ.

"O'Cathail, O'Mudhroin the swift,
O'Maoilruanaidh of the royal banquets,
Trees who shelter the soft boggy land,
Are kings of Crumhthann of the woody surface."

The territory of this tribe still retains its ancient name, which is Anglicised *Cruffon*, being the exact pronunciation of the ancient Irish form of the name. The situation of this territory is thus pointed out by Denis Henry Kelly, Esq,, of Castle Kelly, in a letter to the Editor:—"Cruffon is the name by which the peasantry still designate a large district in the county of Galway, long celebrated for its coarse linen manufacture, containing the barony of Killyan, and a large tract of Ballymoe."

[f] *Sil Muireadhaigh.*—This was the tribe name of the O'Conors, kings of Connaught, and their correlatives, who were so called from Muireadhach Muilleathan, king of Connaught, who died in the year 700, as we learn from the Annals of the Four Masters:

"A. D. 700.—Died Muireadhach, i. e. Muireadhach Muilleathan (the son of Fergus), king of Connaught, from whom the Sil-Muireadhaigh are descended."

[g] *O'Mailruanaidhs*, now Anglicised Mulroney, and in the county of Clare, Morony.

[h] *O'Muroins.*—This name is now Anglicised Moran, the prefix O' being always rejected.

[i] *O'Cathails*, now Anglicised Cahill, the O' being never prefixed.

Rig an Chalaid, o'n Móin Inraidech co Cluain Tuaiscirt na Sinda, .i. Mac Gilliduib; h-Ua Laegaċain, no Laegog, flaiṫ na find triċa sin.

Seaċt flaithi O'Máine, .i. Mac Eidigan, flaiṫ Clainni Diarmada; ocus Mac Gilli-Enan, flaiṫ Clainni Flaithemail, [ocus] Muindtir

[j] *Caladh.*—The word *caladh*, which in other parts of Ireland denotes a ferry, or a landing place for boats, is at present used in this district to signify a low, flat district, extending along a lake or river, like the word *strath* in Ulster and Scotland. The Rev. P. Mac Loughlin renders this sentence thus :—"The *Barony* of Cala, from Moin Inraidech to Cluain tuaiscirt na Sinda, had for chiefs Mac Gilla dubh and O'Laegachain."

The situation of the territory of *Caladh*, the chief residence in which, called the Bawn of Callow, was built by William Flavus O'Kelly about the year 1353, is still known in the country, and is said to be nearly co-extensive with the barony of Kilconnell; but it appears from the description of its extent given in the text that it extended much farther to the south than the present barony of Kilconnell. In the Annals of the Four Masters, this cantred is described as in the upper part of Hy-Many in the sixteenth century.

O'Dugan, in his topographical poem, calls this territory Calaḋ Sinna, or Caladh of the Shannon, and calls its chief O'Laoḋog:

h-Ui Laoḋog laoiċ naċ feachain
Rioġa an Chalaiḋ crif-leaṫain,
Fir lep gabaḋ 'na n-goire
Calaḋ Sionna frioḃ-ġloine.

"The O'Laodhogs, heroes whom I will not shun,
Are the kings of the wide-bordered Caladh,
Men who have taken into their possession
The Caladh of the clear-streamed Shannon."

[k] *Moin Inraideach.*—The situation of this place, which was *a bog*, is unknown to the Editor. The name is at present forgotten in the country.

[l] *Cluain Tuaiscirt of the Shannon.*—There are two places in the ancient Hy-Many called *Cluain Tuaiscirt*, one situated near Lanesborough, in the county of Roscommon, and near the Shannon, and therefore correctly called Cluain Tuaiscirt na Sinna, i. e. Cluain Tuaiscirt of the Shannon; the other is situated about five miles to the south of Ballinasloe, in the county of Galway, and near the River Suck. The latter is clearly the place here called Cluain Tuaiscirt na Sinna, though incorrectly, because the cantred of Caladh never could have extended to the Cluain Tuaiscirt near Lanesborough, in the county of Roscommon.

[m] *Mac Gilliduibh*, is now always Anglicised Kilduff. There are several of the name still in the neighbourhood of Athlone.

[n] *O'Laeghachain, or O'Laeghog.*—Nei-

The king of Caladh[j], *which extends* from Moin Inraidech[k] to Cluain Tuaiscirt of the Shannon[l], is Mac Gilliduibh[m], O'Laeghachain, or O'Laeghog[n], are the flaiths [chieftains] of that fair cantred.

The seven flaiths[o] of Hy-Many are these, viz., Mac Eidhigan, chief of Clann Diarmada[p]; Mac Gilli-Enan[q] and Muinter Chinaith[r] are chiefs

ther form of the name is now preserved in the country, but it is supposed to have been corrupted to *Lee*.

[o] *The seven flaiths*,—rendered "the seven governors or flaiths of Imaine," by the Rev. P. Mac Loughlin.

There is some error here in the text, as there are eight flaiths named. O'Dugan also mentions the same eight flaiths, and enumerates them as follows in that part of his topographical poem which relates to Hy-Many:—1. Mac Egan, whom he calls chief of the Clann Diarmada, north and south; 2. Mac Giolla Fhionnagain, and the Clann Cionaoith, chiefs of Clann Flaitheamhain; 3. O'Donnellan of Clann Breasail; 4. O'Donnchadha of Hy-Cormaic, in Maenmagh; 5. O'Duibhginn, chief of the twelve Ballys of O'Duibhginn; 6. O'Docomhlain of Rinn na h-Eidhnighe; 7. O'Gabhrain of Dal Druithne, and, 8. O'Maoilbrighde of Magh Finn.

[p] *Mac Eidhigan, chief of Clann Diarmada*, more correctly spelt Mac Aedhagain, now Anglicised Mac Egan. See Note [t], p. 31. This family descend from Aedhagan, Anglicè Egan, the sixteenth in descent from Maine Mor, the ancestor of all the Hy-Maine. O'Dugan gives this family the first place among the sub-chiefs of Hy-Many for their generosity and fame. His words are,

Toraċ, ar buġa ir ar blaiṫ,
Do Mac Eitteḋain uarail,
Sloinn do ar aṫlaiṁe a ṙian
Ir ar raṫṁaire a riġ-ṁiaḋ
Clann Diarmada ṫuaiḋ ir ṫear
A ġ-cur im ḋuain ir oíleaṙ.

"Precedence, for his generosity and fame,
*Give we* to Mac Egan, the noble,
Mention him for the dexterity of his troops
And for the prosperity of his regal dignity;
The Clann Diarmada, north and south,
To mention them in my poem is lawful."

See pp. 30, 31, and Notes A and E, at the end of this tract.

[q] *Mac Gilli-Enan*.—This name, which is written Mac Gilla Fionnagain by O'Dugan, is now obsolete. The sept of Clann Flaitheamhain, of which Mac Gilla-Enain was chief, descend from Flaithemh, the tenth in descent from Maine Mor, the ancestor of all the Hy-Maine.

[r] *Muinter Chinaith*.—The family name was O'Cionaith, now always Anglicised Kenny, without the prefix O'. The name is still very common in Hy-Many. O'Dugan makes Mac Gilla-Fionnagain and

Muindtir Chinaiṫ, ocus Flaiṫ Clainni Breasail .i. Muinnter Domnallan, ocus Flaiṫ Clainni Duibgind, .i. O'Duibgind, ocus ó Gabrán ar Dail n-Druithni, ocus ó Docomlan ar Rinn na h-Eignidi ocus ó Donnċada ar Aib Cormaic Maenmuigi; O Mailbrigdi, .i. flaiṫ na Bredċa, an tuath as uaisli a n-Ib Maine.

Seaċt prim-ċomarbada O Maine, .i. Comarba Cluana Ferta, ocus

Muintir Cionaoith, the chiefs of Clann Flaitheamhuin.

Mac Giolla Fhionnagain maoiṫ,
Agus Clann croḋa Cionaoiṫ,
Da droing as aoḃḋa d'feaḋain
Ar Cloinn croḋa Flaitheamain.

"Mac-Gilla-Fionnagain the gentle,
And the brave Clann Cionaith,
Two tribes, who are beautiful to be seen
Over the brave Clann Flaitheamhain."

For the descent of this tribe see pp. 30, 31.

[s] *Muintir Domhnallain.*—The family name is O'Domhnallain, now always Anglicised Donnellan, without the prefix O'. O'Dugan also mentions this family as chiefs of Clann Breasail, in the following quatrain:

Uasal a ḃ-fuil 's a ḃ-feaḋma
Ui Domnallain deaġ-ḋealḃda
Do boing re treasaiḃ tuile
Ar Cloinn m-Breasail m-barr-buiḋe.

"Noble the blood and the deeds
Of the O'Donnellans of the good aspects;
Boisterous as the flood *are they* in battles
Over the yellow-haired Clann Breasail."

This family descends from Domhnallan, son of Maelbrighde, who was son of Tighernan, the son of Loingsech, who was son of Domhnall, the son of Breasal, ancestor of the Clann Breasail, and tenth in descent from Maine Mor, the ancestor of all the Hy-Many. The present head of this family is Arthur Donnellan, Esq., of Ballydonnellan, in the county of Galway, situated midway between Ballinasloe and Loughrea, who possesses a considerable remnant of the original cantred of Clann Breasail.—See Note [y], *suprà*, p. 32, and Note F, at the end of this tract.

[t] *O'Duibhginn.*—See p. 28, Note [h].

[u] *O'Gabhrain.*—This name, and the situation of the tribe, are now unknown.

[v] *O'Docomhlan.*—This name, and the situation of Rinn na h-Eignide, are unknown.

[w] *O'Donnchadha of Aibh Cormaic.*—This name would be Anglicised O'Donoghy or O'Donoghoe; or Donoghy or Donoghoe without the O', but the Editor is not aware that the name still exists in Hy-Many. O'Dugan states in his topographical poem that this tribe was located to the south, outside the *Lathach*, or Quagmire, in the territory of Moenmoy. They derive their name and origin from Cormac, son of Crimthann, who was the son of

chiefs of Clann Flaitheamhail; Muinter Domhnallain[s], chief of Clann Breasail; O'Duibhginn[t], chief of Clann Duibhginn; O'Gabhrain[u] of Dal n-Druithne; O'Docomhlan of Rinn na h-Eignide[v]; O'Donnchadha[w] of Aibh Cormaic Maenmuighe; and O'Mailbrighdi[x] is chief of Bredach, the noblest cantred in Hy-Many.

There are seven principal Comharbas[y] in Hy-Many, viz., the Comharba

Breasal, who was the son of Maine Mor, ancestor of all the Hy-Many.

[x] *O'Mailbrighdi, chief of Bredach.*—This territory, which comprised forty quarters of land, was otherwise called *Magh Finn*, and is situated on the east side of the River Suck, in the barony of Athlone. The O'Mailbrighdes were afterwards dispossessed of this territory by the Mac Keoghs, a branch of the O'Kellys, and the district is now popularly known by the name of Keogh's country. We learn from the lives of St. Bridget, and from O'Dugan's topographical poem, that this district was under the patronage of St. Bridget. O'Dugan's words are as follows:

Taoiseach Muighe Finn fortail,
D'a d-tucc Brighit beannachtain,
Saor a sluagh seadha co se,
O Maoil buain-fearda Brighde:
Maith a n-dearna ar gach duine
Flaith breathda na Breadhuighe.

"The chief the fast Magh finn,
To which Bridget gave a blessing,
Noble his warlike host, as yet,
*Is* O'Maoilbrighde, the ever-manly:
Good has he done to every man,
This majestic chief of Breadach."

[y] *Comharbas.*—Sir John Davis, in his letter to the Earl of Salisbury, published in Vallancey's Collectanea, vol. i. pp. 160, 161, has preserved the following definition of the name and office of a comharba:—"And that your Lordship may perceive I weave not this web out of my own brain, but that I have authority for it, which I deliver, I will here insert a certificate in Latin made unto me by an Irish scholar, whose opinion I required in this matter, which I have now by chance among my papers: ..... The scholar's opinion was this:

'Corbanatus, sive Plebanatus, dignitas est, et modo ad regem pertinet, sed antea ad Papam; in matrici ecclesiâ debet necessario esse, initiatus in sacris ordinibus, omnesque decimas pertinentes ad hanc debet habere, et beneficia adjuncta huic ipsius sunt, eorumque conferentiam habet et presentationem: dictum hoc nomen, quia populo et plebi ecclesiasticæ matricis ecclesiæ præfuit; certum numerum sacerdotum quasi collegialium debet habere secum; primum stallum in suâ ecclesiâ habet; habet etiam stallum vacuum in ecclesiâ cathedrali; et vocem in omni ca-

ocuſ Comaſba Cilli Mian, ocuſ Comaſba Cilli Tulaċ, Comaſba Cilli Cumadan, ocuſ Comaſba Camċa Brigdi, maſ a m-baiſteſ popal O Maine, ocuſ Comaſba Cluana Tuaiſciſt na Sinda, d'áſ ab dual ſigad ſil Cellaig, ocuſ Comaſba Cluana Cain Cairill.

Baiſded ſil Maine do Brigid, ocuſ gen co beiſteſ an baiſded and, comuſ ṗingni baiſdi da ṫabaċ ag a comaſb o na h-aicmeadaib ſin; ocuſ a ſoinn aſ tri a muig: a trian di ſéin, ocuſ a trian do Druim Dreſtan, ocuſ a trian do Cluain Emain.

An

pitulo tam publico quam privato: inscribitur Romano Registro, adeoque dignitas est.'" In modern times the Comharba was married, and the dignity was hereditary in some one family. In 1517 Teige O'Rody, who was Comharba of Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim, was married to Honora, the daughter of O'Mulloy.

For further information on this subject the reader is referred to Ussher's tract on Corbes, Erenachs, and Termon Lands, published in the second number of the Collectanea, Colgan's Trias Thaum., pp. 630, 631, and Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History, vol. ii. p. 37, and vol. iv. p. 30, *et sequent.*

[z] *Comharba of Cluain Fearta.*—The Rev. Patrick Mac Loughlin translates this "the Bishop of Clonfert," but it is very much to be doubted that the Comharba of Clonfert meant the bishop of that see at the time this tract was written.

*Cluain Fearta* is now anglicised Clonfert, and is the seat of a bishop, situated in the barony of Longford, and county of Galway.

[a] *Cill Mian*, now Kilmeen, the name of an old church and parish, in the barony of Leitrim, about three miles to the east of the town of Loughrea.—See Map.

[b] *Cill Tulach*, now Kiltullagh, a parish situated partly in the barony of Kilconnell, but mostly in the barony of Athenry, in the county of Galway, and diocese of Clonfert, about three miles east by south from the town of Athenry, on the road to Loughrea.

[c] *Cill Cumadan*, now Kilcomedon, an old church in the parish of Aughrim, in the county of Galway, well known to the readers of modern Irish history as the burial place of the celebrated French General St. Ruth, who was killed in the battle of Aughrim on the 12th of July, 1691.

[d] *Camach Brighdi*, now Camma, a parish in the barony of Athlone, county of Roscommon, and diocese of Elphin. The old church of this parish, which (as its name imports) was dedicated to St. Bridget, lies

Comharba of Cluain Fearta[z], the Comharba of Cill Mian[a], the Comharba of Cill Tulach[b], the Comharba of Cill Cumadan[c], the Comharba of Camach Brighdi[d], where the people of Hy-Many are baptized, the Comharba of Cluain Tuaiscirt of the Shannon[e], in whom it is hereditary to inaugurate the *chiefs of the* race of Cellach[f]; and the Comharba of Cluain Cain Cairill[g].

St. Bridget has the baptism[h] of the race of Maine, and although the baptism may not be brought thither, [i. e. *to her church*], her comharba has the power of collecting the baptismal penny from these tribes; and it [*the money thus obtained*] is divided into three parts, of which one-third part is given to herself, [i. e. *to her Comharba*], one-third to Druim Drestan[i], and one-third to Cluain Emhain[j].

Cromthar

about eight miles west north west from the town of Athlone.—See Map.

[e] *Cluain Tuaiscirt of the Shannon*, now Clontuskert, a parish partly in the barony of Longford, but chiefly in the barony of Clonmacnowen, in the county of Galway, and diocese of Clonfert. The ruins of an abbey of considerable extent, said to have been erected by O'Kelly, are to be seen in this parish.—See Note [l], p. 74.

[f] *To inaugurate the chiefs of the race of Cellach.*—The Rev. P. Mac Loughlin renders this phrase correctly enough, "where the O'Kellys are inaugurated."

[g] *Cluain Cain Cairill*, now the parish of Clonkeen, or Clonkeen-Kerril, in the barony of Tiaquin, county of Galway, and diocese of Clonfert. The old church of this parish, which was originally founded by St. Cairell, who flourished in the primitive ages of the Irish church, was rebuilt, and formed into an abbey for Franciscan friars, about the year 1435, by Thomas O'Kelly, bishop of Clonfert, at the request of David Mulkerril, the Comharba of St. Cairell.—*Archdall's Monasticon.*

[h] *St. Bridget has the baptism, &c.*,—that is, the Comharba of St. Bridget, who resided at Camma, had the privilege of baptizing all the Hy-Manians; and should any of them, who lived too far from this church, not wish to bring their children thither, they were nevertheless obliged to pay the baptismal penny to the Comharba of the church.

[i] *Druim Drestan*, now the parish of Drum, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon. The old church of this parish was also dedicated to St. Bridget.

[j] *Cluain Emhain.*—This place, which is mentioned in the Annals of the Four Masters, at the year 1162, still retains its ancient name, but somewhat disguised

An sgreaball ongṫa o gaċ Maineaċ do Cromṫar Aeḋ Ainn-ċanaċ.

Adlucaḋ sil Cairpri Cruim do Ċhiaran mic Hoir, ocus do Ċhiaran; A ċenn do Ċhiaran 'na (no d'a) ċenn sin. Seaċt m-baili deg d'fearainn t-saer a n-Ib Maine aigi.

Sgreball caeṫpeċ nata do Ġrellan, cona mna ocus fir, o h-Ib Maine.

A ceannus caṫa ag Ġrellan, .i. an ḃaċall Ġreallain, no a h-impeamail, a m-breaṫaiġ riġ O Maine.

Seaċt

under the anglicised form of Cloonowen; it is the name of an old church and half parish situated in the parish of St. Peter, lying along the Shannon, a short distance to the south east of the town of Athlone, in the county of Roscommon.

k *Cromthar Aedh*, i. e. *presbyter Aedus.*—The Irish word *Cromthar*, which is more frequently written *Cruimther*, is cognate with the Welsh *premter*, and are both corruptions of the Latin *presbyter*. See Colgan's *Acta SS.* p. 140, n. 5, and Cormac's Glossary *in voce* Cruimṫer. The Editor has not been able to discover any church in the territory of Sil Anmchadha that was dedicated to this saint, nor any tradition of such.

l *Sgreaball ongtha*, i. e. the anointing *Screball*, or scruple, which is said to have been of the value of three old Irish pennies, was to be paid to the Comharba of Cromthar Aedh for every Hy Manian that was anointed or prepared for death during illness. And we may suppose that this tribute was paid whether the ceremony of extreme unction was or was not administered by this saint's Comharba himself. It appears from a tract in the Book of Ballymote, fol. 181, *b*, *b*, that a sgreaball of silver was of the weight of twenty four grains of wheat which grew in prime land. It is clearly a corruption of the Latin scriptulum, which contained twenty lentes.

m *The race of Cairpri Crom, &c.*—The Rev. P. Mac Loughlin renders this sentence as follows, which is not strictly literal:—"The O'Kellys were to be buried at Clonmacnoise, under the protection of St. Ciaran."

The race of Cairpre Crom comprised more than the O'Kellys.—*Vide suprà*, p. 15, Note [u], and Note A, at the end of this tract.

n *Seventeen townlands, &c.*—The names of many of these townlands are specified in the Registry of Clonmacnoise, translated for Sir James Ware, by the celebrated Irish Antiquary Duald Mac Firbis, and now preserved in the British Museum, No. LI. of the Clarendon Collection. This

Cromthar Aedh[k] of Sil Anmchadha, has a sgreaball ongtha[l] from every Hy-Manian.

The burial of the race of Cairpri Crom[m] belongs to Clonmacnoise and St. Ciaran, for which a tribute is paid to St. Ciaran; he has seventeen townlands of free land in Hy-Many[n].

The race of Maine, both women and men, pay a sgreaball caethrach[o] to St. Grellan.

St. Grellan presides over their battles, i. e. the crozier of St. Grellan[p], or some such, is *borne* in the standard of the king of Hy-Many.

Seven

MS. is quoted by Crofton Croker, in his Researches in the South of Ireland, pp. 242, 246, but he refers these passages to Cloyne, in the county of Cork, instead of Clonmacnoise, though the name of St. Kyran, which is mentioned so often as that of the patron of the place, ought to have convinced him that Cloyne, in Cork, could not have been meant. The Cross of Cairpri Crom is still shown near the old church of Cloonburren; and there are many romantic stories still told of the cause for which Cairbre Crom, prince of Hy-Many, granted these seventeen townlands to the Abbey of Clonmacnoise; they are too long, however, to be more fully noticed in this note.

[o] *Sgreaball caethrach*, Sgreaball, which literally means a *scriptulum* or scruple, and was valued at three-pence, is sometimes indefinitely used to denote any tribute. Here *Sgreaball caethrach* signifies ovine tribute, or tribute in sheep. It is stated in the Irish life of St. Grellan that he received the firstling hog, and lamb, and foal, in Hy-Many, and the same is stated by Dr. John Lynch, in his Cambrensis Eversus, p. 186:—"E singulis Manachiæ domibus patroni sui S. Grillani successoribus tres denarii quotannis, primus porculus, primus agnus, et primus equinus, deferebantur."

[p] *The crozier of St. Grellan.*—[See pp. 13, 14, *suprà*]. This crozier was preserved for ages in the family of O'Cronghaile, or Cronelly, who were the ancient Comharbas of the saint. It was in existence so late as the year 1836, it being then in the possession of a poor man named John Cronelly, the senior representative of the Comharbas of the saint, who lived near Ahasera, in the east of the county of Galway; but it is not to be found now in that country. It was probably sold to some collector of antiquities, and is not now known. A relic of this kind, when used as a standard, was usually called *cathach*, (i. e. procliator,) such

Seaċt m-bruit ó'n banrigain do Cairig Deargan caċa bliadna, ocus pingiṅn o gach ingin Mainig, re coiſ cána Ciarain.

Caċ cis do bo dual do na cineadaib si do ṫabairt do Padraig, aſa beiṫ o Glun Padraig co Glaiſi Uair, ag Cairill, ocus aſin ſair co Sinaind ag Greallan ocus ag Padraig.

Dear-thuaṫa O'Máine re forgnam, .i. Dealbna o Ath Liac co Succa, mar a m-bruċtann aſ a tobar ag Sliaḃ Formaili. Catraig Suca, o Thuaim Catraig uaċtaraċ co Portaib Fidigi, da

as the celebrated *cathach* of St. Columbkille, described by Sir William Betham, in his Antiquarian Researches.—See, also, Colgan, Trias Thaum. p. 409, col. 2:—"Et *Cathach*, id est *præliator*, vulgo appellatur, fertque traditio quod si circa illius exercitum, antequam hostem adoriantur tertio cum debita reverentia circumducatur, eveniat ut victoriam reportet." This *Cathach* was taken from O'Donnell in the battle of Bealach buidhe, in 1497, by Mac Dermot, but he recovered it in the year 1499.

We learn from the Book of Fenagh that St. Caillin blessed, for his own tribe, the Conmaicne, a *Cathach*, which was a cross formed of a hazle sapling that had been cut with one blow, and its top piercing its middle. Ro ordaig em Caillín Cathach uada fein do Conmaicniḃ, do briſeḋ rompa, .i. cros cuill do gearraḋ d'aen-ḃuille, ocus a barr tria 'n-a bolgan, i. e. "St. Caillin ordered a *Cathach*, i. e. a standard, from himself, for the Conmaicne, viz., a cross of hazle cut with one blow, its top piercing its middle." These evidences from Irish history sufficiently prove the meaning of the word *Cathach*. But Sir William Betham imagines it to be a corruption of caſ, *a case*, a word which in that sense would not be Irish at all.

[q] *Cairech Dergain.*—A celebrated virgin, patroness of Cloonburren, in the south of the barony of Moycarnan, county Roscommon, on the west of the Shannon, opposite St. Ciaran's monastery of Clonmacnoise. She died A. D. 577, 9th Feb. according to the Four Masters (*in an.*). A part of her church, which is of the primitive ages of Christianity in Ireland, still remains, and it is said that there were some ancient inscriptions in the churchyard, but the Editor searched for them in vain, in the year 1836.

[r] *Glun-Phadruig*, i. e. *Patrick's knee*, now Gloonpatrick, in the parish of Athleague, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon. The place derived this name from a stone exhibiting the supposed impression of St. Patrick's knee.

[s] *Glaisi Uair*, i. e. cold stream. It is now called the *Abhainn Uar*, or *Abhainn fhuar* (i. e. cold river), and flows through the barony of Roscommon, not far to the

Seven garments are given by the queen to St. Cairech Dergain[q] yearly, and a penny by every Hy-Manian daughter along with the tribute of St. Ciaran.

Every tribute which these tribes were bound to give to St. Patrick *in the district which extends* from Glun-Phadruig[r] to Glaisi Uair[s], now belongs to St. Cairell; and thence eastwards to the Sinainn[t], belongs to St. Grellan and St. Patrick.

The enslaved tribes[u] of Hy-Many for servitude are these, viz. the Dealbhna[v] from Ath liag[w], to where the River Suca [Suck] springs from the well in Sliabh Formaili[x]. The Cathraigh of the Suca *extending*

south of the town of Elphin. The situation of this river shows that the territory of Hy-Many originally comprised a considerable portion of the district which, in later times, belonged to the Sil-Muireadhaigh, or the O'Conors and their correlatives.

[t] *The Sinainn*, now the River Shannon, which formed the eastern boundary of Hy-Many, from Clontuskert, near Lanesborough, to Loch Deirgdherc, now Lough Derg, below Portumna.—See the boundaries of Hy-Many in the Preface.

[u] *The enslaved tribes, &c.* — The Rev. Patrick Mac Loughlin translates ᴅaeɼ τuaċa ɼe ꝼoġnaṁ, by "the *unfree* states of Imaine."

[v] *Dealbhna.* — There were seven tribes of this name seated in different parts of Ireland. They were of the Dalcassian race, and derived their patronymic name of Dealbhna, from their progenitor, Lughaidh Dealbh-aedh, the third son of Cas. The tribe alluded to in the text were generally called Dealbhna Nuadhat, and were seated in the present county of Roscommon, between the Rivers Suck and Shannon.—See O'Flaherty's Ogygia, Part III. c. 82, and Annals of the Four Masters, at the year 816.

[w] *Ath liag.*—This was the ancient name of the ford on the Shannon, over which the bridge of Lanesborough now stands, and the western or Connaught portion of the village of Lanesborough, still retains the name. There is another Ath liag on the River Suck, which is to be distinguised from that here referred to; the former was called anciently *Ath liag bhfinn*, i. e. the ford of the white stones, and the latter *Ath liag Maenacain*, i. e. the stony-ford of St. Maenacan, from the patron saint of the place; Ath liag bhfinn is now anglicised Ballyleague, i. e. the village of Ath-liag, and the other is called simply Athleague.

[x] *Sliabh Formaili*, is now always called *Sliabh Ui Fhloinn*, i. e. O'Flyn's mountain, from its situation in Sil Mailruain,

da cac taib do'n t-Suca; ocus Corco Monċo, ocus Dal n-Druiṫni, ocus fir Muigi Sein-chineol, no cor ḟuigigid saer-clanda ina n-inadaib d'a n-eisi; ocus Muintir Milcon; ocus do ḟedfaidís aird-riga O'Maine meadugad císa ar na clann-maicnib sin; muintir i Mailḟinnain tré na n-deoraigeċt; ocus ataid bailti nár airmimar

O'Flyn's country. It is situated in the parish of Kiltullagh and Kilkeevin, in the barony lately styled Frenchpark, in the county of Roscommon. The River Suck has its source—which was anciently called *Bun Suicin*—in this mountainous district, on the confines of the counties of Mayo and Roscommon, and about a mile from the village of Ballinlough; its head, at present, however, is not a well but a moist spot at the foot of a low ridge, called Eiscir Ui Mhaonagain, which tradition states was originally a spring. The River Suck rises from the hill of Eiscir Ui Mhaonagain, in the townland of Culfearna, parish of Annagh, barony of Costello, and county of Mayo. It cannot now, properly speaking, be said to issue from a mountain or a well, for its source, as now pointed out, is a small pool of dirty mountain waters, lying at the west side of a low Esker or ridge. It oozes through the Esker, and appears at the east side of it, not as a well, but in scattered tricklings of bog water. From the east side of the Esker onwards, a small mountain stream, called the Suck, runs eastwards into Loch Ui Fhloinn, at Ballinlough: hence it winds its way in an eastern direction, and passes under the bridge of Castlereagh, where it turns southwards, and passes through Ballymoe, Dunamon, Athleague, Mount Talbot, Bellaforin, and Ballinasloe, and pays its tribute to the Shannon near the village of Shannon Bridge. It flows through a very level country, and is remarkable for its sinuosity and floods.

The course of this river is very well described in a poem on the Shannon, written in Irish, by Mr. Michael Brannon, of Lisgobban, in the year 1794.

[y] *Tuaim Cathraigh*.—The name of this place is now forgotten, but it was well known in Hy-Many in the reign of James the First, for it appears from an inquisition taken at Kilconnell on the 24th of August, 1617, that Tomcatry, containing four cartrons of land, and situated in the barony of Clanmacnowen, was then in the possession of Donnell O'Coffey. — *Vide suprà*, p. 39, Note [u].

[z] *Porta Fidigi*.—This name is now unknown.

[a] *Corco Moncho*. — Perhaps this is the tribe who gave name to the territory of Corca-Mogha, which is still the local appellation of a district comprising the parish of Kilkerrin, in the barony of Killian, in the N. E. of county of Galway.

*extending* from Upper Tuaim Cathraigh[y] to Porta Fidigi[z], on both sides of the Suca; also the Corco Moncho[a] and Dal n-Druithni[b], and the men of Magh Sen-chineoil[c], until noble tribes were planted in their places after them[d]; and also Muinter Milcon[e]. And the arch-chiefs of Hy-Many had the power to increase the rents on those tribes ad libitum. Also the family of the O'Mailfinnains[f], on

[b] *Dal n-Druithni.*—The exact locality of this tribe cannot now be determined. It is stated in the Irish life of St. Grellan that this tribe paid him no tribute or impost of any description.—*Vide suprà*, p. 13.

[c] *Magh Sen-chineoil*, i. e. the plain of the old tribe.—O'Flaherty, in Ogygia, Part III. c. 11, p. 176, speaking of the different places where the Firbolgs settled in the west of Ireland, has the following words in reference to this district:—"Denique Moysachnoliam" [*recte* Moy-Senchinoliam] "hodie Hymaniam in agro Galviensi post S. Patricii adventum insederunt; atque ibidem O'Layn, et in agro Sligoensi O'Beunachan ad nostra usque tempora non spernendi latifundii dominus, ab iis originem derivantes restant familiæ."

The Rev. P. Mac Loughlin translates Sen-chineoil "old inhabitants," and the inhabitants were doubtlessly so called because they were the old Firbolgic possessors of the district, who were conquered and enslaved by the race of Maine.

[d] *Until noble tribes, &c.*—The Rev. P. Mac Loughlin renders this passage "until *free states* came in their places."

[e] *Muinter Milcon*, now unknown.

[f] *O'Mailfinnains*, would be now called Mulfinnans. These were originally a noble Scotic or Milesian family, who were banished from their own territory, and were obliged to settle in Hy-Many, as serfs to the O'Kelly. The celebrated antiquary Duald Mac Firbis, in his interesting preface to his smaller genealogical work, compiled in 1666, gives us the following account of the six classes of plebeian families in ancient Ireland:—"1. The remnant of the Firbolgs and Tuatha De Dananns. 2. The descendants of the Scotic or Milesian nobility, who left their own territories, and were obliged to enslave themselves under other tribes. 3. Those tribes whose lands were converted into sword-lands, or who were enslaved by enemies. 4. Descendants of the Milesian nobility who lost their dignity and lands for their crimes, according to the law. 5. Those who are descended from common soldiers and foreigners. 6. The descendants of the slaves who came with the sons of Milesius into Ireland, and who were never able to get beyond their cast."

"It is true," he adds, "that there are many of the descendants of these tribes till this very day in Ireland, but their

ɑiꞃmimɑꞃ ɗ'Ƒeꞃɑib bolc iꞅ nɑ cꞃiċɑib ꞅin ꞃe ƒoʒnɑm ɗo nɑ ƒlɑiꞇhib, ocuꞅ ƒɑ luċꞇ ƒꞃeɑꞅɗɑil ocuꞅ ƒiꞃ ɗuċɑiꞅ ɗo ꞃiʒɑib O'Mɑine. Cɑɗɑnɑiʒ nɑ Ƒeɑɗ co n-ɑ ƒineɑɗɑib, ocuꞅ iɑꞃꞅmɑ Ƒeɑꞃ m-bolʒ ɑeꞅ ƒeɗmɑ ɗuċuꞅɑ O'Mɑine.

An mɑꞃɑꞅʒɑlɑċꞇ ꞅluɑiʒ ɗ' O'Conɑill ocuꞅ ɗo Mɑc Eiɗiʒɑin. An ꞇɑiꞅiʒeċꞇ ꞅcuiꞃ ɑʒ h-Ib Ƒiɑcꞃɑċ Ƒind, ocuꞅ ɑʒ ꞅil Soʒɑin.

Cuiɗ h-I Cheɑllɑiʒ ɗo ɗóiꞃꞃꞅeoꞃɑċꞇ ꞃiʒ Connɑċꞇ ɗ' Ib Ƒiɑċꞃɑċ Ƒind.

Ꞇɑiꞅiʒeċꞇ ɑllɑiɗ h-I Conċobɑiꞃ ɑ h-uċꞇ h-I Chellɑiʒ ɑʒ Ɗɑil n-Ɗꞃuiꞇni.

Roind ɑn ɑiꞃɗ-ꞃiʒ cɑn uiꞃeɑꞅbɑiɗ ɑʒ Uɑ Uꞃɑin Cluɑnɑ Ruiꞅ.

A

pedigrees are unknown. There are also many families of the purest Milesian blood, whose pedigrees have become unknown in consequence of their having become poor and indigent, and not having been able to support poets or historians to preserve their genealogies and history. Some of them sunk under the English five hundred years ago."—MS. in the Marquis of Drogheda's Library.

[g] *There are also, &c.*—The Rev. P. Mac Loughlin gives the following condensed translation of this passage:—"That is to say, that all these different people, some of whom are of the Firbolgs, were obliged to labour and toil in the service of O'Kelly and his chiefs."

[h] *Feadha.*—This territory is situated in the barony of Athlone, and comprises the entire of the parish of Drum and parts of the adjoining ones. When O'Naghten was driven out of his original territory of Moenmoy, during the contests between Conor Moenmoy O'Conor and the O'Kellys, he settled here. It appears by an inquisition taken at Roscommon 26th October, 1587, that in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Shane O'Naghten was chief of this territory, which is called "les Ffayes de Athlone," and head or captain of his own tribe—"*nationis suæ principalis.*"

[i] *O'Conaill*, anglice O'Connell.

[j] *Mac Eidhigan*, anglice Mac Egan, and now always written Egan, without the Mac.—*Vide suprà*, p. 31, Note [t], and Additional Notes E, at the end of this tract.

[k] *Marshalship of the forces, &c.*—The word mɑꞃɑꞅcɑlɑċꞇ is evidently formed from *Marescalcus*, a word of Teutonic origin (from the German MARACH, *a horse*, and SCALCH, *potens*, *magister*). See Du Cange, Glossar. *in voce.* The use of it here in its larger and more modern sense, may perhaps indicate the twelfth or thirteenth century as the date of this Tract.

on account of their exile. There are also[g] townlands which we have not mentioned of the Firbolgs in those districts *who are bound* to serve the chiefs, and who are serfs and hereditary followers of the kings of Hy-Maine. The Cadanachs of the Feadha[h], with their tribes, and the remnants of the Fir Bolgs, are the hereditary servitors of Hy-Maine.

O'Conaill[i] and Mac Eidhigan[j] have the marshalship of the forces[k], and the Hy-Fiachrach Finn[l] and the race of Soghan[m] have the *office of* taisigheacht scuir[n].

O'Kelly's part of the office of door-keeper to the king of Connaught belongs to the Hy-Fiachrach Finn.

The taisigheacht allaidh[o] of O'Conor [*king of Connaught*] belongs to the Dail Druithni[p], at the recommendation of O'Kelly.

The office of distributor [*butler*] to the arch-chief, without limitation, belongs to O'h-Uroin[q], of Cluain Ruis[r].

The

[l] *Hy-Fiachrach Finn*, i. e. the O'Naghtens and the O'Mullallys, or Lallys. They descend from Fiachra Finn, son of Bresal, son of Maine Mor. — *Vide suprà*, p. 33, Notes [a] and [b], and additional Notes A.

[m] *Race of Soghan.* — These were the O'Mannins, Mac Wards, and O'Dugans.— *Vide suprà*, Note [d], p. 72.

[n] *Taisigheacht scuir*, evidently means the chieftainship or chief command of the horse. The Irish word ſcoꝛ, which makes ſcuiꝛ in the genitive case, is used in the best Irish MSS. in the sense of "a stud of horses," as in the following example from the Book of Leinster :—Ro bataꝛ a n-eiċ i n-oen ſcoꝛ, in aiḋċe ſin, ocuſ a n-aꝛaiḋ ac oen teniḋ, fol. 58, *b*, *b*. "Their steeds were in one stud, and their charioteers at one fire."

[o] *Taisigheacht allaidh.*—The meaning of this phrase is not clear, and as no second copy of the original is accessible to the translator, he does not wish to indulge in conjectures; alaiḋe or ealaḋa is explained in the Dictionaries as an art or trade. In the mediæval Latin, *allutarius* meant a shoemaker, but it would be unsafe to suppose that this word is cognate with the Irish alaiḋe, which signifies any art or trade.

[p] *Dail Druithni.*—*Vide suprà*, Note [b], p. 85.

[q] *O'h-Uroin*, now Horan. In the reign of James I. different persons of this name were possessed of considerable property in the county of Galway. An inquisition, in the Rolls' Office, Dublin, taken at Kilconnell, on the 26th September, 1617, before Sir Charles Coote, found that Edmond O'Horan was seised of fee of Car-

A ṫaiṡiġeċṫ com-óil aġ Ib Lomain.

An-cul ċoimeḋ aġ Clann Inḋreċṫaiġ ocuṡ aġ ṡil m-Bṛain ocuṡ Aililla co n-a n-aicmeḋaib.

An taiṡiġeaċṫ eallaiġ co n-a coṛnaib ocuṡ co n-a ḟiṫċellaib, ocuṡ co n-a ḟailġib, co n-a h-óṛ ocuṡ co n-a h-aiṛġeḋ aġ Clannaib Flaiṫeaṁla.

Na h-aiṛm ocuṡ na h-eiḋiġ aġ Clannaib Bṛeṡail, ocuṡ iṡ leo comṛaġ coiṫċenḋ do ḟṛeġṛa taṛ cenḋ O'Maine, ṛe caċ coiccṛiċ coimiġthiġ.

Tiġeṛnuṡ caċa ḋṛoingi biaṡ aġ diġail eaṡonoṛach h-Ua Maine do ṡil Cṛimthain Cail, .i. do Cṛumṫann, ocuṡ do Clann Aeḋaġan; ocuṡ aṡ leo comuṡ na caṫ do coṛuġuḋ, ocuṡ ḋul a n-inaḋ aiṛḋ-ṛiġ iṡ animṛeaṡain. Iṡ a timċeall Shoġain ṫimṡaiġiḋ caċ uili co h-imṛeaṡain, uaiṛ iṡ iaḋ aṡ coṛp laṫaiṛ caṫa do ċaċ.

Re h-Aeṡ m-Bṛenġaiṛ ṛaċṫuṡ an aiṛḋ-ṛiġ, ocuṡ le h-Aib Ḋṛaiġnen Aiṛḋ na cno coiṛ na clann-maicne.

Na

rowanmeanagh one cartron and a half; that Rory O'Horan was seised of fee of Carownafinoigga, Koil M'Shane, Carowmore-Derihoran, Camus, Tullagh, Lismoyfadda, Gortskehy, and of Carowanclogha, containing half a quarter of land, on which stood a castle. The same inquisition found the O'Horans seised in fee of parcels of the following townlands, viz.—Moyowre, Derrisweny, Carowmore, Derrihoran, Meahanaghboy, and Ballinekille.

[r] *Cluain Ruis*, now Clonrush, a parish in the barony of Leitrim and county of Galway, on the confines of the county of Clare.—See Map.

[s] *O'Lomain.—Vide suprà*, pp. 34, 35, Note [c]. See also Genealogical Book of Duald Mac Firbis, p. 327.

[t] *Cul-choimed*, i. e. the office or dignity of being henchman to the prince of Hy-Many in battle.

[u] *Clann Indrechtaigh.*—They were the descendants of Inrechtach, son of Dluthach.—See p. 31, Note [v].

[v] *Races of Bran and Ailill.*—These cannot be easily identified with the pedigrees.

[w] *Taisighecht Eallaigh.—Eallach*, which makes *eallaigh* in the genitive case, means cattle. *Taisighececht eallaigh* is, therefore, perhaps the office of chief shepherd.

[x] *Clann Flaitheamhla.*—The chief of this tribe took the name of O'Donnell, after the establishment of surnames. It is recorded in the Annals of the Four Masters,

The superintendence of his banquets belongs to O'Lomain[s].

The office of Cul-choimed[t] belongs to the Clann Indrechtaigh[u], and to the races of Bran and Ailill[v] with their adherents.

The taisighecht eallaigh[w], together with the keeping of the cups, chess-boards, rings, gold and silver, belongs to the Clann-Flaitheamhla[x].

The arms and the dresses are with the Clann Bresail[y], and it is theirs to respond for Hy-Maine to every general challenge of combat from strange territories.

The headship of every people who revenge the insults of Hy-Maine belongs to the race of Crimthann Cael, i. e. to the Crumthanns and the Clann Aedhagain[z], and theirs is the privilege to array the battalions and go in the place of the arch-chief in the conflict. It is around the Soghans all assemble to the conflict, for they are the body [i. e. *phalanx*] of every battle-field to all.

To the Aes Brengair[a] belongs the stewardship[b] of the arch-chief, and it is the office of the Hy-Draighnen[c] of Ard na cno[d] to distribute justice to the tribes.

The

at the year 1158, that Sitric, the son of Gilla-Enain O'Donnell, chief of Clann Flaitheamhaih, was slain by Murchadh, the grandson of Taddy O'Kelly.—See p. 31, *suprà*.

[y] *Clann Bresail*, i. e. the O'Donnellans.—*Vide suprà*, p. 33, Note [y].

[z] *Clann Aedhagain*, i. e. the Mac Egans.

[a] *Aes Brengair*, i. e. the inhabitants of Magh Brengair.—See p. 25, *suprà*, and O'Flaherty's Ogygia, Part III. c. 76, p. 366, where the following reference is made to the descent of this tribe:—"Donaldum filium Imchadi avum præfert Manius Magnus, patre Achaio Ferdaghiall ortus, Imaniorum sator, qui Imaniam in Australi Connactia, et agro Galviensi acquisivit; quam posteri latè dilatarunt, et ultra Succum fluvium ad Sinannum per agrum Roscommanium porrexerunt. Manii filius Bressalius quinque natos generavit Fiachrium Fionn, ex quo O'Naghten, Dallanum, Conallum, Crimthannum, et Manium, a quo Hy-Maine Brengar."

[b] *Stewardship*, ꞃaċꞇuꞅ; from ꞃeċꞇaiꞃe, a steward or chief manager.

[c] *Hy-Draighnen.*—For the descent of this family *vide suprà*, p. 38, and Note [i].

[d] *Ard na cno*, or as it would be written according to the modern orthography, *Ard*

Na conarta ag Crumṫann. Cuid h-Ui Ceallaig do conartaib h-Ui Conċobair ag Ib Teimnein Muilind Glaisni. A iarann for Aib Tuaṫaig Eaċdroma, ocus for Aib Baedain Badna.

Doirrseoraċt an aird-rig ag Clannaib Indreċtaig ocus is le h-Aib Brain a bunadus.

A rigad ocus a aiṫ-rigad a h-uċt h-Ua Maine ag Clannaib Diarmada, ocus ag Ib Cormaic Maenmuigi, ocus ag muintir Miṫigen .i. ocus comarbad Chluana Tuaiscirt.

A ṫaisigeċt scuir ag Sogan. Le Cenel Aeda oilemain a each. Le deiscert Eċtgi oilemain a ċon. Le Dail n-Druiṫne imarċur a ḟina o ċaladaib an iarṫair co h-isdagaib an aird-rig. Le h-Aib Docomlain denam a forgneama, iter tigib ocus taeb-ċomaċ, a tri h-isdagaib uaċtaraċa an aird-rig. Le Bolg-ṫuaṫaib Bagna denam a isdad is na portaib iċtaraċa. Le triċaid ced an Chalaid a maeraigeċt, edir ċis ocus tabaċ.

A uagra caṫa ar Crumṫann. A coindobrain, ocus a iascaireċt

*na g-cno*, i. e. height or hill of the nuts. It is the name of a townland in the parish of Killinny, in the barony of Killartan, but there is no townland of the name at present within the limits of the ancient Hy-Many.

[e] *Muilenn Glaisni*, i. e. the Mill of Glaisni, a man's name. The name is now unknown in Hy-Many, as is that of the family who resided at the place.

[f] *Hy-Tuathaigh*, now anglicè Toohey.

[g] *Echdhruim*, which is explained by Colgan *equi mons vel collis*, is now Anglicised Aughrim. It is the name of a village and parish in the barony of Clonmacnow, in the county of Galway, celebrated in latter times for a battle fought there between the forces of King William III. and James II., on the 12th of July, 1691.

[h] *Badhna*, also written Baghna, a district in the east of the county of Roscommon, nearly co-extensive with the barony of Ballintober, north. The celebrated mountain called Sliabh Badhna, or Sliabh Baghna, now Anglicised Slieve Baun, extends through it from north to south, nearly parallel with the River Shannon. The Firbolgs were never driven out of this territory, and the chief portion of the inhabitants at present are characteristically distinguished from the Milesian race by their jet black hair and small stature.

The hounds are with the Crumhthanns [*Cruffons*]. O'Kelly's part of O'Conor's hounds are with the Hy-Teimnein of Muilenn Glaisni[e]. His iron is with the Hy-Tuathaigh[f], of Echdhruim[g], and the Hy-Baedain, of Badhna[h].

The office of door-keeper to the arch-chief belongs to the Clann Indreachtaigh; the Hy-Brain had it at first.

The inauguration and dethroning *of the arch chief* at the instance of the Hy-Maine, belong to the Clann Diarmada, to the Hy-Cormaic of Maenmagh, and to the family of Mithighen[i], Comharbas of Cluain Tuaiscirt.

The Soghans have taisigheach scuir [i. e. *superintendence of the horse*]. The Cinel-Aedha[j] have the rearing of his horses. The inhabitants of the southern part of Echtghe[k] have the rearing of his hounds. The Dal Druithne have the carrying of the wine from the harbours of the west of Connaught to the seats of the arch-chief. The Hy-Docomhlann[l] have the erection of the edifices, both houses and out-houses, at the three upper habitations of the arch-chief. The Bolgic tribes of Badhna [*Slieve Baun*] have the building of his edifices at the lower seats. The Cantred of Caladh have his stewardship both of rent and exactions.

The Crumhthanns have the proclamation of his battles. The inhabitants

The Editor made careful search for the name O'Baedain in the mountainous district of Slieve Badhna, in the year 1837, but could not find it. In other parts of Ireland it is anglicised Boyton.

[i] *Mithighen*, now Mechin.

[j] *Cinel Aedha.* — *Vide suprà*, p. 38, Note [g].

[k] *Echtghe*, is the name of a celebrated mountainous district in the south-east of the county of Galway, on the confines of the county of Clare. It is now generally called Slieve Aughty, but corrupted to Slieve Baughta on Beaufort's Ecclesiastical Map of Ireland.

[l] *Hy-Docomhlann.*—This name is now unknown, unless it may have been shortened to Dolan.

ꝛeċt do'n taib ṫuaid do Fhid Mónaċ. Biaṫad a graidi ocus a comed ar Bolg-ṫuath Eċṫgi. Gaċ uili oṗair rigus a leas ocus tidlaicfis [illegible] a gabail o Caṫraigi, aċt na curṫer as a tigernus iad.

A [illegible]no caṫa, ocus tairisi a taisceda ocus coimead a giall is in Breṫaig.

A cruitire[illegible]da, .i. h-Ui Longargain o Baile na Banabai, ocus a ċornaireada o Lis na [illegible]rega, .i. h-Ui Síḋachain.

A ċongṁail 'na inad rig, ocus a ċomairci for ri Caisil, uair is i slánaiġeċt rig Caisil congbus ri h-Ua Maine ó Shil Muireadaig. Conad airi sin is geis do ri h-Ua Maine fóg[illegible] caṫa ar Eoganaċt.

Tuarustal rig Connaċt re coṁáireṁ do ri h-Ua Maine (uair is beg ṫeid d'á chís ar ċoṁaḋaiḃ), aṁail aḋ ruḃraḋ ann so:

Dligid ri h-Ua Maine, an mal,
Dech n-eiċ tar saeḃ sroṫaib sál,
Dech n-goili re gniṁ fergi ag fuin,
Dech meirgi ocus .x. matail. Finit.

[m] *Fidh Monach* was the ancient name of a district nearly co-extensive with the parish of Kilbride, in the barony of Ballintober, south, in the county of Roscommon.—See Mac Firbis's Pedigree of the Clann Uadhach.

[n] *Cathraighi.*—These were a tribe of the Firbolgs, located in the present barony of Clanmacnowen, near the River Suck, who were reduced to a state of slavery by the Hy-Manians.

[o] *Bredach*, otherwise called Magh-finn, and now always Keogh's country.—See Map.

[p] *O'Longargain*, now Anglicised Lonergan.

[q] *Baile na Banabai*, retains its name at the present day, and is now Ballynabanaby; it is a townland in the parish of Kilgerril, barony of Kilconnel, and county of Galway. In 1617 this townland was in the possession of William Lally, gentleman.

[r] *Lis na Cornaireagha*, is now unknown.

inhabitants of the northern part of Fidh-Monach[m] have his otters and fishing. The Bolgic tribe of Echtghe [*Slieve Aughty*] have the feeding and keeping of his stud. Every work he requires or commits to them is to be executed by the Cathraighi[n], so as that they are not deprived of their lordship.

His implements of battle, the keeping of his treasures, and the keeping of his hostages, are in Bredach[o].

His harpers are the O'Longargains[p], of Baile na Banabai[q], and his cornairedha [*trumpeters*] are *the family* of Lis na Cornaireagha[r], that is, the O'Sidheachains[s].

He is to be maintained in his kingly place and protected by the king of Cashel, for it is the guarantee of the king of Cashel that keeps the king of Hy-Maine from *being overwhelmed by* the Sil-Muireadhaigh[t]. Wherefore the king of Hy-Maine is under a solemn injunction not to wage war on the Eoghanachts[u].

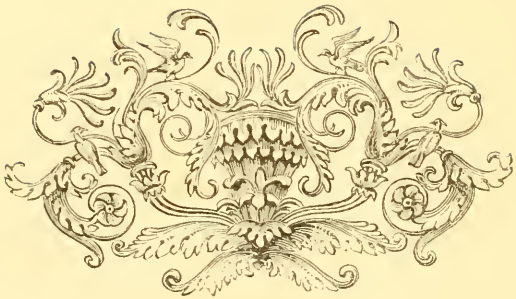
The subsidy of the king of Connaught to be reckoned out to the king of Hy-Maine,—(and it is little of his tribute goes in gifts),—is as follows here, as was said *in these lines:*

"The king of Hy-Maine, the hero, is entitled
To ten steeds, which came across the boisterous brine,
To ten foreigners ready at deed of anger,
Ten standards and ten mantles." Finit.

[s] *Sidheachains.*—This name is now anglicised Sheehan.

[t] *Sil-Muireadhaigh*, i. e. the O'Conors and their correlatives.

[u] *Eoghanachts*, i. e. the descendants of Eoghan Mor, the eldest son of Olioll Olum. Of this tribe the Mac Carthys, though not the senior descendants of Eoghan Mor, were in latter times by far the most powerful and distinguished. It is remarkable that, at the period when this tract was written, O'Kelly should not be considered more closely linked with his neighbours the Dal Cais, than with the Eoghanachts, who were far from his neighbourhood, being then principally settled in the present counties of Cork, Kerry, and Limerick. And yet, the Dal Cais, that is, the O'Briens and their correlatives, in Thomond, were as often kings of Cashel as the Eoghanachts.



# ADDITIONAL NOTES.

# GENEALOGICAL TABLE,

## SHOWING THE DESCENT OF THE PRINCIPAL FAMILIES OF HY-MANY, FROM THEIR GREAT ANCESTOR MAINE MOR, TO THE PRESENT DAY.

N. B.—*In this Table the letters* C. H. M. *stand for Chief of Hy-Many, and* C. S. A. *for Chief of Siol Anmchadha. The Dates are taken principally from the Annals of the Four Masters.*

1 MAINE MOR
2. Bresal, C. H. M. 30 years.

3 Fiachra Finn, 1st son.
4 Amhalgaidh.
5. Condalach.
6 Maelseich.
7 Tuathal.
8 Oilioll.
9 Aengus or Fergus.
10 Maelcoir
11 Nechtain, a quo O Nechtain.
12. Aedh.
13. Flotan O'Nechtain
14 Forbsltach O'N
15 Fergus Finn O'N
16 Conchobhar O'N
17 Amhalgaidh O'N
18 Amhlaoibh O'N
19. Maelseachlainn O'N., fl. 916
20 Tadhg O'N. of Loch Riach.
21 Aedh O'N.
22 Conchobhar Catha Bhraan O'N
23 Maelseachlainn O'N
24 Amhlaoibh O'N
25. Cucreachchaill O'N.
26. Cathal O'N.
27. Amhlaoibh O'N
28 Gilla-Christ O'N
29 Ruaidhri O'N.
30. William O'N., slain 1385.
31. Aedh O'N.
32. Donnchadh, Donogh, or Denis O'N., the last generation given by M'Firbis, O'Clery, and others.—See Note G.

3 Dallan, 2nd son.
4 Duach, 1st son, C. H. M. 17 years
5 Maeltuile.
6. Cusoche
9. Maelfhalaidh, a quo O'Mullally
10 Domhnall.
11. Cianedo.
12 Domhnall O'M
13 Gilla-Christ O'M.
14 Amhlaoibh O'M.—See Note H
13 Cathal, C. H. M., sl. 916
16 Mughron, C. H. M., d. 904

3 Conall, chief of Hy-Many 22 years.
4 Loghaidh, 2nd son, C. H. M. 14 years.
5 Crimthann Cael, ancestor of the Cruffons.
6 Aedh
7 Cuirbin
8 Ailell
9 Dambdairi.
10 Dalmhn, C. H. M., d. 780.
11 Dubhdathuath.
12 Murchadh.
13. Fergus.
14. Diarmaid.
15 Sochlachan, C. H. M., d. 908.
16 Murchadhan, C. H. M. d. 936.

3 Crimthann.
4. Loman.
5 Feradhach, C. H. M. 24 years
6 Cairpri Crom, C. H. M. 9 years.
7. Cormac, C. H. M. 20 years.
8 Eoghan Finn, C. H. M. 18 years.
9 Dicholla.
10 Diuthach.
11. Flthcheallach.
12. Innrachtach.
13. Oilioll.
14. Finnachta, C. H. M. 17 years.
15. Cellach, C. H. M. 18 years; progenitor of the O'Kellys.
16. Aedh.
17. Murchadh O'Ceallaigh [O'Kelly], d. 960.
18. Tadhg Mor O'K. of the Battle of Brian, C. H. M., d. 1014.
19. Conchobhar, or Conor O'K., sl. 1030
20. Conchobhar O'K.
21 Tadhg O'K., fl. 1074.
22. Diarmaid O'K.
23. Conchobhar O'K. of the Battle, C. H. M., sl. 1180.
24. Tadhg Taillteann O'K., sl. 1180.
25. Domhnall Mor O'Kelly, C. H. M., d. 1224.
26. Conchobhar Mor O'K., C. H. M., d. 1268.

3 Maine Mall, a quo Ui Maine Brengair

10. Flthcheallach, C. H. M. 12 years
11. Diuthach, C. H. M., d. 738
12. Innrechtach.
13. Oilioll, C. H. M., d. 794.
14. Diuthach.
17. Geibhennach, C. H. M., sl. in 971.
19. Murchadh O'K
20. Aedh O'K.
21. Gaithenaol O'K
22. Conchobhar O'K.
23. Tadhg O'K., C. H. M., fl. 1130.
24. Murchadh O'K., C. H. M., sl. 1186
25. Maelseachlainn O'K.

12. Flaithnadh, C. H. M., d. 780.
14 Cathal Mac Oiliolla, C. H. M., d. 844.
19. Diarmaid O'K., fl. 1065.
20. Aedh O'K
21. Tadhg Dubh O'K

12. Bresal, progenitor of the Clann Bresail.
13. Domhnallan.
14. Loingsech.
15. Grenan.
16. Maelbrighde.
17. Domhnallan, ancestor of the O'Donnellans.—See Note F.
19. Tadhg, the bastard; ancestor of the Mac Teiges, of Leitrim.

11. Coscrach.
12. Flaithghel.
13. Anluan.
14. Flaithemh.
15. Gossann.
16. Aedhagan, a quo Mac Egan.
17. Flann M'E.
18. Muirchertach M'E.
19. Saerbrethach M'E
20. Gilla-na-Naemh M'E.
21. Donnsleibhe M'E.
22. Gilla-na-Naemh M'E.
23. Conchobhar, or Conor M'E.
24 Aedh M'E.

20. Gilla-Susannaigh M'E.
21. Flann M'E.
22. Saerbrethach M'E.
23. Maelisa Ruadh M'E. The last given in the Book of Lecan, d. 1317.

19. Donnchadh M'E.
20. Baethghalach M'E.
21 Baethghalach Finn M'E.
22 Saerbhrethach M'E.
23. Baethghalach Dubh M'E.
24 Tadhg M'E.
25. Baethghalach M'E.

27 Domhnall, first son, C. H. M. 77 years, d. 1295.
28 Gilbert O'K., C. H. M., d. 1322.
29 Thomas O'K., Bishop of Clonfert, d. 1377.
29. Diarmaid O'K., C. H. M
30 Conchobhar Cearrbhach O'K., sl. 1343.
31. Conchobhar.
28. Tadhg Mor O'K. of the Battle of Athenry, C. H. M., slain 1316.
29. Donnchadh O'K., slain 1340.
29. Tadhg, d. 1310.
29. Conchobhar.
28 Conchobhar O'K., C. H. M., d. 1318.

29. Cormac O'K.
30 Tadhg O'K. of Belagallda.
31. Donnchadh O'K.
32. William Roe O'K
33. Maelseachlainn O'K.
34 Eoghan O'K.
35 Tadhg O'K.
36 William O'K. of Belagallda.
30 Murchadh O'K.
30. Thomas O'K.—See p. 47.

27 Donnchadh Muimhnech O'K., C. H. M., d. 1307, second son.
28 William Boy O'K., eighth son, C. H. M., d. 1301.
29 Maelseachlainn O'K., C. H. M. 26 years, d. 1401.
27. Maine Mor O'K., third son, C. H. M., and 11th O'K.
27 Murchadh O'K., fourth son
27. Cathal na Finne O'K., fifth son.
28 Philip.
29 Muirchertach, Abp. of Tuam, d. 1409
29. William Og O'K., Tanist of H. M., d. 1373.
29. Tadhg.
29. Aedh Buidhe.
29 Muirchertach.
30. Domhnall.

30 Ruaidhri, first son, d. s. p. 1365.
31. Aedh, C. B. M., d. 1467, first son of Brian.
32. William O'K., C. H. M., first son, succeeded 1469, d. 1487.
33 Tadhg, slain 1484
33 Brian, fl. 1481.
33. Maelseachlainn O'K., fl. 1487.
34. William O'K.
35. Edmond Boddhar O'K., of Athleague.
36 Edmond Og O'K., of Athleague
37 John O'K., of Athleague.
38. Donnchadh O'K., of Athleague.
39 John O'K., of Athleague.
39 Edmond O'K., of Fedane
39 John.
39. Edmond O'K., of Castleruby.
40. Edmond
40. Ignatius K., d. 1770.
41. John.
41. Daniel K., of Cargins, now living.
42. Daniel, d. s. p.
38. William.
38 Tadhg
38 Ignatius.
38. Brian.
41 Ulick.
41 Thomas, Judge of Common Pleas.
42 Thomas (in holy orders), now living
32. Donnchadh O'K., ancestor of O'K. of Lecan.
33. Tadhg O'K., of Lecan.
32. Maelseachlainn, C. H. M., succeeded 1487.
33 Wm. O'K.
33. Brian, ancestor of O'Kelly, of Turrick.
33 Maelseachlainn.—See p. 111.
32 Edmond O'K., C. H. M. and 37th O'K.
33. Donnchadh O'K., 38th O'K.
34. Aedh O'K., of Lisdalon, living 1585, died s. p. He was the last C. H. M. and the 39th O'K.—See p. 20.

30. Brian O'K., second son, Tanist, H. M., d. 1393.
31 Maghnus O'K. of Screen, second son of Brian.
32. Domhnall O'K., of Screen.
33. Donnchadh O'K., of Screen.
34. Aedh O'K., of Screen, fl. 1557.
35 Tadhg O'K., of Aughrane, fl. 1566.
36 Ruaidhri O'K., of Aughrane, fl. 1590.
37. Colla O'K., of Aughrane, d. 1615.
38 John Kelly, of Aughrane, d. 1674.
39 Charles K., of Aughrane, fl. 1690
40. Denis K., of Aughrane, d. s. p. 1740.
43. John K. of Aughrane, d. s. p. 1813.
43. Denis K., d. s. p. 1782.

30. Conchobhar Anabaidh O'K., third son, C. H. M., d. 1403, 23rd O'K.
31. Maelseachlainn O'K., slain 1429.
32. William O'K.
33. Brian O'K
34 Maelseachlainn O'K
35 Maelseachlainn Og O'K.
36. Donnchadh O'K
37 Colla O'K
38. John K., of Clonlyon, d. 1694
40. John K., of Clonlyon, d. 1711
41 John K., of Aughrane, d. 1748
41 Denis O'K. Farrell.
42. John James Count O'K., b. 1749.
42 Denis K., of Aughrane, d. 1794.
43 Rev. Andrew Armstrong, K., of Aughrane, now Castle Kelly, born 1763, and still living.
44 Denis Henry K., of Castle Kelly, Esq.
43. Denis Count O'K., d. s. p. 1832.
43. James, the present Count O'K

30. Tadhg O'K., sixth son, C. H. M. 7 years, died 1410.
31. Colla O'K., d. 1413

26. Tadhg Finn O'K., of Magh Ruscach, fl. 1263.
27. Cathal O'K., d. 1283
28 Maelseachlainn O'K., ancestor of Mac Keogh, of Doire Liath.
28. Tadhg O'K., d. 1307.

26. Eoghan Finn O'K., a quo Clann Maine Eoghain. He was ancestor of four chiefs of Hy-Many.
27. Donnchadh Mor, ancestor of O'K., of Killian.

30. Donnchadh O'K., seventh son, C. H. M. 11 years, sl. 1424, 24th O'K.
31 Tadhg O'K., C. H. M. three years, 26th O'K.
32 Maelseachlainn O'K., C. B. M., succ. 1499, d. 1511, 28th O'K.
33. Tadhg Dubh O'K., of Gallagh, fl. 1487, d. 1513.
34 William O'K., of Mullaghmore.
35. Tadhg O'K., of Mullaghmore, fl. 1585, d. 1593.
36. Hugh Caoch O'K.
37. William O'K., of Mullaghmore.
38. Tadhg O'K., of Mullaghmore
39. William O'K., of Mullaghmore.

30. Domhnall O'K., 8th son, d. 1393.
31. Bresal O'K., d. 1464, C. H. M. 27th O'K.
32 Donnchadh O'K., C. H. M., succ. 1487.
33. Tadhg O'K., fl. 1490.
33. Aedh, sl. 1487.
34. Donnchadh Reagh O'K., of Gallagh.
35. Conchobhar na g-Cearbhach O'K., of Gallagh, fl. 1585.
36. Tadhg O'K., of Gallagh.
37. Donnchadh Reagh O'K., of Gallagh, fl. 1612.
38. William O'K., of Gallagh, fl. 1688.
39. Festus O'K., Count of the Holy Roman Empire.
40. Conchobhar O'K.
41. Festus Count O'K.
42. Conchobhar O'K., of Ticooly, now living.

29. Donnchadh O'K. 20th O'K., 4 years, ancestor of O'K., of Beallagh.
30. Ruaidhri.
30. Eoghan.
31. Ruaidhri.
32. John Na Moy O'K., ancestor of Sliocht Seaain.—See p. 19.

26. Thomas O'K., bishop of Clonfert, d. 1263.
27. Mahon O'K.
28. Ruaidhri na Maor, 17th O'K. 3 years, sl. 1339.
29 Domhnall, d. 1364.
30. Tadhg, C. H. M. 4 years.
31. Tadhg Og O'K., 19th O'K., C. H. M. for 3 days.—See p. 127.
29. Lochlainn, a quo Sliocht Lochlainn.

30. William O'K., 9th son, d. 1420
31. Aedh na Coille O'K., C. D. M., 1467, sl. 1469.
32. Domhnall O'K., C. H. M. 15 years.
33. Cellach O'K., C. D. M. one year.
34. Ferdoragh O'K., C. B. M.
35. Maelseachlainn O'K.
36. Tadhg O'K., of Aughrim.
37. Cellach O'K., of Aughrim, fl. 1641.
34. Celle, wife of O Madden.
36. Brian O'K.
37. Tadhg O'K., of Aughrim, succeeded his cousin-german Cellach
38. Maelseachlainn O'K., of Aughrim, living in 1688.

26. Lochlainn.
27 Aedh O'K.
28. Murtogh.
29. Thomas Roe.
30 Edmond Caoch.
31. Aedh.—See p. 128.

30. Edmond O'K., 10th son, d. 1383.

26. Diarmaid O'K.
27. Eochaidh, a quo Mac Eochadha, or Keogh, of Magh Finn.
28. Thomas.
29 Nichol Mor M'K., parson of Athenry.
30. Fichol Oge M'K., of Carrick
31 Donnchadh M'K.
32. Aedh M'K
33. Conchobhar M'K.
34. Tadhg M'K.
35. Maelseachlainn M'K., an bhuarla
36 William M'K.
37. Dr. William M'K.

31. Maelseachlainn O'K., d. 1464.
32. Tadhg Roe O'K., of Callow.
33. Donnchadh Roe O'K., of Callow.
34. Tadhg O'K., of Callow.
35. Edmond Dorcha O'K., of Callow.
36 John O'K., of Callow.
37. Edmond Dorcha O'K., of Callow.

31. Tadhg Caoch O'K., C. H. M., 1469, d. 1486.
32 William O'K., sl. 1472.
32. Conor O'K., fl. 1487, C. H. M. 1490.
33. Daniel a bharca

6. Cairpri MacFechine, C. H. M. twenty-six years.
8. Eoghan Ruac, C. H. M. nineteen years.
9. Anmchadh, ancestor of the Siol Anmchadha.
10. Donngalach.
11 Maelduin
12. Cobhthach, C. H. M. twenty years.
13. Dunadhach.
14 Loingsech.
15. Gadhra
16 Dunadhach.
17. Gadhra Mor, succeeded Tadhg O'Kelly as C. H. M. & S. A. in 1014, and was slain in 1027. See pp. 99, 143.
18. Madudan, ancestor of the O'Maddens, slain 1008.—See p. 143.
19. Diarmaid, sl. 1069
20. Madudan Reamhar, C. S. A., d. 1096.
21. Diarmaid O'Madden, C. D. M., slain 1135.
22 Madudan Mor O'M., C. S. A. at the English invasion.
23. Cathal O'M., C. S. A.
24. Murchadh O'M., C. S. A., went on a pilgrimage to Rome, where he died
25 Eoghan O'M., chief of South Hy-Many for twenty years, d. 1347.
26. Murchadh O'M., C. S. A., succeeded 1347, slain 1371.
27. Eoghan Mor O'M., C. S. A., d. 1411.
28. Murchadh O'M., C. S. A., d. 1451.
29. Eoghan Carrach O'M.
30. Murchadh, or Morogh Reagh O'M., C. S. A., d. 1475.
31. John O'M.
32. Bresal O'M.
33 John O'M., C. S. A., succeeded 1554, slain 1556.
34 Domhnall, or Daniel O'M., C. S. A. succd. 1567, living in 1611.
35. Anmchadh, or Ambrose O'M., chief of his name, d. 1637.
36. John M., living 1677.
37 Daniel M., chief of his name.
38 Bresal, or Brasil M., d. 1745.
39 Ambrose M., settled his property in 1791 on No. 41
40. Brasil M.
41 Ambrose M., of Streamstown, Esq., now living.
42. Brasil M., Esq., of Streamstown.

13 Aedh Finn.
14 Diarmaid, C. H. M. forty years.
14 Aedh, or Ailell, C. H. M. four years.
17. Cuchonnacht, C. S. A., slain 1008.
18 Mac Conchonnacht O'Dunadhaigh, C. S. A., slain in 1032

23 Helen, wife of Teige O'Kelly, d. 1163
27 Her, wife of Mac William Burke, d. 1383
28. Cathal O'M., C. S. A., d. 1413.
29 Finola, d. 1393.

22. Murchadh.
23. Diarmaid Cleirech O'M., C. S. A., d. 1207.
24. Laurence O'M.
25 Kennedy O'M.
26. Donnchadh na h-Esne.
27. Awley.
28. Aedh.
29. Conchobhar.
30. Domhnall.
31 Brian.
32. Donnchadh.
33. Brian Og.
34. Donnchadh.
31. Bresal, sl. 1486.
31 Diarmaid, sl. 1486.
31. Eoghan O'M., of Meelick.
31 Murchadh Og O'M., of Portumna
33. Cobhthach, or Coffey O'M., d. 1552
34 Owen O'M.
35 Ambrose O'M.
36 Cobhthach O'M
34 Brasil O'M., of Lisdn. county Galway, d. 1620.
35 Donnchadh O'M. born 1594.

23. Madudan Og O'M., C. S. A., d. 1235.

7 Brenainn Dall, C. H. M., d. 597.
8 Coman.
9 Eoghan.
12 Innrachtach.
13. Flannchadh.
14. Flann.
15 Uallachan, the progenitor of the Mac Cuolahans, the ancient chieftains of Sil-Anmchadha.—See Note I.
7. Aedh Abla, C. H. M., d. 600.
8. Flann.
9. Fidhgeilech, C. H. M., d. in 666.
8. Nadsluagh, a quo O Finan.

22. Conchobhar O'M
22. Murchadh O'M., chief of half S. A., slain 1201.
24. Madden O'M.
25. Conchobhar O'M.
27 Gara.
28 Muirchertach.
29 Gara.
30 William
31 Edmond.
32 Aedh
33 Conchobhar
34. Aedh.
35. Tadhg.
36. Conchobhar.
33. Maelseachlainn O'M
34. Maelseachlainn Modarda O'M became chief of half S. A. in 1556.
35 Morogh O'M., of Clare Madden, d. 1637
36 John Caoch O'M., of Clare Madden
37 Anmchadh, or Ambrose O'M
35 Anmchadh, or Ambrose O'M., at Clonbrock Castle 1585.

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# ADDITIONAL NOTES.

## NOTE A.

### Pedigree of O'Kelly.

THE large Genealogical Table, which accompanies these Notes, will be found to exhibit the descent of the principal families of Hy-many, from their great common ancestor Maine Mor, to the present day. It has been thought advisable to place them all in one view before the reader on a single sheet, to be afterwards referred to in the account which will be hereafter given of each separate branch.

The remarks to be made in the present note relate entirely to the O'Kelly families, descended from Cellach, chief of Hy-Many, and fourteenth in descent from Maine Mor. The numbers prefixed to each name refer to the generations as marked in the Genealogical Table, and are intended to facilitate reference.

15. *Cellach.*—He is the progenitor after whom the O'Kellys have taken their surname, but no notice of him has been preserved by the Irish annalists, though, according to the poem already quoted in p. 16, he was chief of all Hy-Many for a period of eighteen years. But if we judge by the number of generations from Maine Mor down to this Cellach, we must conclude that he died about the year 874, for Cathal Mac Oiliolla, the celebrated chief of Hy-Many, who was thirteen generations from Maine Mor, that is, one generation less than Cellach, died in the year 844, according to the Annals of the Four Masters. It looks strange that in the poem just referred to, which professes to give a perfect list of the chieftains of Hy-Many, down to Gadhra Mor, who died in 1027, no mention is made of this Cathal, son of Oilioll, while the Annals preserve no notice of Cellach, but give two passages relating to Cathal, one of which shows his great power. They are given by the Four Masters as follows:

"A. D. 834.—Cathal, son of Ailell, lord of Hy-Many, plundered Clonmacnoise, and in the same year defeated Feidhlim Mac Crimthainn, king of Munster.

"A. D. 844.—Cathal, son of Ailell, lord of Hy-Many, died."

The Annals also preserve the name of another chief of Hy-Many, who immediately preceded Cathal, son of Oilioll, or Ailell, not given in the poem, or noticed in the genealogies, namely, 13. Cathal, son of Murchadh; as in the following passage in the Annals of the Four Masters:

"A. D. 816.—The battle of Rath Faradh was fought by the chiefs of the Hy-Briuin, namely, Diarmaid, son of Tomaltach and Maelcothaigh, son of Fogartach, against the lord of Hy-Many, Cathal, son of Murchadh, in Dealbhna Nuadhat, *a territory lying* between the Suck and the Shannon, in which was slain Cathal, lord of Hy-Many, with many others."

This shows that the poem, and even the pedigrees, are imperfect, as they stand at present; and it is therefore to be regretted that the Editor has not had access to the Book of Hy-Many, in which most probably the pedigrees are more fully given.

It is stated in the Registry of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Duald Mac Firbis for Sir James Ware, that this Cellach granted several townlands to the Church of Clonmacnoise. The words of this record are as follows:

"Kellagh, mac Finachta, mic Oillilla, mic Innraghta, mic Fithiollaigh, mic Dluthaigh, mic Dithcolla, mic Eogain Finn, mic Cormaic, mic Cairbre Cruim, from whom are the O'Kellies, bestowed of small cells to Cluain, Killmeog, 48 daies (that is to say, 48 dayes plowing, or as much as might be plowed of land for [in] 48 dayes), Killchuynne 48 daies, 10 daies in Belathnaony, 48 daies in Coillin Maolruany, 48 daies in Tuaimtagher, 48 daies in Kill-luain, and 10 daies in Termon belafeadha."

16. *Aedh, son of Cellach.*—No mention is made of him in the Irish Annals, and it does not appear that he was ever chief of Hy-Many. The following chiefs of Hy-Many are mentioned in the Annals of the Four Masters, from the death of the celebrated Cathal, son of Oilioll, or Ailell, above referred to, down to the son of this Aedh:

"A. D. 904.—Mughron, son of Sochlachan, lord of Hy-Many, died.

"A. D. 908.—Sochlachan, son of Diarmaid, lord of Hy-Many, died *in clericatu.*

"A. D. 936.—Murchadhan, son of Sochlachan, lord of Hy-Many, died."

These chieftains were not of the O'Kelly line, but of the tribe called Cruffons, who sunk at an early period. For their pedigree, see Genealogical Table, col. 3, Nos. 15 and 16. These chieftains are not mentioned in the poem, already quoted in pp. 15, 16, among the chiefs of Hy-Many, which shows that it is very imperfect.

17. *Murchadh, son of Aedh, son of Cellach.*—He is the first that could have taken the name of O'Cellaigh, or O'Kelly, as being the *O* (nepos, or grandson) of Cellach. He seems to have succeeded Murchadhan, the son of Sochlachan, in the chieftainship, for his death is recorded in the Annals of the Four Masters at the year 960:

"A. D.

"A. D. 960.—Murchadh, son of Aedh, lord of Hy-Many in Connaught, died."

In the year 971, Geibhennach, son of Aedh, who had been lord of Hy-Many since the death of his brother Murchadh in 960, was slain in the battle of Ceis Corann. These two chiefs are also omitted in the poem.

18. *Tadhg Mor O'Kelly, son of Murchadh.*—It is stated in the poem that he was chief of Hy-Many for thirteen years, when he fell in the battle of Clontarf, like a wolf-dog fighting the Danes.

| | |
|---|---|
| "Tri bliadna dég 'na diaid sin | "Thirteen years after him |
| Rémer Taidg Móir, mic Murchaid; | Was the reign of Tadhg Mor, the son of Murchadh; |
| A cath Briain at rochair Taidg | In the battle of Brian, Tadhg fell, |
| 'Na conchoin a n-diaid Danmarc." | As a wolf-dog pursuing the Danes." |

There is a tradition among the O'Kellys of Hy-Many, that they have borne as their crest an enfield, since the time of this Tadhg Mor, from a belief that this fabulous animal issued from the sea at the battle of Clontarf, to protect the body of O'Kelly from the Danes, till rescued by his followers. It is also recorded in the Irish Annals, that this Tadhg or Teige O'Kelly was chief of Hy-Many in the year 1003, and was slain in the battle of Clontarf, fighting on the side of the monarch, Brian Borumha, A. D. 1014, and for this reason he is usually set down in the pedigrees as Tadhg Catha Bhriain, i. e. Teige of the Battle of Brian.

19. *Conchobhar, or Conor O'Kelly, son of Tadhg Mor.*—According to the poem, Gadhra Mor, son of Dunadhach, became chief of all Hy-Many, after the fall of Teige Mor O'Kelly in the battle of Clontarf, and ruled the territory for twelve years; but the Annals of the Four Masters, which agree pretty fairly with the poem, inasmuch as they record the death of Gadhra at the year 1027, that is, thirteen years after the date of the battle of Clontarf, style him lord of Siol-Anmchadha, not of Hy-Many; and at the year 1019, they record the death of Domhnall, son of Muireadhach, lord of Hy-Many, a personage not found either in the poem or in the pedigrees. It appears pretty clearly from these discrepancies that the author of the poem, which was written to flatter the vanity of Eoghan O'Madden, chief of South Hy-Many, about the year 1340, sets down some of his patron's ancestors as chiefs of all Hy-Many, who never enjoyed that dignity, and that he was obliged to omit some of those who were really supreme chiefs of that territory, to give the colour of truth to his fabrications. According to the Annals of the Four Masters, this Conchobhar, the son of Tadhg O'Kelly, was chief of Hy-Many, and was slain by the men of Teffia in the year 1030. If, therefore, it be true that Gadhra Mor, son of Dunadhach, was chief of all Hy-Many for twelve years, Conchobhar, or Conor O'Kelly, could have been chief for three years only; but

if Gadhra was not full chief, which seems very probable, it may be well supposed that Conor O'Kelly succeeded Domhnall, son of Muireadhach, in the year 1019, and was chief for eleven years; but in a pedigree of Makeogh, or Keogh, in the Library of Trinity College, it is stated that this Conchobhar was chief O'Kelly for a period of eighteen years. His brother Diarmaid was slain in the year 1065, according to the Annals of the Four Masters.

All the hitherto published pedigrees of O'Kelly are defective here by two generations; for it is impossible that Conor O'Kelly (No. 23), who was slain in the year 1180, could have been, as these pedigrees make him, the great grandson of Tadhg Mor O'Kelly, who was slain in the battle of Clontarf in the year 1014. I have accordingly supplied two generations from an ancient Irish poem, preserved in the handwriting of Tadhg O'Naghten, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin (H. 1. 15.), p. 865, which was evidently composed in the time of Conchobhar O'Kelly (No. 26), chief of Hy-Many, who died in the year 1268. This poem, which is the oldest composition preserved on the subject of this pedigree, though the orthography has been modernised by transcribers, traces the descendants of Tadhg Mor O'Kelly, who was slain at the battle of Clontarf in 1014, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| "Mac d' Fionnaċta Ceallaċ caoṁ, | "Son of Fionnachta was Ceallach, the comely, |
| Is mac do Cheallaċ Aoḋ, | And son to Ceallach was Aodh, |
| Mac do Aoḋ Murċaḋ co mead n-gal, | Son to Aodh was Murchadh of great prowess, |
| Mac do Murċaḋ Taḋg talcar. | Son to Murchadh was Tadhg the sturdy, |
| An Taḋg sin Taḋg Caṫa Ḋhriain, | This Tadhg was Tadhg of the Battle of Brian, |
| Da aicme aige 'na ḋiaiḋ, | He left two tribes after him, |
| Ui Cheallaiġ don leiṫ a leiṫ | The O'Kellys on the one side |
| Is Meg Taiḋg do'n taoḃ eile. | And the Mac Teiges on the other. |
| Mac do Thaḋg Conċuḃar Cas, | Son to Tadhg was Conchubhar Cas, |
| At báṫ i Miḋe mór-glas, | Who perished in the great green Meath, |
| Mac do Chonċuḃar gan ail | Son to Conchubhar without blemish |
| Concuḃar saor, glan, soḋail. | Was Conchubhar the noble, pure, and jovial. |
| Mac do Chonċubar Taḋg tai, | Son to Conchubhar was Tadhg the silent, |
| Mac do Thaḋg Diarmuit cen ġai, | Son to Tadhg was Diarmaid without falsehood, |
| Mac do Ḋhiarmait, buan a ḃlaḋ, | Son to Diarmaid, lasting his fame, |
| Conċuḃar cuanna Caraḋ. | Was Conchubhar the comely of Caradh. |
| Mac do Chonċuḃar Taḋg trén, | Son to Conchubhar was Tadhg the mighty, |
| Mac do Thaḋg Doṁnall cen lén, | Son to Tadhg was Domhnall without misery, |
| Mac ag Doṁnall tar in lear | Son to Domhnall [*born?*] beyond the sea |
| Conċuḃar ar g-ceann sinsear." | Is Conchubhar our head senior." |

The

The poet then goes on to trace the descendants of Murchadh, another son of Tadhg of the Battle of Brian, not at all noticed in the Book of Lecan, nor in any other of the pedigrees, and then traces the pedigree of his patron, Conchobhar O'Kelly, who died in 1268, up to Milesius of Spain, and from him up to Adam; and as it confirms his account just quoted of the number of generations from Conchobhar to Tadhg of the Battle of Brian, and helps to throw some important light on the chronology, I shall quote his verses here:

| | |
|---|---|
| "Conċubaṙ O'Ceallaiġ cáin, | "Conchubhar O'Kelly, the fair, |
| Mac Ḋoṁnaill, ṁic Taiḋg talcaiṙ, | Son of Domhnall, son of Tadhg, the sturdy, |
| Mic Conċubaiṙ Muiġe in áiṙo, | Son of Conchubhar of Magh in aird, |
| Mic Ḋiaṙmaoa, mic ḋeaġ-Thaiḋg, | Son of Diarmaid, son of the good Tadhg, |
| Mic Conċubaiṙ Soḋain ṙaiṙ, | Son of Conchubhar of noble Sodhan, |
| Mic Conċubaiṙ Muiġe Maín. | Son of Conchubhar of Moenmagh, |
| Mic Taiḋg aṫ baṫ a ġ-caṫ ḋhṙiain, | Son of Tadhg who fell in the Battle of Brian, |
| Mic Muṙċaḋa miṙ ġo moiṙ-ġliaiḃ." | Son of the swift Murchadh of great prowess." |

The number of generations here given exactly agrees with the period, and with the dates given in the Annals, while the number of generations given in most manuscript pedigrees of O'Kelly could not possibly stand the test of recorded chronology, or be reconciled with the course of natural descent.

20. *Conchobhar O'Kelly, son of Conchobhar.*—He is omitted in all the pedigrees, and is supplied from the poem above quoted.

21. *Tadhg O'Kelly, the son of Conchobhar.*—He is one of the two generations omitted in all the pedigrees; but he is mentioned in the Annals of the Four Masters at the year 1074:

"A. D. 1074.—Donnchadh O'Kelly, lord of Hy-Many, was slain by his relative Tadhg, the grandson of Conchobhar O'Kelly, on Inis Locha Caolain."

This date agrees very well, as his grandfather, Conchobhar O'Kelly, was slain in Meath, according to the poem, and in Teffia [in Meath], according to the Annals of the Four Masters, in the year 1030.

22. *Diarmaid O'Kelly, son of Tadhg.*—He is given in all the pedigrees as the grandson of Tadhg, of the Battle of Brian; but this must be incorrect as already shown. He is said to have been prince of Hy-Many for sixty years, but this can scarcely be true, as no notice of him is to be found in the authentic annals.

23. *Conchobhar Moenmaighe, or Conor of Moenmoy O'Kelly, otherwise called Conchobhar of the Battle.*—He is set down in all the pedigrees as the son of Diarmaid, and is said to have been prince or arch-chief of Hy-Many for forty years. According to the Annals

nals of the Four Masters, he built O'Kelly's Church at Clonmacnoise, in the year 1167, and was slain by Conor Moenmoy O'Conor, the son of king Roderic, in the year 1180. He is stated in some of the pedigrees to have built twelve churches in the territory of Moenmoy, and to have presented 365 chalices to the church.

24. *Tadhg Tailltenn.*—He and his father Conchobhar were slain together in the same battle by Conor Moenmoy, the son of King Roderic O'Conor, in the year 1180, as we learn from the Annals of the Four Masters :

" A. D. 1180.—A battle was fought between Conor Moenmoy, the son of Roderic O'Conor, and Conor O'Kelly, lord of Hy-Many, in which were slain Conor O'Kelly, his son Tadhg, his brother Diarmaid, Maelseachlainn the son of Diarmaid O'Kelly, and Tadhg, the son of Tadhg O'Conor."

He is set down in the pedigrees as chief of Hy-Many at the period of the English invasion, as in O'Farrell's Linea Antiqua, where it is stated, that " Teige of Tailtean O'Kelly was the last of his name that was styled King of Hy-Many, that title being abrogated by the English invasion, which happened in his time, so that from him downwards the chief of the family was only called O'Kelly, and lord of Iath-Maine." But this cannot be true, as his father fought a battle against Conor Moenmoy O'Conor so late as the year 1180. in which this Tadhg was slain, and it is therefore rational to suppose that Tadhg Tailltenn was never chief of Hy-Many.

25. *Domhnall Mor O'Kelly, son of Tadhg Tailltenn.*—He is set down in some of the pedigrees as the ninth O'Kelly, and as chief of Hy-Many for twenty-one years, and the Irish Annals record his death at the year 1224 ; they also record that Murchadh, the son of Tadhg O'Kelly, lord of Hy-Many, was slain by Conor Moenmoy O'Conor in the year 1186. It is stated in a pedigree of Makeogh, now Keogh, preserved in a paper MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, that this Domhnall Mor is the ancestor of all the O'Kellys of Hy-Many extant, and of all the subsequent chiefs of Hy-Many, except four, and that he was chief of Hy-Many for twenty years, but no dates are furnished by this pedigree. He married Duvcola, daughter of Domhnall Mor O'Brien, king of Munster. From his third son Eoghan, sprung the sept of Clann maicne Eoghain, who gave their name to the barony of Clonmacnowen, in the east of the county of Galway, a sept who had always a chief of their own, but who was tributary to the chief of all Hy-Many. From his youngest son, Diarmaid O'Kelly, are descended the family of Mac Eochadha, now Keogh, who possessed the territory of Magh Finn, containing forty quarters of land, and comprising the entire of the parish of Taghmaconnell, in the barony of Athlone.

26. *Conchobhar O'Kelly, son of Domhnall Mor.*—He is set down in the Book of Lecan as the eldest son of Domhnall Mor, and is said, in other authorities, to have been

been chief of Hy-Many for twenty-one years. His death is recorded in the Annals of the Four Masters at the year 1268, where he is styled lord of Hy-Many, and is the chief to whom the poem above quoted, p. 100, was addressed. His brother Thomas, Bishop of Clonfert, died in the year 1263. This Conchobhar, or Conor, married three wives, namely, first, the daughter of O'Heyne; second, Derbhail, daughter of O'Loughlin Burren; third, Edaoin, daughter of Mac Namara. By O'Heyne's daughter he had two sons, viz., Domhnall, chief of Hy-Many, and ancestor of O'Kelly of Belagallda, of whom hereafter, and Murchadh or Morogh. By the daughter of O'Loughlin Burren he had Donnchadh Muimhneach, i. e. Donogh the Momonian O'Kelly, the ancestor of all the subsequent chiefs, and Maine; and by the daughter of Mac Namara, he had Cathal na Finne, Cairbre, and Maurice.

27. *Donnchadh Muimhneach, or Donogh, the Momonian O'Kelly.*—He was obviously so called from his having been fostered in Munster, probably by his maternal grandfather, O'Loughlin Burren. He succeeded his two half brothers above mentioned, and was thirteenth O'Kelly, a dignity which he enjoyed for ten years. He married, according to the Book of Lecan, two wives, by the first of whom, Rose, the daughter of Mac Quillin of the Rout, in the north of the present county of Antrim, he had four sons, viz., Muircheartach, Aedh, Maeleachlain, and Maine. By the second, Duibhesa, the daughter of O'Conor, he had Tadhg and Conchobhar, who both died without issue; Edmond, from whom the family of Mac Edmond of Gaille (Galey) is descended; William Boy, chief of Hy-Many, and Domhnall Muimhneach.

In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, made in 1627, are the following notices of this chief:

"A. D. 1307.—The Englishmen of Roscommon were all killed by Donogh Moyneach O'Kelly, before his death at Ahascragh, where Philip Montyre, John Montyre, and Mathew Drew, with seventy other persons, were taken and killed. Also the sheriff of Roscommon, Dermott Gall Mac Dermott, and Cormac Mac Kehernie, were by him set at liberty, and concluded peace with him for the burning of the town by Edmond Butler, then deputy of Ireland."

Same year.—"Donogh Moyneach O'Kelly, prince of Imaine, a common housekeeper for all Ireland in generall, and a very bountiful man, died penitently, and Teig, his son, died immediately after." He is mentioned in the Pipe Roll, 15th Edw. I., under the odd spelling of Donethad Moynath O'Kelly.

28. *William Boy O'Kelly, son of Donnchadh Muimhneach.*—According to the Book of Lecan, he was the eighth son of Donnchadh Muimhneach, and his fourth son by Duibhesa, the daughter of Mealeachlainn O'Conor, the fourth in descent from Turlogh More O'Conor, monarch of Ireland. This William, though the eighth son, obtained

for

for himself and his posterity the chief sway in Hy-Many, and may justly be called the stirpes of the family of O'Kelly. He received much opposition from his relative Tadhg, the son of the celebrated Tadhg or Teige O'Kelly, surnamed of the Battle of Athenry, who was supported by Turlogh O'Conor, but having succeeded in a battle against him and his brother, in the year 1340, he made his way to the chieftainship without further opposition. This is recorded in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, as follows :

" A. D. 1340.—There arose great strifes between the O'Kellies of Imaine, between Teig mac Teig O'Kelly, and William mac Donnough Moyneagh O'Kelly. Terlagh O'Connor, king of Connaught, granted the principality, name, and chief rule of the O'Kellies, to Teig O'Kelly, who by vertue of the said grant possessed the same, and banished William thereout, whom they all followed in pursuit. He retrayted upon them, and killed Donnogh, and tooke captive Teig himself, and at his taking was hurt greivously, of which hurt Teig died afterwards."

Three years afterwards, 1343, Hy-Many was invaded by the Berminghams and Burkes of Clanrickard, who slew Conor Cearbhagh O'Kelly (son of Diarmaid, C. H. M., son of Gilbert, C. H. M., son of Domhnall, C. H. M., son of Conchobhar Mor, C. H. M.), and eleven others, who were all the sons of chieftains.

In 1351, this William Boy O'Kelly, who is celebrated by the Irish bards as a prince of unbounded munificence, invited all the professors of art in Ireland to his house, and entertained them during the Christmas holidays, as we are informed by the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

" A. D. 1351.—William Mac Donnough Moyneagh O'Kelly, invited all the Irish poetts, brehons, bardes, harpers, gamesters, or common kearroghs, jesters, and others of their kind, of Ireland, to his house, upon Christmas, this year, where every one of them was well used dureing Christomas holydays, and gave contentment to each of them at the time of their departure, so as every one was well pleased, and extolled William for his bounty; one of which assembly composed certain verses in commendation of William and his house, which beginneth [begin] thus :

" Filiȯ Ereann go h-aoin-teaċ," [i. e. The poets of Erin to one house.]

A copy of this poem is preserved in the collection of Messrs. Hodges and Smith, Dublin, and is a curious record of the manners and customs of the Irish at the period. This William Boy O'Kelly built the castle of Callow, where a distinguished branch of his descendants resided for ages after. He also built the castle of Gaille, now Galey castle, still standing on the margin of Lough Ree, near Knockcroghery, in the county of Roscommon, where, according to the poem just referred to, he entertained

tained the Irish poets and other professors of art in 1351. In the year 1353, he founded the magnificent abbey of Kilconnell, the ruins of which still remain in good preservation. He appears to have lived to a great age, for his death is recorded in the Annals of the Four Masters at the year 1381; but he resigned the chieftainship to his son, Maelcachlainn, in 1375, six years before his death. According to the Book of Lecan (as in p. 51, *suprà*) he married the daughter of O'Grady, by whom he had Maeleachlainn, his eldest son and successor, William Og, Tadhg, and Aedh Buidhe; but other pedigrees mention that he first married Mary, the daughter of Ulick an fhiona Burke, Lord of Clanrickard, and had by her three sons, viz. Aedh Buidhe, Muirchertach an Trustain, and Donnchadh Carrach; but it looks more likely that Maeleachlainn was the eldest son, as he succeeded to the chieftainship in his father's life-time.

29. *Maeleachlainn* or *Maelseachlainn O'Kelly, son of William Boy.*—He became chief of Hy-Many in the year 1375, six years before his father's death, and died in 1401. The Four Masters have collected the following notices of him in their Annals:

"A. D. 1375.—A war broke out between Rory O'Conor, king of Connaught, and Maelseachlainn O'Kelly, lord of Hy-Many, in which O'Conor subdued the Hy-Many.

"A. D. 1377.—Rory O'Conor defeated Mac William Burke and Maelseachlainn O'Kelly, lord of Hy-Many, at Roscommon. In the conflict were slain Richard Burke, the brother of Mac William; Domhnall, son of Cathal Og O'Conor; Teige Og, son of Teige O'Kelly; O'Mainnin, chief of Sodan; Mac Dowell Galloglach, and many others."

"A. D. 1401.—Maelseachlainn O'Kelly, lord of Hy-Many, a truly hospitable and humane man, died, and Conor Anabaidh [the Abortive] O'Kelly, his son, assumed the lordship of Hy-Many."

"A. D. 1403.—Finola, the daughter of Turlogh, son of Aedh, or Hugh, son of Eoghan O'Conor, and wife of Maelseachlainn O'Kelly, lord of Hy-Many, died after a life of virtue."

The monument of this chieftain, and his wife Finola, is still to be seen in good preservation in the choir of the Abbey of Knockmoy, with the following inscription:

"Do Muleachlainn O Keallaid, do Ri O Maini ocus d' Inbualainn ingen I Chonchuir do fine Matha O Anli in leacdaig fea."

"For Muleachlainn O'Kelly, king of Hy-Many, and Finola, daughter of O'Conor, Matthew O'Anli erected this monument."

Ledwich, in his Antiquities of Ireland, Second Edition, p. 520, calls this the monument of Charles the Red-handed O'Conor, the founder of the Abbey, in 1189, but the above inscription, given as carefully copied by the Editor in 1838, and compared

with a most accurate drawing of the tomb made by Mr. Petrie many years earlier, will show that this tomb is that of Maelseachlainn O'Kelly and his wife Finola, in whose country the Abbey then stood.

According to the Book of Lecan, Maelseachlainn O'Kelly married, first, the daughter of Walter Burke, and had by her Ruaidhri, Brian, and Conchobhar; and, secondly, Finnguala, or Finola, the daughter of Turlogh O'Conor, King of Connaught, and had by her Aedh, Feradhach, Tadhg, Donnchadh, ancestor of the O'Kellys of O'Mullaghmore and Gallagh, Domhnall, William, ancestor of the O'Kellys of Callow and Aughrim, and Edmond, who died without issue in 1393. But O'Farrell, in his Linea Antiqua, says that it was much disputed among the O'Kellys whether the daughter of Walter Burke or Finola Ny Conor, was the first wife of Maeleachlainn O'Kelly, but as Finola survived him two years it must follow that she was his second wife, unless it be supposed that he put her away and married the daughter of Walter Burke; but this tomb is sufficient evidence to show that Finola was his favourite. O'Farrell writes:—"Melaghlin, the twenty-second O'Kelly, and lord of Hy-Many for twenty-two years, married two wives, but it is much disputed which was the first wife, some alleging that Finola, daughter to O'Connor Don, was the first, by whom he had three sons, viz., Teige More, of Cruhen, Donogh, and William. Others, and the Book of Lecan, fol. 91, say that ..... daughter of Walter Burke, a quo Clann-Vateir, was the first wife, and had also by him three sons, Brian, Connor na Ceara-vagh" [*recte* Anabaidh], "and Roger, of Rahara, and that Brian, and his wife Edina O'Connor, dying in his father's life-time, his children were kept back from their right of inheritance by his younger brothers, which is somewhat likely, for that his second brother by the same *venter* succeeded his father in the honour and estate of O'Kelly two years; and after him succeeded the eldest son by the other *venter*, Teige Mor."

From these words it is clear that O'Farrell felt disposed to believe that Brian was the eldest son of Maeleachlainn, a fact which is now indisputable.

Having now carried the pedigree down to the ancestor from whom the most distinguished families of the O'Kellys of Hy-Many have branched off, I shall return to the senior branch, which was laid aside. It will be recollected that the eldest son of Conchobhar, or Conor O'Kelly, No. 26, in the Table, by his first wife, the daughter of O'Heyne, was Domhnall (see pp. 47 and 51), who was the senior of the race of Ceallach.

27. *Domhnall, son of Conchobhar.*—He was chief of Hy-Many, but he resigned that dignity to his brother Maine, and retired into the monastery of Knockmoy, where he died in the year 1295. His death is thus entered in the Annals of the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1295.—Domnhall O'Kelly, lord of Hy-Many, a judicious adviser, died in the habit of a monk, and was buried at the abbey of Knockmoy."

The

The name of his first wife is not recorded, but his second wife was Abis, the daughter of O'Flyn, chief of Sil Mailruain. His sons are entered in the Book of Lecan in the following order:—1. Gilbert, king of Hy-Many [who died in 1322]. 2. David. 3. Tadhg, or Teige Mor, of the battle of Athenry, chief of Hy-Many [slain at Athenry in the year 1316]. 4. Conchobhar, king of Hy-Many [slain in Fassa Coille in the year 1318], and who had married Gormley, daughter of Mac Dermot, who died in the year 1327. 5. Aedh, or Hugh. It is added in the Book of Lecan that only two of these sons were by the same mother, namely, Tadhg and Conchobhar, and that Abis, daughter of O'Flyn, was their mother.

28. *Gilbert O'Kelly, son of Domhnall.*—He succeeded his brother Conchobhar (who was slain in the battle of Fassa Coille in 1318), and died in 1322, according to the Annals of the Four Masters, though O'Farrell states that he was chief for thirty-three years. He had issue seven sons, viz., David, the eldest, who seems to have died young, and without issue. 2. Diarmaid, chief of Hy-Many. 3. Thomas, Bishop of Clonfert, who died in 1377. 4. Domhnall Tuathach. 5. Murchadh. 6. Cormac; and, 7. Brian.

29. *Diarmaid O'Kelly, son of Gilbert.*—According to the Book of Lecan he was king of Hy-Many. He hanged O'Mannin, chief of Sodhan, and seized on his castle and estate of Clogher. O'Farrell states that he died without issue; but, according to the Book of Lecan, he married Mor, the daughter of Hugh O'Conor, and had by her a son, Tadhg, besides Conchobhar Cearbhach, or Conor the gamester, and John by another wife, and Maine by a third.

30. *Conchobhar Cearbhach O'Kelly, son of Diarmaid.*—He was slain in 1343, together with eleven gentlemen of his name, as we learn from the Annals of the Four Masters and the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated in 1627 by Connell Mageoghegan, in which latter authority his death is thus recorded:

"A. D. 1343.—The Bremynghams and Burkes, of Clanrickarde, gave a great overthrow to the family of O'Kelly and inhabitants of Imaine, where Connor Kearvagh O'Kelly, with eleven princes, sons of that family, were slain."

31. *Conchobhar O'Kelly.*—In him the race of Diarmaid, who hanged O'Mannin (No. 29, *suprà*), probably became extinct.

Let us now return to Tadhg Mor of the Battle of Athenry, the celebrated chief of Hy-Many, to whom Shane O'Dugan addressed a curious poem, preserved in the Trinity College MS., (H. 2. 7.), in which he traces his pedigree up to Conn of the Hundred Battles.

It is stated in the Book of Lecan that Tadhg Mor had three sons, namely, Donnchadh, Tadhg, and Conchobhar.

29. *Tadhg O'Kelly, son of Tadhg of the Battle of Athenry.*—He contested the chieftainship of Hy-Many in the year 1340, with William, the son of Donogh Muimhneach O'Kelly, as already stated under No. 28, but was put down. He had three sons, two Tadhgs and Donogh Roe, but there is no further account of his descendants, and it may be presumed that they became extinct.

The descendants of Conchobhar, chief of Hy-Many, and brother of Tadhg of the Battle of Athenry, also became extinct in a few generations; and as none of them were historical personages it is unnecessary to enumerate them here; but the race of Gilbert, chief of Hy-Many, No. 28, *supra*, was continued by Cormac, his sixth son, who became the founder of the family of Belagallda.

The line is continued by O'Farrell for eight generations, and as this is unquestionably the senior line of the O'Kelly family, I shall here present the reader with these generations, in the hope that some existing family may be able to connect itself with them:

28. Gilbert O'Kelly, chief of Hy-Many, d. 1322.

29. Diarmaid O'K., who hanged O'Mannin, and took possession of his castle of Clogher.

29. Cormac O'K.

30. Cormac Og, of Cloghan,

30. Teige O'K., of Belagallda
31. Donogh O'K., of Belagallda.
32. William Roe O'K., of Belagallda.
33. Melaghlin O'K., of Belagallda.

34. Edmond O'K.

34. Owen O'Kelly.

35. Donogh O'K.

35. Teige O'K.
36. William O'K., of Belagallda.

35. Melaghlin O'K.
36. Donogh O'K.

35. Hugh.
36. Teige.

### O'Kelly of Athleague.

Having now shown where the senior line, which was laid aside for generations by more powerful junior families, is to be looked for, I shall return to Brian, second son of Maeleachlainn (29, 30), and eldest that left issue, his eldest brother, Ruaidhri, having died without issue in 1395. He married Edaoin, daughter of Cathal O'Conor, king of Connaught, and had issue, Aedh, chief of Hy-Many, and ancestor of O'Kelly, of Athleague, and Maghnus O'Kelly, ancestor of the family of Screen, now represented by Denis Henry Kelly, Esq., of Castle Kelly. Brian died in the year 1393, i. e. eight years before his father, and his wife died shortly after him in the same year, as did also

also two of his brothers, Domhnall and Edmond, as we learn from the Annals of the Four Masters.

"A. D. 1393.—Brian, the son of Maeleachlainn O'Kelly, Tanist of Hy-Many, died."

Same year.—"Edaoin, daughter of Cathal Og O'Conor, and wife of Brian, the son of Maeleachlainn O'Kelly, and Domhnall and Edmond, two sons of Maeleachlain O'Kelly, died."

31. *Aedh or Hugh O'Kelly, son of Brian.*—Brian, the father of this Aedh or Hugh, having died in his father, Maeleachlainn's life-time, never attained to the chieftainship. On the death of Maeleachlainn O'Kelly in 1401, his third son, Conor Anabaidh, or the Abortive, succeeded as chief of Hy-Many, a dignity which he enjoyed for two years, when he died, and was buried in the Abbey of St. John the Baptist at Randown, A. D. 1403. He was succeeded in the chieftainship by Tadhg or Teige, the sixth son of Maeleachlainn, who governed the territory for seven years, when he died, and was succeeded by his brother Donnchadh, or Donogh, the seventh son of Maeleachlainn, who was chief of Hy-Many for fourteen years, and was slain by an arrow discharged at him by one of the sons of his brother William, who rebelled against him. From the death of Donogh in 1424, down to the year 1467, the Irish annals do not give the succession of the chiefs of Hy-Many, but at the year 1464, the Four Masters have the following very curious passage:

"A. D. 1464.—Breasal, the son of Donnchadh O'Kelly and Maeleachlainn, the son of William O'Kelly, who were contending for the lordship of Hy-Many, both died within the one week at the end of April. When Maeleachlainn's servant came to see Breasal in his mortal sickness, Breasal said: 'I shall meet Maeleachlainn in the presence of the Lord of us both at the end of a week;' and both did attend that meeting. After the death of Maeleachlainn, a great contention arose between the sons of William O'Kelly [ancestor of the house of Aughrim] and the sons of Donnchadh O'Kelly" [ancestor of the houses of Gallagh and Mullaghmore].

O'Farrell, in his pedigree of O'Kelly, has no notice of these rivals, but makes Teige O'Kelly, the son of Donogh, and brother of Breasal, succeed his father for three years, i. e. from 1424 till 1427, when he makes Hugh, the son of Brian (No. 31), of whom we are treating, succeed for thirty years. This Aedh or Hugh, the ancestor of O'Kelly of Athleague, died in the year 1467, and was interred at Athlone (Ann. Quat. Mag.). He married first the daughter of Mac Dermot of Moylurg, and had issue William O'Kelly of Athleague, and Donnchadh O'Kelly of Lecan. He married, secondly, Benmumhan Ny-Conor (daughter of Owen O'Conor), who died in 1468, by whom he had Maeleachlainn O'Kelly of the *Feadha*, in the barony of Athlone, who became chief of Hy-Many in 1487, and Edmond O'Kelly, who, according to O'Farrell, was the thirty-seventh O'Kelly, but no notice of him is preserved in the Irish Annals.

32. *William O'Kelly, son of Aedh, or Hugh.*—On the death of Aedh O'Kelly, the father of this William, in 1467, Aedh, the son of William O'Kelly, ancestor of the house of Aughrim, succeeded to the chieftainship, and enjoyed that dignity for two years, when he was slain by his own relatives. His death is thus recorded in the Annals of the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1469.—Aedh, the son of William O'Kelly, lord of Hy-Many, the most eminent man in Ireland for hospitality, and one who had never refused the countenance of man, was treacherously slain by the descendants of Donnchadh O'Kelly, namely, by the sons of Breasal and Teige, the son of Donnchadh O'Kelly, on Shrove Monday, the second day before the festival of St. Berach [15th Feb.] After his death two O'Kellys were set up, namely, William, the son of Aedh, who was son of Brian, and Tadhg Caoch, the son of William O'Kelly."

The former is the William of whom we are here treating. He seems to have been more powerful than the other O'Kelly, for in the record of his death, given in the Annals of the Four Masters, he is called full chief of Hy-Many.

"A. D. 1487.—William, son of Aedh, son of Brian O'Kelly, lord of Hy-Many, was treacherously taken prisoner by his own kinsmen, and afterwards died in chains. Upon which two lords were set up in his place, namely, [*his brother*] Maeleachlainn, son of Aedh, son of Brian, and Donnchadh, son of Breasal O'Kelly."

The name of the wife of this William is not given by the Irish Annalists, nor in any of the pedigrees; but it appears from the Annals that he had three sons, namely, 1. Tadhg O'Kelly, 2. Brian O'Kelly, who slew his brother Tadhg in 1484, and was himself hanged by the O'Kelly for his crime soon after, and Maeleachlainn, who became chief of Hy-Many, and was, according to the pedigrees, but not according to the Annals, the thirty-fifth O'Kelly, and the founder of the house of Athleague.

33. *Maeleachlainn O'Kelly, son of William.*—He was a distinguished man, but never attained to the chieftainship. In the year 1487 he slew Aedh, or Hugh, the son of Donnchadh O'Kelly, in revenge for which he was treacherously captured and thrown into prison in 1490, by Tadhg, son of Donnchadh O'Kelly, but was afterwards liberated. In 1489, he and his brothers were at strife with O'Conor, and in that year O'Conor led his forces against them and cut trenches in their road at Cluainin so as to render it impassable, and destroyed much of their corn, and they, in retaliation, inflicted many injuries on O'Mulconry (now Conry and Conroy), and his relatives, who were O'Conor's dependants. They continued their strife with O'Conor, who, in the year 1499, induced Garrett Earl of Kildare, then Lord Deputy, to march a strong force into the province of Connaught to quell their insolence, and also to subdue some rivals of the house of O'Conor. The Lord Deputy on this occasion took their castle of Athleague, and delivered it up to their paternal uncles, and drove themselves across the river Suck.

Shortly

Shortly after this, however, the sons of William O'Kelly prevailed on Mac William Burke of Clanrickard to join them, by whose assistance they regained possession of the castle of Athleague. Mac William on this occasion made a prisoner of Conor O'Kelly, one of the two rival chiefs of Hy-Many, and delivered him, together with the hostages of Hy-Many, up to Maeleachlainn O'Kelly (son of Tadhg, son of Donnchadh), who thereupon assumed entire lordship of Hy-Many.

After this period the O'Kellys of Athleague, the senior representatives of William Boy (No. 28), disappear from Irish history, or at least from the Irish Annals, but their pedigree is preserved by O'Farrell in his Linea Antiqua for six generations after this Maeleachlainn, as may be seen in the Genealogical Table. The last mentioned by O'Farrell seems to have lived in the reign of Queen Anne, and the pedigree might easily be continued by a proper search in the Registry of Clonfert, and in the Rolls' Office, and other repertories of documents relating to property, in Dublin. Denis H. Kelly, Esq., of Castle Kelly, believes that the house of Athleague is now represented by the house of Cargins (*vide suprà*, p. 18, Note [d]); and the pedigree is continued in the Genealogical Table down to the present day on his authority, but the Editor does not know whether it can be supported by documentary evidence.

### O'Kelly of Lecan.

The next family in point of seniority of descent to O'Kelly of Athleague, is O'Kelly of Lecan, who descends from Tadhg, eldest son of Donnchadh, the brother of William, No. 32, and second son of Aedh, chief of Hy-Many, by the daughter of Mac Dermot, of Moylurg; but the present representative of this family, if extant, is unknown to the Editor, and probably to himself. The pedigree is carried down for six generations, by O'Farrell, in his Linea Antiqua, but without adding any dates.

### O'Kelly of Turrick.

The next family of this name is that of Turrick, who descend from Brian, the son of Donnchadh O'Kelly, of Lecan. The pedigree is carried down by O'Farrell four generations, but without adding dates or marriages. This house is now believed to be extinct.

### O'Kelly of Liscor.

This house descends from Maeleachlainn, the son of Donnchadh O'Kelly, of Lecan, by his second wife, More, the daughter of O'Conor Faly. O'Farrell carries the pedigree of two branches of this family down seven generations, that is, from Maeleachlainn, son of Donnchadh, down to Donnchadh Og O'Kelly, of Liscor, who was probably alive

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in the reign of Queen Anne, when O'Farrell compiled his pedigrees of the ancient Irish families. The Editor does not know the present representative of this family.

### O'Kelly, of Lisdalon.

The last, or thirty-ninth O'Kelly, was the head of this house. He was Aedh, or Hugh, the son of Donnchadh, the thirty-eighth O'Kelly, by Ellen, the daughter of Conor O'Kelly, of Clogher; and Donnchadh, who was living in the year 1536, according to the Four Masters, was the son of Edmond, the thirty-seventh O'Kelly, by the daughter of Mac Dermot, of Moylurg. This Hugh, the last chief of Hy-Many, was living in 1585, and is the chief mentioned in the document already quoted in the Introductory Remarks to this tract, p. 18, where the name of his residence is incorrectly printed Lisecalhone, for Lisdalhone or Lisdalone. He died without issue male, and his daughter Margaret was his sole heiress, who married Duagh Daly Kelly, of Beallagh, and the family of Lisdalon was continued by the descendants of Edmond, the thirty-seventh O'Kelly, by his second wife, Amy, daughter of Garrett Dalton, of Ballymore. As this family may be said, if extant, to be the heirs of the last chief of Hy-Many, I shall here present the reader with the pedigree as far as it is given by O'Farrell in his Linea Antiqua:

32. Edmond, thirty-seventh O'Kelly, married, secondly, Amy, daughter of Garrett Dalton, of Ballymore, and had issue,

33. Edmond Oge O'Kelly, married the daughter of William Kelly, of Beallagh, and had issue two sons, namely, Ignatius and Melaghlin.

34. Ignatius O'Kelly, married the daughter of Gillernewe Farrell, of Ratheline, in the co. Longford, and had two sons, John and Donogh.

35. John Kelly. — 35. Donogh K.

36. Ignatius Kelly, of Lisdalon. — 36. William K.

The descendants of Melaghlin, son of Edmund Oge, are given by O'Farrell as follow:

34. Melaghlin, the brother of Ignatius, above mentioned, married Rose, daughter of Mac William Carrach, and had issue,

35. Brian O'Kelly, who married a Dillon, and had issue,

36. Hubert Kelly, who married a daughter of William Harbour, of Dublin, and had issue,

37. Hubert Oge Kelly.

If any branch of this family of Lisdalon be extant, he may be considered as the representative

representative of Hugh O'Kelly, the thirty-ninth O'Kelly, and last chief of Hy-Many; but the Editor can find no account of them, and believes that they are extinct.

### O'Kelly, of Beallagh.

This family descends from William O'Kelly, the son of Maeleachlainn of the Feadha, who, according to the Four Masters, became chief of Hy-Many in 1487. The pedigree is carried down for seven generations by O'Farrell, that is, from the Maeleachlainn O'Kelly, just mentioned, down to William Kelly, of Beallagh, the son of Colonel Hugh Kelly, of Beallagh, by Euphrosina Resica, a Polish lady. The mother of this Colonel Kelly was Mable, daughter of William Reagh Kelly, of Knockeroghery; his grandmother was Maud, the daughter of Sir Hugh O'Conor Don, and his great grandmother was Margaret, the daughter, and sole heiress of Hugh O'Kelly, the last chief of Hy-Many; so that he was of the best blood of Connaught and Hy-Many by paternal and maternal descent.

The present representative of this house is likewise unknown to the Editor, who fears that the family have become extinct, or so obscure that they may have lost all knowledge of their high descent.

### O'Kelly, of Screen.

The next family in point of seniority of descent to the house of Beallagh is O'Kelly, of Screen, now represented by Denis Henry Kelly, Esq., of Aughrane, or Castle Kelly. This family, though they are not the senior representatives of Brian, Tanist of Hy-Many, and ancestor of the last chief (Hugh, of Lisdalon, son of Donnchadh, son of Edmond, son of Aedh, son of Brian, son of Maeleachlainn, son of William Boy, the stirpes, No. 28), nor considered traditionally to be of the family of the chiefs of Hy-Many, for tradition looks upon the houses of Aughrim, Mullaghmore, and Gallagh as having supplied all the chiefs of Hy-Many; still they have at all times maintained so high a rank in Hy-Many, especially since the abolition of chieftainries, and produced so many distinguished men, that they are now fairly entitled to be considered the chief family of the O'Kellys, especially since the disappearance of the junior but formerly more powerful houses of Mullaghmore and Aughrim, and the dwindling of the house of Gallagh to comparative insignificance.

It will be recollected that Brian O'Kelly, Tanist of Hy-Many, who died in 1393, had two sons, namely, 1, Aedh, or Hugh, chief of Hy-Many, and ancestor of the last chief, and of all the families above enumerated, except O'Kelly of Belagallda; and, 2, Maghnus, or Manus O'Kelly, ancestor of the O'Kelly of Screen.

31. *Maghnus, or Manus O'Kelly, son of Brian.*—He married Celia, daughter of

Myles Burke, of Shruile, and had issue Domhnall, or Daniel O'Kelly. Charles O'Conor of Belanagare, states in his pedigree of O'Kelly, which was drawn up in the year 1774, that the appanage of this Maghnus was the manor of Athlone in the County of Roscommon.

32. *Domhnall, or Daniel O'Kelly, son of Manus.*—He is called in the pedigrees lord of the manor of Screen. He married Catherine, daughter of Ulick Burke, who was the Mac William, of Clanrickard, and had one son, Donnchadh (i. e. Donogh, or Denis).

33. *Donnchadh, or Denis O'Kelly, son of Domhnall.*—He is called in the pedigrees the third lord of the manor of Screen, but no memorial of him is preserved by the Irish annalists. He married the daughter of Turlogh O'Conor Don, and had a son Aedh, or Hugh, who succeeded him.

34. *Aedh, or Hugh O'Kelly, son of Donnchadh.*—He was the fourth lord of the manor of Screen, and the freedom of England was granted him by Philip and Mary, by patent, dated 1557. He married, according to Charles O'Conor's pedigree of O'Kelly, Finola, daughter of Teige O'Kelly, of Gallagh, but according to another authority, a daughter of Donogh O'Kelly, of Lecan. He had issue,

35. *Tadhg, Teige, or Timothy O'Kelly*, of Aughrane, now Castle Kelly, the fifth lord of the manor of Screen, and sheriff of the county of Roscommon, in the year 1566. He married Catherine, daughter of Hugh O'Kelly, of Lecan, or, according to other authorities, Finola, the daughter of O'Kelly, of Belanamore, and had issue,

36. *Ruaidhri, Rory, or Roger O'Kelly*, of Aughrane, or Castle Kelly, the sixth lord of the manor of Screen; he was sheriff of Roscommon in 1590. He married Eliza, daughter of O'Kelly, of Belanamore, or, according to another authority, the daughter of Mac Edmond of Gaillé, and had issue, 1, William Reagh O'Kelly, who married Ellen, daughter of O'Horan, by whom he had two sons, Conor and Dominic, both of whom entered into holy orders, and left no issue; 2, Capt. Colla O'Kelly; and O'Conor says that he had a third son, Donell, who was living in 1594.

37. *Colla O'Kelly, son of Rory*, seventh lord of the manor of Screen. In 1601 he commanded, as a captain of foot, under Richard Earl of Clanrickarde, at the battle of Kinsale, where they fought against the disaffected Irish and Spaniards. He is said to have rejected the O' from his surname at the request of Queen Elizabeth, who thought the prefix O' tended, by keeping up the clanships in Ireland, to foster the disaffection to England; her autograph letter to him on the subject is said to have been preserved amongst the family muniments at Castle Kelly, but the present proprietor of that Castle has not been able to find it. He writes, in a letter to the Editor, dated Castle Kelly, October 19th, 1842: "This autograph letter of Queen Elizabeth was long preserved among the family muniments, but was unhappily lost in the confusion after

after my uncle's death. Both my father and my aunt remember having seen it, and describe it as written in a very cramp hand on a small piece of greenish coloured paper." On the 1st of January, in the year 1612, this Captain Colla O'Kelly got a grant of the castles of Skryne and Knockcrogherie, and several lands: also of the castle of Lecharro, in the barony of Killian; also of the castles of Kiltullagh, Fedane, Cloneoran, Coolowe, and several lands in Tiaquin Barony, with a Wednesday market and a yearly fair at Knockcrogherie; also of a ferry over the river Suck, between the towns and lands of Bealaforen on the east, and Mucklone on the west side of the river.

He married Mary, daughter of James Betagh, Esq., of Moynalty, in the county of East Meath, and had issue John Kelly, his successor, and four daughters, Catherine, Margaret, Honora, and Mary. Captain Colla died in 1615, and was buried in the abbey of Kilconnell.

38. *John Kelly, son of Captain Colla*, eighth lord of the manor of Screen.—In a Patent Roll, 10 Jac. I. 1612, he is called the son and heir of Colla O'Kelly, of the castle and manor of Skryne, and his wardship was granted to Donogh O'Kelly, of Gallagh, to bring him up in the established religion, and in the use of the English tongue, &c. He was Colonel of infantry of his own raising in September, 1641. He was very active and zealous in supporting King Charles the First's cause, and acquired so distinguished a character for his services, both under the Marquis of Ormonde and Clanrickarde, that he was restored by a particular clause in the Act of Settlement, to all the estates which he either had in possession or in reversion in the year 1641. He died in 1674, and was buried in the abbey of Kilconnell. Charles O'Conor says, that Kellach O'Kelly of Aughrim, who was the reputed chief of Hy-Many, sent, a short time before his death, a formal deputation to this Colonel John Kelly, devolving to him all his right to the ancient honours of O'Kelly. He married Isma, daughter of Sir William Hill, of Ballybeg, County of Carlow, and had issue, 1, Colonel Charles Kelly, ninth lord of the manor of Screen, his successor; 2, Captain John Kelly, of Clonlyon; and four daughters, Margaret, Catherine, Onora, and Isma. Colonel Charles Kelly is the author of a curious account of the civil war in Ireland under James II., entitled "*Macariæ Excidium*, or the Destruction of Cyprus," of which an English translation has lately been edited for the Camden Society, by T. Crofton Croker, Esq.

This Col. Charles Kelly was educated at St. Omer's, where he acquired great reputation for his knowledge of Belles Lettres. He returned to Ireland in 1642, and having got the command of a troop of horse under the Marquis of Ormonde, he distinguished himself in the royal cause upon many occasions during the civil wars, but when the king was beheaded, and Ireland reduced by Cromwell, he carried a regiment of foot, consisting of two thousand men into the Spanish service. He joined King Charles the Second on the restoration in 1660, and returned to England and thence to Ireland, where, in the reign

of James the Second he was chosen Knight of the Shire for the County of Roscommon. He married Margaret, daughter of Teige O'Kelly, of Gallagh, and had issue Captain Denis Kelly, tenth lord of the manor of Screen, and Catherine, wife of Captain William Burke, second son of Sir William Burke, of Derrymaclaughney. His son, Captain Denis Kelly, tenth lord of the manor of Screen, raised a troop of horse in Lord Galway's regiment to aid King James the Second, and had a horse killed under him at the battle of Aughrim; he retired to Limerick and was included in the capitulation of that city in 1691; he was sent to the Tower of London on suspicion of being concerned in the Rochester plot in the reign of George the First, but was honourably acquitted about the year 1740. He married, on 1st November, 1702, Mary, daughter of Lord Bellew, and niece to Lord Strafford, and died without issue in the year 1740. There is a well-painted portrait of him at Castle Kelly. With him the senior line of the chiefs of Screen became extinct. By deed, bearing date 10th February, 1701, he settled his estate in remainder on John Kelly, senior, of Clonlyon (No. 40), and on his sons, John junior, Charles, and third, fourth and fifth sons, or on failure of them, on Colla Kelly, brother of said John senior, and his issue male; which he confirms more amply by his last will, bearing date in May, 1740, and proved in the Prerogative Court of Ireland, on the 29th of July following. Charles O'Conor of Belanagare, who was thirty years old when this Captain Denis died, and who must have known him intimately, writes the following note on the settlement of the property:

"Captain Denis O'Kelly dying without issue in 1740, bequeathed his entire estate to John O'Kelly, eldest son to his cousin german, John O'Kelly of Clonlyon, by Mary, daughter of Iriel O'Farrell. N. B. The settlement of John O'Kelly with Joanna Hill, and of his son, Colonel Charles O'Kelly, with the daughter of O'Kelly of Gallagh, wherein the issue of Colonel John O'Kelly were remaindered, not being registered, were destroyed by mutual consent of the parties, to empower Captain Denis O'Kelly to make a settlement on the daughter of Lord Bellew."

39. *Colonel John Kelly, of Clonlyon, son of John Kelly, of Aughrane.*—He was High Sheriff of the county of Roscommon, in 1686, and was appointed by commission, bearing date 1st August, 1689, lieutenant-colonel and captain of a company in his brother Charles's regiment of foot, and he sat in King James II.'s parliament as member for the Borough of Roscommon. By his will, made in 1692, and proved in 1694, he orders his body to be buried in the Abbey of Kilconnell, and bequeaths the monks of that abbey a donation to pray for his soul, with many other charitable legacies. He married Mary, daughter of Nicholas Mahon, of Strokestown, ancestor of Lord Hartland, and had issue John Kelly, his successor.

40. *John Kelly, Esq., son of Col. John.*—He married in July, 1697, Mary, daughter of Irial O'Farrell, of Cambo, and had issue John Kelly, of Aughrane, and Denis O'Kelly Farrell,

Farrell, ancestor of Count O'Kelly, of France. He died in 1714, and by his will bequeathed a legacy to the poor monks then dwelling near the ruins of Kilconnell Abbey.

41. *John Kelly, Esq.*, of Aughrane, or Castle Kelly.—He succeeded his relative, Captain Denis Kelly, above mentioned, and was the eleventh lord of the manor of Screen. He married in 1729, the Lady Honora, daughter of John Earl of Clanrickarde, niece to the Duchess de Berwick, and had issue (No. 42). He was the first of this house who conformed to the Church of England, and died in 1748.

42. *Denis Kelly, Esq.*, of Aughrane, or Castle Kelly, last lord of the manor of Screen. He died at Worcester, 1794. He married, in 1750, Anne, daughter of Edward Armstrong, Esq., of Gallen, and had issue, 1, Major John Kelly, of Castle Kelly, who died s. p. in 1813; 2, Lieutenant Denis Kelly, who died s. p. 1782; 3, The Rev. Andrew Armstrong Kelly; 4, Captain Charles Kelly, who died s. p. 1801; 5, Major Robert, killed at St. Sebastian, s. p. 1813; 6, Lieutenant William Kelly, who, while with Lord Macartney, died in China, in 1796; 7, James Kelly, now living, who married Miss St. George, of Tyrone; and four daughters, Elizabeth, Honora (married to the Rev. T. Mahon, only brother of the first Lord Hartland), Anne, and Letitia.

43. *Rev. Andrew Armstrong Kelly, son of Denis*, born 1763, and still living. He married, in 1796, Leonora, daughter of F. Salvador, of Twickenham, Esq., and has issue one daughter, Leonora, married to John Mahon, Esq., of Strokestown House, and,

44. *Denis Henry Kelly, Esq.*, of Aughrane, or Castle Kelly, M. R. I. A., and deputy lieutenant of the county of Galway.—He married, first, Mary, daughter of W. M. Moseley, of Buildwas, county of Salop, and has issue two daughters; 1, Leonora Mary; and, 2, Mary Frances. He married, secondly, Elizabeth Diana, daughter of Colonel John Catir, of Brehenham, Kent, and Woodbastwick, Norfolk, and has issue, 3, Elizabeth; 4, Charlotte; 5, Lucy Anne.

### Count O'Kelly, of Montanban in the South of France.

40. *John Kelly*, of Clonlyon, who died in 1714, had a second son,

41. *Denis O'Kelly Farrell*, born eight months after his father's death. He took service in Spain, where he obtained a company of infantry, and returned to Ireland in 1740 to enjoy an estate left him by the will of his uncle James O'Farrell, bearing date the 25th July, 1738, on condition of his taking the name and arms of O'Farrell. He died at Toulouse in the year 1761. He married Mary, daughter of Theobald Dillon, and had issue John (No. 42), and a daughter, Mary O'Kelly Farrell, who, in 1767, married Clement John Augustine de Rey, Marquis de Milhars in the province of Languedoc in France, and Counsellor of the Parliament of Toulouse.

42. *John James Count O'Kelly*, born 1749.—Charles O'Conor states in 1774 that he was lord of the manor of "Ca: Bastire Montfort." He had issue, 1, Denis Count O'Kelly,

O'Kelly, who died s. p. in 1832; 2, James, the present Count O'Kelly; 3, Charles Mac Carthy O'Kelly; and, 4, Robert.

43. *James Count O'Kelly* married a Miss Long, of the county of Tipperary, but has no issue; his brother Charles Mac Carthy O'Kelly has a large family.

Having now disposed of all the families descended from Brian, the second son of Maeleachlainn, son of William Boy O'Kelly (No. 28), let us next turn to his third son, Conchobhar Anabaidh, or Conor the Abortive, so called, according to the pedigrees, from a superstitious belief that he had been detained in his mother's womb by witchcraft for two years, though his cognomen would seem to indicate the very contrary. He was chief of Hy-Many, and twenty-third O'Kelly, and died in 1403. He had a son Maeleachlainn, who was slain, according to the Four Masters, in 1429. His race continued in Hy-Many till about the beginning of the seventeenth century, when they seem to have become extinct.

### O'Kelly, of Mullaghmore.

No family is recorded to have descended from any of the ten sons of Maeleachlainn (No. 29), except Donnchadh, or Donogh, his seventh son, and William, his ninth son, but from these sprung by far the most powerful if not most numerous families of Hy-Many, though since the reign of James II., they have all either become totally extinct, or dwindled into comparative obscurity and insignificance.

We shall treat of these families in order, according to their seniority of descent, not according to their power or dignity (as O'Farrell disposes them in his *Linea Antiqua*), and in so doing we shall take the Book of Lecan as authority, which, though it may err in some particulars, must be received as the best evidence on the subject, until the Book of Hy-Many be discovered.

30. *Donnchadh, or Donogh O'Kelly, seventh son of Maeleachlainn.*—He was the fourth son of Maeleachlainn by Finola, the daughter of Turlogh O'Conor, and succeeded his brother Tadhg or Teige, as chief of Hy-Many in the year 1410, having enjoyed that dignity for fourteen years, when he was slain by his own nephews, who rebelled against his government. His death is thus recorded in the Annals of the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1424.—Donnchadh, son of Maeleachlainn O'Kelly, lord of Hy-Many, was slain by an arrow, discharged at him by one of the sons of William O'Kelly, his own brother, as he attempted to compel them to submit to him as their lord."

He was the twenty-fourth O'Kelly, and lived at Tiaquin, and his patrimony was co-extensive with the barony which now bears that name. The name of his wife is not recorded, but it appears from the pedigrees and the Annals that he had two sons, Tadhg and Breasal.

31. *Tadhg, or Teige O'Kelly, son of Donnchadh.*—He was lord of Hy-Many for three years,

years, and the twenty-sixth O'Kelly. He was succeeded in the chieftainship by his brother Breasal, who was the twenty-seventh O'Kelly, and chief of Hy-Many for seven years, and died in the year 1464. Teige married the daughter of Thomas Burke, of Moyne, or Moynecuilleagh, and had issue,

32. *Maelseachlainn, or Malachy O'Kelly.*—It is stated by O'Farrell that he was the twenty-eighth O'Kelly, and lord of Hy-Many for twenty years, but according to the Four Masters he enjoyed that dignity only for twelve years, for he succeeded to the chieftainship in the year 1499, and died in 1511. He was one of the most celebrated of the chiefs of Hy-Many, and was the erector of the castles of Gallagh, Monivea, Garbh-dhoire, now corruptly called Garbally. In the year 1499, we have already seen in treating of the family of O'Kelly of Athleague, that Mac William Burke, lord of Clanrickard, interposed between the rival candidates for the chieftainship of Hy-Many, and delivered the hostages of the territory up to this Maelseachlainn, of whom we now treat, who thereupon became sole prince, or arch-chief of Hy-Many. In the year 1504, however, dissensions arose between him and Mac William Burke or De Burgo, of Clanrickard (Ulick the third), who invaded Hy-Many with a strong force of his followers, and destroyed O'Kelly's three recently built castles of Monivea, Gallagh, and Garbh-dhoire. After this O'Kelly repaired to the Lord Deputy, Garrett Earl of Kildare, and complained to him of the injury he had received from Mac William De Burgo. The Lord Deputy listened attentively to his remonstrance, and having had a previous cause of enmity to Mac William, who on a former occasion had interposed between the O'Kellys and O'Conors, and set aside the arrangements which the Lord Deputy had previously made between them in the year 1499, immediately mustered a strong force, which he marched into Connaught to take revenge of De Burgo. On this occasion the Lord Deputy was joined by the principal chieftains of the north and west of Ireland, as O'Donnell, with all his dependant chiefs of Tirconnell; O'Conor Roe; Mac Dermot, of Moylurg; Art O'Neill, tanist of Tyrone; Mac Mahon, lord of Oriel; O'Hanlon, lord of Orior; the son of Magennis, lord of Iveagh; O'Reilly, of Breifney; one of the O'Farrells, of Annaly; the O'Kellys, of Hy-Many, and some of the Burkes. These numerous forces marched into Clanrickard, determined to crush its lord for his insolence to the Lord Deputy, and the injuries he had inflicted on the lord of Hy-Many.

Mac William De Burgo, who was aware of the movements of the Lord Deputy, was not idle in collecting his friends and relatives to resist this overwhelming force, and if we may believe some English accounts of this battle, he brought with him such a motley rabble of barefooted peasantry as never was seen, into Clanrickard, to oppose the Lord Deputy; the testimony of the Annals of the Four Masters, however, is sufficient to show that they were by no means so motley a crowd as these accounts would

would have us believe. They were as follows:—Turlogh, son of Teige O'Brien, lord of Thomond, and his brothers, with all their forces; the Mac Namaras; Mulroney O'Carroll, lord of Ely, with all his clans and dependant chieftains; the O'Kennedys, of Ormond, and the Mac I-Briens, of Ara. When these forces had arrived in Clanrickard, Mac William and O'Brien held a council of war, in which they, with the assent of all their chiefs, came to a spirited and brave resolution that they would neither submit nor give hostages to the Lord Deputy, but would come to a pitched battle with him at Cnoc Tuagh, now Knockdoe, eight miles to the north-east of Galway, and accordingly a fierce engagement took place between them there, such as had not been fought in Ireland in latter times. The battle ended with the defeat of Mac William De Burgo and the chieftains of the south; and the Lord Deputy, after having remained some days at Galway and Athenry, returned home, carrying with him as hostages the two sons and the daughter of Mac William De Burgo.

This Maelseachlainn O'Kelly died in the year 1511, and his death is thus recorded in the Annals of the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1511.—O'Kelly (Maelseachlainn, the son of Tadhg, who was son of Donnchadh, son of William, who was son of Donnchadh Muimhneach) died. He was a supporter of his territory, family, and friends, and a general patron of the learned and the poor. It was by him the castles of Gallach[a], Garbh-doire[b], and Muine an mheadha[c], were erected."

He married Mable, daughter of Teige Roe O'Kelly, of Callow, and sister of Sadhbh, or Sabina, wife of Ulick Burke Mac William Eighter, or the Lower, from whom the Earl of Mayo, and many other families of the Burkes, descended. He had issue,

33. *Tadhg Dubh, or Teige Duff, of Gallagh.*—He succeeded his father as chief of Hy-Many, and died, according to the Annals of the Four Masters, in 1513. He married, first, the daughter of Donogh O'Kelly, by whom he had one son, Aedh, or Hugh O'Kelly, lord abbot of Knockmoy; and a daughter, Catherine, married to the Lord Bermingham. He married, secondly, Una, daughter of Mac Dermot, of Moylurg, and had issue William O'Kelly, of Mullaghmore, his successor (of whom presently), and Donnchadh O'Kelly, the founder of the family of Gallagh. Although his eldest son Hugh took holy orders, still he had sons, but whether before or after his ordination is not stated. His descendants, however, are now extinct.

34.

[a] *Gallach.*—See p. 19, Note [f].

[b] *Garbh-doire*, now corruptly called *Garbhbhaile*, and anglicised Garbally. It is the name of a townland in the parish of Moylough, barony of Tiaquin, and county of Galway, and a portion of the ruins of this castle is still to be seen there.

[c] *Muine an mheadha*, i. e. *Mead-hill*, now anglicised Monivea, a village in the parish of Monivea, barony of Tiaquin, and county of Galway.

34. *William O'Kelly, of Mullaghmore, son of Teige Duff.*—He succeeded his father as O'Kelly of Mullaghmore, but never became chief of Hy-Many. He married the daughter of Meyler Boy Bermingham, and had issue, 1, Tadhg, or Teige O'Kelly, of Mullaghmore; and, 2, Melaghlin Balbh O'Kelly. The year of his death is not recorded by the four Masters.

35. *Tadhg, or Teige O'Kelly, of Mullaghmore, son of William.*—It does not appear that he was ever acknowledged as chief or prince of Hy-Many, though, according to the Four Masters, he attended the parliament held in Dublin on the 1st of May, A. D. 1585, as the chief O'Kelly, which looks very strange, as it appears from a document, dated 6th August, 1585, preserved in the Auditor General's Office, and already quoted in the Introductory Remarks to this tract, pp. 18, 19, 20, that Hugh O'Kelly, of Lisedalhone, was the O'Kelly, and that Teige Mac William O'Kelly, of Mullaghmore, was only competitor for the Tanistship. But the fact would appear to be that Hugh, the then O'Kelly, deputed Teige Mac William O'Kelly to attend this parliament, as knowing the English tongue better than himself, as several others seem to have done. In the following record of the death of this Tadhg, or Teige, from the Annals of the Four Masters, he is not styled chief or lord of Hy-Many, which fact, coupled with the evidence already quoted, is sufficient to prove that he never attained to that dignity :

"A. D. 1593.—Tadhg, son of William, who was son of Tadhg Dubh O'Kelly, of Caladh, in Hy-Many, died, and his death was a cause of great lamentation in Hy-Many."

He married Sabina, the daughter of Thomas, son of Richard Og Burke, of Derrymaclaughny, and had issue Hugh Caech O'Kelly, John O'Kelly, and a daughter Cecilia, the wife of Edmond Lord Athenry.

36. *Hugh Cuoch O'Kelly, son of Teige.*—He seems to be the Hugh O'Kelly mentioned in Rot. Pat. 9 Jac I. p. 3, d. 53, 10th of December 1611 :—"A pardon of Intrusion for all intrusions, alienations, &c., committed by Teige O'Kelly, Hugh O'Kelly, Shane O'Kelly, and Feagh O'Kelly as to the castle and quarter of Mullaghmore, Cornegallaghe, Carunesier," &c. He married Margaret, the daughter of Redmond na Scuab Burke, and had issue,

37. *William O'Kelly, of Mullaghmore.*—He married the daughter of Conor na g-Cearbhach O'Kelly, of Gallagh, and had issue,

38. *Teige O'Kelly, of Mullaghmore*, who married Cicely, the daughter of Sir John Burke, of Derrymaclaughny, and had issue,

39. *William O'Kelly, of Mullaghmore, Esq.*, who married Martha, the daughter of Teige Caoch Kelly, of Fohanagh. This is the last generation given by O'Farrell, and it is therefore probable that William Kelly, Esq., of Mullaghmore, was cotemporary

with O'Farrell himself. The Editor, when he traversed Hy-Many in 1838, did not find any recognized representative of this distinguished branch of the O'Kellys in the country, and he thinks it highly probable that the house is extinct.—See Introductory Remarks, p. 18, Note [d].

## O'Kelly, of Gallagh.

It will be recollected that Tadhg, or Teige Dubh O'Kelly, of Gallagh (No. 33, *suprà*), had, by Una, daughter of Mac Dermot, besides William O'Kelly, of Mullaghmore, Donnchadh, or Donogh O'Kelly, the founder of the family of Gallagh.

34. *Donnchadh Reagh O'Kelly, of Gallagh.*—He married Una, the daughter of John Roe Burke, of Beamore, and had issue,

35. *Conchobhar na g-Cearbhach (or Conor of the Gamblers) O'Kelly of Gallagh.*—From the document already quoted, p. 18, it appears that this Conchobhar, or Conor, who is there called Connor na Garroghe O'Kelly, of Gallaghe, was one of the sub-chiefs of Hy-Many, living in 1585; and from Patent Roll, 10 Jac. I. it appears that he died in, or shortly before the year 1612. He married Honora, daughter of Richard Boy O'Kelly, of Moat; but put her away, and after having had a son and a daughter by another, he took her again, and had issue by her, Teige O'Kelly, of Gallagh, and five daughters, namely, 1, Finola, wife of William O'Kelly, of Mullaghmore; 2, Ineenduff, wife of William O'Kelly, of Clonuran; 3, Benmumhan, wife of Melaghlin O'Kelly, of Moylough; 4, Una; and, 5, Cicely.

36. *Teige O'Kelly, of Gallagh, son of Conor.*—It appears from Patent Roll, 10 Jac. I. p. 4, d. 30, "That on the 20th December, 1612, the wardship of Teige O'Kelly, son and heir of Cornelius, otherwise Connor Ne Garrogh O'Kelly, late of Gallagh, county Galway, Gentleman, *deceased*, was granted to Lady Ursula Bourke, widow of Sir Thomas Bourke, Knight, to rear him in the Protestant religion and English habits, and in Trinity College, Dublin, from the twelfth to the eighteenth year of his age."

He married, first, Mary, daughter of Henry, son of Sir Hubert Burke, and had issue Donogh Reagh O'Kelly, of Gallagh. Secondly, he married Julia, daughter of Sir Dermot O'Shaughnessy, and had issue John O'Kelly, and a daughter Margaret, wife of Colonel Charles Kelly, ninth Lord of the manor of Screen, the author of *Macariæ Excidium*. His son John Mac Teige O'Kelly married Anne, daughter of Dermot Daly, of Killimor, Esq., and had issue Donogh O'Kelly.

37. *Donnchadh Reagh O'Kelly, of Gallagh, son of Teige.*—He married Eleanor, daughter of Sir Ulick Burke, of Glinsk, Bart., and had issue, No. 38. It appears by a Patent Roll, 10 Jac. I., that Donogh O'Kelly, of Gallagh, got a grant of the wardship of John O'Kelly, son and heir of Colla O'Kelly, of the manor and castle of Skryne; but he

he could not be this Donogh, who was not born for many years after, nor was his father more than about twelve or fifteen years of age at that time. It does not appear from the pedigrees who the Donogh mentioned in the Patent Roll is, unless he was Donogh Reagh O'Kelly, of Gallagh (No. 34, *suprà*), whose son, Conor, was dead in 1612; and who possibly might have lived to the period in question, though it does not seem probable; at least if he did, he was more than a century old at the time, for his father, Teige Duff, chief of Hy-Many, died in 1513.

38. *Captain William O'Kelly, of Gallagh, son of Donogh Reagh.*—He married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Dillon, of Clonbrock, Esq., and had issue, Conor, Festus (No. 39), Patrick, and Eleanor. Charles O'Conor states that he was living in 1688.

39. *Festus O'Kelly*, count of the Holy Roman Empire, married Joanna, daughter of John Dillon, of Kinclare, Esq., and had issue, 1, Dillon John O'Kelly; and, 2, Conor (No. 40). Dillon John, according to his cotemporary, Charles O'Conor, was a captain in the Imperial Hungarian service in 1767, and afterwards count of the Holy Roman Empire, and was appointed ambassador from the Emperor of Germany to the court of Dresden. Charles O'Conor also states that this Dillon John married in Bohemia, in the year 1736, a German lady, Marian Comitissa de Klenowa, and Baronissa de Janouy Dowreur du Compte de Wittly.

40. *Conchobhar, or Conor O'Kelly*, of Ticooly, married Margaret, daughter of John O'More, of Annabeg, Esq., and had issue Festus (No. 41), and John O'Kelly, and five daughters, Mary, Jane, Eliza, Anne, and Susanna.

41. *Festus O'Kelly*, count of the Holy Roman Empire.

42. *Conchobhar, Cornelius, or Conor O'Kelly*, now living. He is by descent a count of the Holy Roman Empire, but does not assume the title. He has one brother Ambrose. He married a daughter of Walter Joyce, Esq., and has issue.

### O'Kelly, of Moylough.

This family descends from John O'Kelly, the second son of Teige O'Kelly (No. 35), of Mullaghmore. The pedigree is carried down to the beginning of the eighteenth century by O'Farrell, but they are now either extinct or so reduced that they are not able to trace their pedigree.

### O'Kelly, of Aughrim.

This family, which was one of the most illustrious branches of the O'Kellys, descends from,

30. *William O'Kelly, the ninth son of Maeleachlainn* (No. 29 in the Genealogical Table). This William, whose patrimonial inheritance was the territory now called the

barony of Kilconnell, never attained to the chieftainship of Hy-Many, but he was a man of much wealth and influence, as appears by the following record of his death in the Annals of the Four Masters at the year 1420 :

"A. D. 1420, William, the son of Maelseachlainn, who was son of William O'Kelly, a man of great prosperity and dexterity at arms, died after the victory of Unction and Penance."

He had issue, 1, Aedh, or Hugh, na Coille. 2, Maelcachlainn. 3, Tadhg Caoch.

31. *Aedh, or Hugh na Coille, son of William.*—He succeeded Hugh, son of Brian, the ancestor of O'Kelly, of Athleague, as chief of Hy-Many. O'Farrell states that he was O'Kelly for twenty years, but this cannot be true, as his predecessor, Hugh, died in 1467, and he died himself in 1469, as we are informed by the Four Masters :

"A. D. 1469.—Aedh, the son of William O'Kelly, lord of Hy-Many, the most eminent man in Ireland for hospitality, and one who had never refused the countenance of man, was treacherously slain by the descendants of Donnchadh O'Kelly, viz., by the sons of Breasal, and Tadhg, the son of Donnchadh, on Shrove Monday, the second day before the festival of St. Berach. After his death two O'Kellys were appointed, namely, William, son of Hugh, son of Brian, and Tadhg Caoch, the son of William, son of Maelcachlainn O'Kelly."

He married Catherine, the daughter of Meyler Burke, of Shruile, and had issue Domhnall, or Daniel.

32. *Domhnall, or Daniel O'Kelly, son of Hugh.*—O'Farrell states that he was the thirty-first O'Kelly, and chief of Hy-Many for fifteen years, but no mention of him is found in the Irish Annals. He married Catherine, the daughter of Ulick Burke, lord of Clanrickard, and had issue Cellach, his successor, and a daughter Finola, the wife of Domhnall a bharca O'Kelly.

33. *Cellach O'Kelly, son of Domhnall.*—He is called by O'Farrell thirty-second O'Kelly, and was chief for one year ; but no notice of him is preserved by the Four Masters. He married Julia, the daughter of Teige Duff O'Kelly, of Gallagh ; and had issue Ferdoragh, his successor, and Hugh O'Kelly, chief of Hy-Many, who died without issue male.

34. *Ferdoragh, or Ferdinand, O'Kelly.*—He was the thirty-third, or, according to Charles O'Conor, the thirty-fifth O'Kelly, and the last member of the house of Aughrim who attained to the chieftainship of Hy-Many. He married, first, Catherine Coog, or Mac Hugo, by whom he had issue four daughters ; and, secondly, Julia, the daughter of John na Scuab Mac Coghlan, by whom he had his successor,

35. *Maelcachlainn, or Malachy, O'Kelly, of Aughrim.*—He married Honora, the daughter of John Burke, of Cloghrourke, and had issue Teige and Brian.

36.

36. *Teige O'Kelly, of Aughrim*, married Honora, the daughter of Sir William Burke, and had,

37. *Cellach O'Kelly, of Aughrim.*—He was killed in the wars of 1641. Charles O'Conor states that before his death he sent a formal deputation to John Kelly, of Clonlyon, devolving to him all his right to the ancient honours of O'Kelly.—See p. 115, *suprà*.

36. *Brian O'Kelly*, the second son of Maeleachlainn (No. 35), married Honora Kennedy, and had issue,

37. *Tadhg O'Kelly*, who took possession of Aughrim on the death of his cousin-german, Cellach. He married Mary, the daughter of William O'Fallon, and had issue,

38. *Maeleachlainn, or Malachy O'Kelly*, of Aughrim, who was living in 1688.

The head of this branch of the O'Kellys is said to have followed the fortune of king James II. The Countess of Marcolini was the last survivor of this house; she was the sister of the last O'Kelly, of Aughrim; her husband, Count Marcolini, an Italian, was prime minister to the Elector of Saxony, a short time previous to the French Revolution.

### O'Kelly, of Callow.

This was another distinguished branch of the O'Kellys descending from,

31. *Maeleachlainn O'Kelly*, the brother of Aedh, or Hugh na Coille O'Kelly, of Aughrim, of whom we have already treated. He had issue one son,

32. *Teige Roe O'Kelly, of Callow.*—He married Raghnailt Ny-Brien, with whom the O'Dalys first came into Connaught from Finnivara, in the barony of Burren, and county of Clare, where they had been for ages as poets to the O'Loughlins, of Burren. He had issue two sons, Donnchadh Roe and William. The pedigree is carried by O'Farrell from this Donnchadh Roe, for four generations, down to Edmond Dorcha O'Kelly, of Callow; but the family is believed to be now extinct, and nothing is known of these descendants but their names.

### O'Kelly, of Pobal Caoch.

The next branch of the O'Kellys, in point of seniority to that of the house of Callow, is that of Pobal Caoch, or Pobal an Chaoich, the name of a district lying around Clonbrock, Clogher, &c. This family descends from Tadhg, or Teige Caoch O'Kelly, third son of William O'Kelly, of Aughrim (No. 30, *suprà*). This Tadhg Caoch became chief of half Hy-Many in 1469. He built the castle of Clonbrock, and died in the year 1486, in the habit of the order of St. Francis, as we learn from the Annals of the Four Masters. He had issue two sons, Conor and William.

32. *Conor O'Kelly, of Clogher, son of Tadhg Caoch.*—He built, or rather enlarged, the castle of Clogher, which was the seat of his descendants for several generations. He is mentioned in the Annals of the Four Masters at the year 1487, where it is stated that he was treacherously taken prisoner by Tadhg, or Teige, the son of Maelseachlainn O'Kelly. He married Ellen, the daughter of Teige Duff O'Kelly, of Gallagh, and had issue,

33. *Daniel a bharca.*—The pedigree of this distinguished branch is carried down by O'Farrell for five generations more. The Editor has not been able to ascertain whether there is now any living representative of this family.

There are minor branches, whose pedigrees are carried down by O'Farrell to the beginning of the eighteenth century, but as we have no dates or historical facts connected with them it would be useless to insert them here. I shall, however, give a list of the names of their residences in the order of their descent. They are as follows :

Kelly, of Attyknockan.
Kelly, of Corrymore.
Kelly, of Belaforin.
Kelly, of Belanamore.
Kelly, of Drynan.
Kelly, of Tuath Cleirigh.
Kelly, of Castlegar.
Kelly, Moot or Moat.
Kelly, of Killian.
Kelly, of Beallagh.

The family of Beallagh produced two chiefs of all Hy-Many, viz., 1, Ruaidhri na Maor (son of Mahon, son of Eoghan Finn, son of Domhnall Mor), and, 2, his son Donnchadh. This Ruaidhri (No. 28) was seventeenth O'Kelly, and chief for three years, and was slain by Cathal, son of Hugh O'Conor, in 1339. He married, first, Mor, daughter of William Liath Mac William, of Clanrickard, and had issue Donnchadh, twentieth O'Kelly, chief of Hy-Many for four years ; and, secondly, the daughter of O'Conor Faly, by whom he had Domhnall, tanist of Hy-Many, who died in 1364, and Ruaidhri.

The Sliocht Seaain O'Kelly, or Race of John O'Kelly,

who descend from Donnchadh, twentieth O'Kelly, just mentioned.

29. *Donnchadh, twentieth O'Kelly, son of Ruaidhri na Maor*, had issue Ruaidhri and Eoghan.

Eoghan. The descendants of the former are traced by O'Farrell for eight generations, but without mentioning their place of residence.

30. *Eoghan O'Kelly, second son of Donnchadh*, married a daughter of O'Madden.

31. *Ruaidhri O'Kelly*, son of the preceding Eoghan, had,

32. *Shane, or John Na Moy O'Kelly.*—In the document, dated 1585, already quoted, p. 18, *sq.* he is called Shane ne Moye O'Kelly of the Criaghe, *Generosus.* His race continued for four generations, viz., 33, Rory; 34, Daniel; 35, Owen; 36, Rory; but the Editor is unable to say whether it has now a living representative. He gives this line in the hope that his descendants, if extant, may be connected with history.

## Kelly, of Beagh.

This family descends from Lochlainn, the third son of Donnchadh, the twentieth O'Kelly, above mentioned (No. 29), but the Editor believes that they are now extinct.

## Kelly, of Ballinasloe.

This family descends from Domhnall, or Daniel O'Kelly (son of Ruaidhri na Maor, seventeenth O'Kelly), tanist of Hy-Many, who died in 1364. He had a son,

30. *Tadhg O'Kelly*, a famous champion, who was chief O'Kelly for four years, and built a castle at Ballinasloe; but not Dunlo Castle there, which was built by Conor Moenmoy O'Conor. He had issue,

31. *Tadhg Og O'Kelly*, who was elected chief of Hy-Many (nineteenth O'Kelly), and, after having enjoyed that dignity for the short period of three days, he died. He had three sons, who continued his race for seven generations, as will be seen in the annexed Table which is given from O'Farrell:

29. Daniel O'Kelly, Tanist of Hy-Many, who died in 1364.
30. Teige O'Kelly, who built Ballinasloe Castle.
31. Teige Oge, nineteenth O'Kelly.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 32. Daniel. | 32. Melaghlin. | 32. Rory. |
| 33. John. | 33. Feradhach. | 33. Colla. |
| 34. Hugh. | 34. Teige. | 34. Bresal. |
| 35. Teige. | 35. Hugh. | 35. Teige. |
| 36. Owen. | 36. Feradhach. | 36. James. |
| 37. John Kelly, of Ballinasloe. 37. Teige. | 37. Teige, a priest. | 37. Colla Kelly. |
| 38. Teige Kelly, of Ballinasloe, a friar. | | |

This family is believed to be extinct.

Kelly,

KELLY, OF ANNAGHBEG.
KELLY, OF CLONKEEN, TRISTEN, &c.
KELLY, OF LAVALLY, CLUAIN-CUILL, &c.

This famous branch of the O'Kellys descends from Lochlainn O'Kelly, the third son of Domhnall Mor, who was son of Tadhg Taillteann (Nos. 24, 25, *suprà*).

26. *Lochlainn O'Kelly, son of Domhnall Mor.*

27. *Aedh, or Hugh O'Kelly*, ancestor of Kelly, of Claddagh and Lavally, near Dunmore. He had three sons: 1, William; 2, Daniel, who built the castle of Clunybryn, now Clonbeirne; 3, Murtogh, of whom presently.

28. *William O'Kelly* had issue two sons, Rory, and John O'Kelly, who was archdeacon to Murtogh O'Kelly, Archbishop of Tuam.

29. *Rory, or Roger O'Kelly*, had issue,

30. *Thomas O'Kelly*, who had,

31. *Diarmaid Maol, or the Bald O'Kelly*, ancestor of the Sliocht Diarmada. He had,

32. *Edmond O'Kelly*, who had,

33. *William O'Kelly*, who built the castles of Cluain Cuill and Lavally, to the north-east of Tuam, and also, 2, Melaghlin O'Kelly, who built the castle of Bearna Dhearg; and, 3, Colla O'Kelly, who built the castle of Clonierin, all lying in the same neighbourhood. For their situation see Map. He had issue,

34. *Hugh O'Kelly*, and *Thomas*, of Cluain Cuill. Hugh had issue,

35. *Ferdoragh, or Ferdinand O'Kelly*, and *Edmond*. Ferdoragh had issue,

36. *Hugh O'Kelly*, who had issue,

37. *John Kelly, of Lavally*, who married the daughter of William Egan.

We now return to Murtogh, the third son of Hugh (No 27, *supra*). He had a son,

29. *Thomas Roe O'Kelly*, a man of great wealth and celebrity in his time, who built a fine tomb for his family in the abbey of Dunmore, eight miles north of Tuam. He had,

30. *Edmond Caoch O'Kelly*, who had two sons, Aedh, or Hugh and Edmond Oge, of Doonbolgan.

31. *Aedh, or Hugh O'Kelly*, who built the castle of Claddagh, lying to north-east of Tuam, of which a very lofty fragment still remains. He had,

32. *Hugh Oge O'Kelly*, who had,

33. *William O'Kelly, of Claddagh*, who had issue,

34. *John O'Kelly;* 2, *Melaghlin;* and, 3, *Fiach*, a priest.

Colla

Colla O'Kelly, the son of William (No. 33, *suprà*), who built the castles of Cluain Cuill and Lavally had a son Hugh, who had a son Teige, who had a son Ferdinand, who had two sons, namely, 1, Edmond O'Kelly, who married Honora Ny Heyne; and, 2, Teige O'Kelly.

Melaghlin, the son of the same William (No. 33), had a son Edmond, who had Edmond Oge, who had a son Melaghlin Reagh, of Bearna Dhearg; who had Hugh O'Kelly, of Bearna Dhearg.

Notwithstanding the wealth and celebrity of this family before Cromwell's time, they seem to be all either extinct or reduced at present.

The arms at present borne by the Kellys, or O'Kellys, are,—Azure, a castle with three towers between two lions encountering rampant, argent, the lions chained and colletted, or. O'Kelly, of Ticooly, has the field gules and the lions unchained.

Crest.—On a wreath an Enfield, statant, vert, with a bushy tail turned over the back. This animal is sculptured on many old tombstones of the O'Kelly family in the abbey of Kilconnell, and the old church of Cloonkeen.

Motto.—Turris fortis mihi Deus.

## NOTE B. *See page* 18.

### Pedigree of O'Madden.

The pedigree of this family having never been published or properly illustrated, the Editor hopes he will be pardoned for dwelling upon it here more than a subject of such local nature would seem to merit.

The Irish MSS. differ materially in giving this pedigree, and it is not easy to decide which is the most correct; but the Editor feels disposed to receive the authority of the poem addressed to Eoghan O'Madden, often already alluded to, which reckons nineteen generations from that Eoghan up to his great ancestor Eoghan Buac. The following lines from this poem are well worth quoting:

| | |
|---|---|
| "Sil Eogain Duaic, in branán, | "The progeny of Eoghan Buac the hero, |
| Clann-maicne mór Maoudán; | Are the great race of Madudan[a]; |
| Leoman ir fearr do'n aicme | *And* the best lion of that people |
| Eogan, ceand na clannmaicne. | Is Eoghan, head of the tribe. |
| A meic Murchaid Muig Fino, | O son of Murchadh of Magh Finn[b], |
| Ir tu in t-Eogan óg áirmim, | Thou art the young Eoghan I mention, |
| A leomain feang na frian m-boc, | Thou slender lion of loose bridles, |

What

[a] *The race of Madudan*, i. e. the O'Maddens.

[b] *Magh Finn*, now Keogh's country, in the barony of Athlone.—See Map.

Cár ḃ'ḟeárr Eoġan riaṁ roṁud?
Naei fir déġ do ġléri ġlan,
Uaid go h-Eoġan m-Ḃuac m-blaḋ-
ṁar,
Da biad 's gan Eoġan d'áiriṁ,
A leóṁain ḟial, forbáiliḋ.
Morḟeriur díḃ sin co se
Do ġaḃ ceannus clann Máne,
Cuirfid tu in t-ochtṁaḋ orra,
A ċnu ḟolt-ġlan Eaċroma!
Dual duid h-I Lomáin it' láiṁ,
Dual duit Muintir Maelfinnáin,
Duṫaiġ duit Maġ fairsing Find,
Go Glaislind dar nh-aen-ċind.
Duṫaiġ duid Tir Máini Móir,
Ocus Mad Main, mic Umóir,
Is ro-ṁaġ mar maġ m-Ḃuili
Do ġaḃ Sodun Sálḃuiḋi.
Gan caill, gan monaiḋ, gan maġ,
Gan aband, gan loċ lind-ġlan,
Gan cuan o Caraiḋ go Gréin,
Naċ dual doit aġaiḋ oiġ-réiḋ."

What Eoghan was ever better before thee?
Nineteen men of bright distinction,
From thee to Eoghan Buac, the famous,
Is the exact number, not reckoning Eoghan,
O generous, chearful lion.
Seven of these hitherto
Have assumed the headship of the race of Maine[c],
I will add thee as the eighth to them
O fine-haired nut of Eachruim[d]!
Due to thee are the Hy-Lomain[e] in thy hand[f],
Due to thee are the Muinter-Maelfinnain[g],
Hereditary to thee is the spacious Magh-Finn,
As far as Glaislinn[h], which is its limit.
Hereditary to thee is the land of Maine Mor[i],
And the plain of Maen, son of Umor[j],
And the great plain, like the plain of Buil[k],
Possessed by Sodun Salbhuidhi[l].
*There is* not a wood, nor bog, nor plain,
Not a river, nor bright-pooled lake,
Not a harbour from Caradh to Grian[m],
Which is not due to thee, O tranquil-faced youth!"

These generations are given by name in another poem addressed to the same Eoghan O'Madden, preserved in an ancient vellum MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin

[c] *Seven of these, &c.* — See Introductory Remarks, p. 17.

[d] *Eachruim*, more correctly Eachdhruim, now Aughrim, near Ballinasloe.—See Map.

[e] *Hy-Lomain.*—See p. 34, Note [c].

[f] *In thy hand*, i. e. in thy possession, a very common idiom in the Irish language.

[g] *Muinter Maelfinnain.*—See p. 85, Note [f].

[h] *Glaislinn.*—The situation of this place is unknown to the Editor. There was a pool or inlet of the Shannon at Clonmacnoise, formerly bearing this name, but it could hardly be the locality here referred to.

[i] *Land of Maine Mor*, i. e. the lands in Connaught acquired by Maine Mor, the great ancestor of all the Hy-Many, to which lands his descendants added some districts wrested from time to time from tribes of a different race.

[j] *Plain of Maen*, i. e. Maenmagh, for the situation of which see p. 70, Note [z].

[k] *Plain of Buil*, now the plain of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon, through which the river Boyle flows.

[l] *Plain of Sodun Salbhuidhe.* This was O'Mannin's country.—See Map, and p. 72, Note [d].

[m] *Caradh to Grian.*—See p. 66, Note [n].

Dublin (H. 2. 7.), and as there is less liability to mistakes of transcribers when names of generations are thrown into a metrical series, than when given in a mere column, the Editor thinks it safer to receive the authority of this poem than that of any mere list given in the modern MSS. In a paper MS. preserved in the same Library (H. 1. 15. p. 865.), the pedigrees of many branches of the Hy-Many are given in metre, but, by some unaccountable blunder, that of O'Madden is utterly false. It runs as follows :—"Cathal, son of Madagan Mor, son of Murchadh, son of Diarmaid, son of Maoileachlainn, son of Murchadh, son of Amhlaoibh, son of Ruaidhri, son of Gadhra, son of Eoghan, son of Madagan, son of Gadhra, son of Dunadhach, son of Gadhra, &c. ;" and even Duald Mac Firbis himself, who was a very faithful and judicious compiler of Irish pedigrees, has, in the pedigree of O'Madden, inserted several apocryphal generations, and omitted several genuine ones. He gives the pedigree of Eoghan O'Madden, chief of Siol-Anmchadha, who died in 1411, and who was the grandson of the celebrated Eoghan (to whom the poem above referred to, as preserved in the Book of Hy-Many, was addressed), as follows :—"Eoghan, son of Murchadh, son of Eoghan, son of Murchadh, son of Cathal, son of Madagan Mor, son of Diarmaid, son of Madagan Reamhar" [two generations omitted here, namely, Diarmaid and Madagan] "son of Gadhra, son of Dunadhach, son of Diarmaid, son of Aodh, son of Oilioll" [four generations interpolated here], "son of Dunadhach, son of Cobhthach, son of Maelduin, son of Dungalach, son of Anmchadh, son of Eoghan Buac."—*Genealogical MS.* p. 327.

The poem addressed to Eoghan O'Madden gives the pedigree as follows, from Eoghan Buac down to Madudan, the progenitor of the O'Maddens :

| | |
|---|---|
| "Anmċaḋ, mac Eoʒain Ḃuaic buiʒ | "Anmchadh was son of generous Eoghan Buac, |
| A ḋa mac ḋuno na ḋearmaiḋ | His two sons are not by us forgotten, |
| Ḋonḋʒalaċ ʃaer lino 'n ar laíḋ | Donngalach the noble by us *set down* in our poem, |
| Ocuʃ Aeḋ Fino á Formaíl. | And Aedh Finn of Formail. |
| Mac Ḋonḋʒalaiġ na treaʃ te | Son of Donngalach of hot conflicts |
| Maelḋúin ʃa ḋiʒaino aicme, | Was Maelduin of great descendants, |
| Ḋ'áṙ mac Coḃṫaċ ó Ʒṙéin ʒil, | To whom Cobhthach of bright Grian, was son, |
| Slat reiḋ na trom caṫ-tora ḋ. | A smooth sapling of heavy battle acquisitions. |
| Mac ḋo Ḋunaḋaċ Saḋino | Son to him was Dunadhach of Sadinn, |
| Tri meic aiʒe, mar airṁim, | Who had three [*younger*] sons, as I reckon, |
| Triur ʃeaʃʃaċ tar iiaċ ruaċt ri, | Three intelligent sons, over whom no king triumphed, |
| Treaʃaċ, iʃ Ruarʒ, iʃ Ruaiḋri. | Treasach, and Ruarg, and Ruaidhri. |
| Sil Treaʃaiʒ, mic Anṁcaiḋ ḟino, | The race of Treasach, descendant of fair Anmchadh, |

| | |
|---|---|
| Muintir Treasaiġ, mar tuirmim, | Are the Muinter-Treasaigh, as I reckon, |
| I Treasaig linni as a los, | The O'Treasys are therefore by us *mentioned*, |
| Da leasaig sinni a seanċos. | We have cultivated their history. |
| Mac Dunadaiġ Loingseaċ luaṫ, | *Eldest* son of Dunadhach was Loingseach the swift, |
| D'ár mac Gaġra na n-geal-ċuaċ, | Whose son was Gadhra of the bright goblets, |
| Gaġra fial glan ṡlat go n-aċ | Gadhra, the generous, a fair scion of prosperity, |
| D'ar daġ-mac dian Dunaḋaċ. | Whose vigorous good son was Dunadhach. |
| Do ġaḃ o Ghréin go Caraiḋ | Of the region *extending* from Grian to Caradh |
| Gaḋra mor, mac Dunaḋaiġ, | Gadhra Mor, son of Dunadhach, took possession, |
| Slat du naċ tarla tulan | A scion in which no knot was found |
| Gadra d'ár mac Madudan." | Was Gadhra whose son was Madudan." |

After this the bard goes on to give a list of the princes or arch-chieftains of all Hy-Many, as already quoted in the Introductory Remarks to this tract, pp. 14 to 17, and after having carried the series from Maine Mor down to Tadhg Mor, the son of Murchadh O'Kelly, who fell in the Battle of Brian (i. e. the battle of Clontarf, fought A. D. 1014), "like a wolf-dog pursuing the men of Denmark," he takes up the pedigree of O'Madden again, and proceeds as follows :

| | |
|---|---|
| "Gaġra do ġaḃ, ina ḋiaiḋ, | "Gadhra assumed, after him [Dunadhach], |
| Rigi O'Maini go moir-ġliaiḋ ; | The chieftainship of Hy-Many with great valour; |
| Da ḃliaḋain da'n ġriḃ ġil | Twelve years was this fair griffin |
| 'Na rig ré n-ég an ṡir sin. | King before his death. |
| Mac do Gaġra do'n ġnuis m-buic | Son to Gadhra of the soft aspect |
| Madudán, d'ár mac Diarmaid, | Was Madudan, to whom Diarmaid was son, |
| In t-slat riaġlaiḋ gaċ rodain, | A rod who ruled each road |
| Diarmaid d'ár mac Madudan. | Was Diarmaid, whose son was Madudan. |
| Madudán, miníġim duit, | To Madudan, I explain to thee, |
| Mac airís do sein Diarmuit, | *Another* Diarmaid was son again, |
| Glor gan lacurán, gan léim, | An assertion without weakness or error, |
| Madudan Mór a ṁac sein. | Madudan Mor was his son. |
| Mac do'n Madudan Mor sin | Son to this Madudan Mor |
| Caṫal ceand na saer sloġ sain, | Was Cathal, head of the noble hosts, |
| Mac Caṫail, cui ca n-glan, | Son to Cathal, the fair hero, |
| Slat Aċaiḋ Muca, Murchaḋ | Was Murchadh, scion of Achadh Muca. |
| Mac Murċaiḋ Muiġi Bealaiġ | Son of Murchadh of Magh Bealaigh |
| Eogan, ceand a ċineadaiġ, | Is Eoghan, head of his tribe, |
| Cóir luaḋ in Eogain seo and, | It is just to mention this Eoghan here, |
| Duan in leoṁain sea leanam." | Let us follow up the panegyric of this lion." |

The

The bard then bestows the most unqualified praise on his patron Eoghan O'Madden, whom he compares to his ancestors and predecessors, Anmchadh, Cobhthach, Oilioll, Gadhra Mor, Madudan Mor, and Cathal, his grandfather. He is then described as a man with the courage of a true lion, the Lion of Birra [Birr], with the venom of the serpent, the Hawk of the Shannon, a Tower which defends the frontiers, a Griffin of the race of Conn of the Hundred Battles, a large man of slender body, with a skin like the blossom of the apple trees, with brown eye-brows, black curling hair, long fingers, and a cheek like the cherries.

The bard then speaks of the noble descent of this chieftain's mother, Mairsilin, or Marcella, the daughter of Eoghan O'Kelly, and next mentions the daughter of Redmond, a woman of purest English descent, whose pedigree he could trace up to William [Fitz-Adelm?]. She was probably one of the De Burgos of Connaught, and the wife of Eoghan O'Madden, but this is not stated. He also mentions several members of the chieftain's family, but it does not appear clearly who they were, except his brothers Amhlaibh, [i. e. Amlaff, or Awley], and Maeleachlainn.

According to this poem the number of generations from Eoghan O'Madden up to Eoghan Buac, both included, is eighteen, but the other poem states distinctly that the number is nineteen, not reckoning Eoghan Buac, so that two generations seem to be omitted in the latter poem. As, however it is the oldest, and apparently the most correct pedigree of O'Madden, the Editor has adopted the series furnished by it without hesitation, leaving the subject to be hereafter further considered if ever the Book of Hy-Many should become accessible. It is but right, however, here to observe, that the genealogical series furnished by this poem perfectly agrees with the series given in a prose tract preserved in the same MS., in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, and which was written in the life-time of the same Eoghan O'Madden, as far as the series is carried up in the latter, namely, from Eoghan O'Madden, who died in 1347, up to Gadhra Mor, prince of all Hy-Many, who was slain in 1027. As this tract is one of the most curious fragments of modern Irish history which has descended to our times, and throws much important light on the pedigree of O'Madden, the Editor thinks no apology necessary for giving the entire of it here as it stands in the original, with a closely literal translation:

"Rí ṙéiḋ, mín, móṙ, ciúín, cṙuaiḋ, bino, boȝ, ɗian, ɗeaṙ-ṙeiḋ, ṙiġ-ṙeiḋ, ocuṙ 'ṙ é in ṙiȝ ṙin ṙaiɗim, ɗin, Ɛoȝan uaṙal, aiṙm-neiṁneaċ, mac Muṙċaiḋ móṙ-ġoṫaiȝ, meic Caṫail cṙeaċ-beoḋa, meic Maɗuɗáin móṙ-ɗuaṙaiȝ, meic

"*There is* a tranquil, benign, great, meek, hardy, sweet-voiced, generous, vehement, fair-mild, regal-mild king [*over the Siol Anmchadha*], and this king I mention is the noble, weapon-venomous Eoghan, son of the loud-voiced Murchadh, son

Diarmada dear-guinig, mic Madudain imraitig, meic Diarmada dreaċ-álainn, mic Madudain mor-ṡoċraiḋ, mic Gaġra geḃennaig. Ocus is e in Gaġra grod-ruagaċ sin rá gab rigi sa ḋereḋ, din, d'á ḟini ar in trian sa in ċuigiḋ calaḋ-réiḋ, .i. o Gréin go rinn-ṡleiḃtig gu geal Charaiḋ; ocus o aimsir in Gaġra glic-raitig sin gus an aimsir sa Eogain ata in ċríċ 'na cuiḃreanndaib gan aen rig uirri ag á h-orduġaḋ; ocus táinig teiḋm, re h-aigiḋ na h-aiṁreidi sin, da na h-uirrigaib, ocus da n-eirrid uili gan aṁras eoir bruaċaib ocus boilcreanaib, .i. gaill tar glas-muirib d'á grot-gaḃáil, ocus gu tug maiḋm aen lai ó na h-allmaraċaib sin ar a h-aird-rig gana h-iarmóraċt, .i. maiḋm i Luaiṫriḋ

son of the lively-preying Cathal, son of the munificent Madudan, son of the expertly-wounding Diarmaid, son of the renowned Madudan, son of the bright-faced Diarmaid, son of the affluent Madudan, son of the fettering Gadhra. And this rapid-routing Gadhra was the last of his tribe who had dominion over this third of the province of smooth callows[n], viz., *over that region extending* from the *River* Grian, in the peaked mountains[o], to the bright Caradh[p]; and from the time of this wise-speaking Gadhra to this time of Eoghan, this country [Ireland] has been divided without any sole monarch to govern it; and a plague arrived to bring about this disunion among all the chiefs and sub-chiefs, whether seated on the borders

[n] *Callows*, calaḋ, in Hy-Many signifies a flat, green field or meadow, on the brink of a river or lake; but in the south of Ireland it means a ferry, or landing place for boats.

[o] *The River Grian, in the peaked mountains*, i. e. the river which falls into Lough Graney, in the barony of Tullagh, and county of Clare. It rises in the mountainous district of Sliabh Echtghe, and discharges itself into Lough Derg, near the little town of Scarriff.—See Map. Bryan Merriman, an Irish poet who lived near this river, in the last century, describes the scenery of the district in the following lines:

Do ġealaḋ mo ċroiḋe tra ċíġinn Loċ Gréine,
An talaṁ 's a tír a's aoir na spéire;
Ba taiṫneaṁaċ, aoiḃinn suiḋiuġaḋ na sleiḃṫeaḋ,
Ag bagairt a g-cinn tar ḋruim a ċeile.

"My heart was wont to brighten as I viewed Loch Greine,
The land, the country, and the aspect of the sky;
Pleasant and delightful the situation of the mountains,
Threatening their heads over each other."

[p] *Caradh.* — All authorities agree that the principality of Hy-Many extended from Grian to Caradh, but the situation of the latter has never been pointed out. It is highly probable that as the whole of the mountain of Sliabh Badhna (now Slieve Baune) appears to have originally belonged to Hy-Many, Caradh, the place so often referred to as the northern limit of the territory, is that which is now called Caradh na d-Tuath, or Carranadoo Bridge, in the barony of Ballintober, East; but this has been for ages many miles north of the acknowledged boundary of Hy-Many, it being the northern boundary of O'Hanly's country.

ar laeċ-Ruaiḋri, ʒu raḃaḋar Ʒaiḋil ir na ʒall-ġébenaib sin ʒan eirʒi d'á n-all-ṁarċaib, cuiʒ bliaḋna ar seaċt ṡiċtib solas-bliaḋan.

borders or in the centre, namely, foreigners came over the green seas to seize upon it, and these foreigners gained one day's victory, which prepared the way for their conquest, namely, the victory of Leithridh over the heroic Roderic, so that the Gaels remained under the yoke of the foreigners for a period of five above seven score bright years[q].

Ocus ra b'iad sa ṡlaiṫi na ṡearand sa an ṡad sin, .i. Madudan Mor mac Diarmada ar a leiṫ deiscerṫaiġ d'á dúṫaiġ aʒ deaġ-órdúġaḋ; ocus Maelseachlaind ana ḋeaġaiḋ re denus ṡa déiġ-síċáin, ocus Caṫal, mac Madudáin ʒu mór-ṫeasdaiḃ, naċ raibi 'na riġ-aimsir eineaċ baḋ urdrucu ina oireaġḋaċt. Ocus Murċaḋ, a ṁac, ana ḋeaġaid, ʒu n-deaʒaiḋ d'á ḋeóin ar a déiġ-riʒi ʒu Roim, ó ríġ-ṡearanus ʒort i maíni a anim do'n áird-rí ʒan aṁaras, ocus a ċorp a reiliʒ Pedair ir a' primċaiṫir. Ocus nír ḃ'inʒnaḋ Eoʒan, a ard-ṁac da ṡas ina inad sein mar d' ásaṡtar, ʒo raibi [? ʒo ḃ-ṡuil] ṡiċi bliadain a m-blaiṫ-riʒi, ʒan buaiḋriuḋ ar a ċonaċ o caiʒcriċaib, ocus ʒan traeṫaḋ a ṫuaṫ ó ṫiġearnaḋaib.

Now the following were the chiefs of this territory during this period, viz., Madudan Mor, the son of Diarmaid, who ruled justly over the southern half of his native principality; after him ruled Maelseachlainn in good peace, and next came Cathal, son of Madudan, who was a man of so great repute, that there was not during his reign any one more illustrious for hospitality and munificence. To him succeeded his son Murchadh, but he resigned the chieftainship of his own accord, and went away, from royal rule over lands, to Rome, to resign his soul to the Supreme King, and his body to the cemetery of St. Peter in the chief city. And it was no wonder that his great son Eoghan should flourish in his place, as he has flourished, for he was [has been ?] twenty years[r] in the famed chieftainship undisturbed in his prosperity by his neighbours, and his country not oppressed by lords.

And

[q] *A period of five above seven score years*, i. e. one hundred and forty-five years, that is, from the year 1170, when the first English adventurers landed in Ireland to 1315, when Edward Bruce landed in Ulster with a fleet of three hundred ships, at which period the native Irish chieftains made powerful efforts at recovering their original independence. This clearly settles the period at which Eoghan O'Madden, the hero of this tract, flourished.

[r] *For he has been twenty years in the famed chieftainship.*—This would seem to show that the

Gur ab ar in tráṫ sin tangadar all-maraiġ Albanċa rab anuaisli náit ár n-allmaraiġ-ni; uair ra ġeinsedar sinn-sira na Fotla sa fá na flaṫ-ġallaib sin fá h-árd tiġearnaḋa oraindi, ocus tug-sat a n-galldaċt ar glan-aigneaḋ, ocus a n-dúrdaċt ar déiġ-ḃésaiḃ, ocus a m-burbu ar bind-ṁíni, ocus ra imlaiset ar aeineaċ a n-ainḟiardaċt. Gur ab uimi sin ra b'éġoir d'ár n-uaisliḃ-ni aentuċuḋ le h-allmaraċaiḃ rab' an-uaisli ná in ḟeadain sin, ar aiṫris na

And in his time Scottish foreigners[s] less noble than our own foreigners[t] arrived; for the old chieftains of Erin prospered under those princely English lords, who were our chief rulers, and who had given up their foreignness for a pure mind, their surliness for good manners[u], and their stubbornness for sweet mildness, and who had given up their perverseness for hospitality. Wherefore it was unjust in our nobility[v] to side with foreigners who were less noble than these, in imitation of the Eoghanachs,

above historical notice of the O'Maddens was written either after Eoghan's death, which occurred in 1347, or after he had resigned the chieftainship.

[s] *Scottish foreigners.*—This alludes to Edward, son of Robert Bruce, Earl of Carrick (and brother of Robert king of Scotland), who landed with a fleet of three hundred ships in the north of Ulster, A. D. 1315.

[t] *Less noble than our own foreigners*,—that is, than the Anglo-Norman Irish Earls, Barons, &c., whose ancestors came to Ireland nearly a century and a half earlier. From this it can be gathered that the writer of this tract was on good terms with the English of Connaught, and perhaps in their pay. The Irish chieftains, in their remonstrance to Pope John XXII. have expressed quite different opinions on this subject; they told his Holiness that the English, who inhabited Ireland, could, with the greatest propriety, be styled a nation of extreme perfidiousness; and that, in order to shake off entirely their detestable yoke, and recover their own native liberty, they then invited the gallant Edward Bruce, to whom, as being descended from their "most noble ancestors, they would transfer their own right of royal dominion." But it would appear from the conduct of Bruce while in Ireland, that, had he succeeded, he would not have turned out more tolerant to the native Irish than the Earl of Ulster. On his arrival, however, the Irish of the north were inspired with so much courage, that they succeeded in a short time in totally emancipating themselves from the control of the Anglo-Irish Earls, and from the death of the Earl of Ulster in 1333, down to the reign of James I., the chiefs of Ulster, as O'Neill, O'Donnell, O'Kane, Maguire, Mac Mahon, Magennis, O'Hanlon, remained entirely free from the dominion of the Anglo-Norman chieftains of Ireland.

[u] *Their surliness for good manners.*—This is an extraordinary instance of national prejudice, and well worthy of consideration. The English writers, on the other hand, speak of the "degeneracy" of the Anglo-Irish, whom they designate as "ipsis Hibernis Hiberniores," which the writer of this tract would evidently have translated "more polished and more hospitable" than the Irish themselves.

[v] *In our nobility*, i. e. our nobility of Connaught, who were opposed to Eoghan O'Madden, the hero of this tract.

n-Ꝺóʒanaċ, uaiꝛ aꝛ ıaꝛ ꝛın ꝛa ꝑeall aꝛ ꝛúꝛ aꝛ a ꝛıġeaꝛnaḋaıb ꝺa'n ꝛuꝛaꝛ ꝛın, ʒu ꝛaıbı Ꝺıꝛıu na h-aén-ꝛuınꝺ cꝛıṫıġ ꝺa'n coımeıꝛġı ꝛın, aċꝛ maḋ Ꝺóʒan ana aenaꝛ, ac ꝑéċaın ꝺ'á ꝑíꝛını ʒan a h-aıḋ-ṁıllıuḋ, ocuꝛ aꝛ eaʒla ꝑıll aꝛ a ṫıġ-eaꝛna ʒan ꝛeanꝺ-áḋḃaꝛ. Ocuꝛ ꝛab' ıaꝺ ꝛo a eaꝛcaꝛaıꝺ ꝛeon ꝛꝛeꝛ na aıʒ-eanꝛaıb ꝛın, .ı. Ꝛuaıḋꝛı ꝛuaṫaꝛaċ, mac Caṫaıl I Conċobaıꝛ, ꝛı Cꝛuaċna ınċaṫ-aıġı, ocuꝛ aꝛ eaḋ ꝺa ꝛ̇aeıl ın ꝑlaꝛ-ḃılı ʒu

Eoghanachs[w], who first dealt treacherously by their own lords[x] on this occasion, so that at this juncture Erin became one trembling surface of commotion[y], with the single exception of the territory of Eoghan [O'Madden], who took care not to violate his truth by acting treacherously towards his lord[z] without strong reason. And he had enemies in consequence of being thus disposed, *and among others* Rory the warlike, son of Cathal O'Conor[a], king

[w] *The Eoghanachs*, i. e. the O'Neills and other inhabitants of Tyrone, who were called Eoghanachs, or Eugenians by the Irish writers, as being descended from Eoghan, the son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, monarch of Ireland in the fourth century.

[x] *Who first dealt treacherously by their own lords.*—By this the writer wishes us to understand that O'Neill and his chieftains acted treacherously towards the Earl of Ulster in joining Bruce against him; but this will hardly be granted him now, as the event proved that O'Neill was right. He had more claim to the province of Ulster than either De Burgo or Bruce, and, by his exertions on this and subsequent occasions, he brought about that his descendants for ages after held almost regal sway in that province.

We learn from the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated in the year 1627 by Connell Mageoghegan, that Edward Bruce on his arrival was joined by O'Neill and the Irish of Ulster, by whose advice he took his journey to the town of Coleraine, the bridge of which he broke down to stop the Earl's passage over the River Bann.

[y] *Erin became one trembling surface of commotion.*—Mageoghegan expresses this "All the inhabitants of the kingdom, both English and Irish, were stricken with so great terrour, that it made the Lands and Inhabitants of Ireland to shake for fear."

[z] *His lord.*—This was the Red Earl of Ulster, who was also styled lord of Connaught.

[a] *Rory, . . . . son of Cathal O'Conor.*—He was slain in the battle of Tochar Mona Coinneadha, A. D. 1316, by Felim O'Conor, the true heir to the throne of Connaught, and presumptive heir to the monarchy of Ireland. The events here alluded to are circumstantially related in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise; from whose work the following extract may be interesting:—"At first Felim O'Conor, king of the Irish of Connaught, joined Richard Burke, Earl of Ulster, with whom he marched against Bruise. Edward Bruise hearing of the great fame of Felym O'Connor, king of Connaught, that then was with the Red Earle, he sent him privie message that he would give him the provence of Connought at his disposition and to adhere to himself, and also to return from the Earle to defend his own provence; to which offer the said Felym lystened and acknowledged to accept of him. In the mean time Rowrie Mac Cahall Roe O'Connor seeing himself to have his opportunity in the absence of Felym and his nobles that

maḋ ri Connaċt gu coṁṡlan do'n ċogaḋ sin, gu fuair bas leis in fír-ḟréiṁ, le Féiḋlimiḋ, mac Aeḋa, meic Eogain, uair ba prim-riġ fír-dúċasa na Fotla in Feidlimiḋ sin. Ocus ba da trom easgáirdib in t-saeir Eogain sin Taḋg O'Ceallaig co n-a ċland-ṁaicniḃ, ri tuaiscirt O'Maini, go n-a mór-ṫuaṫaiḃ. Cuingiḋ calma, creaċ-indsaiġṫeaċ, tuaṫaċ, trén-mear, taḃarṫaċ in Taḋg sin; ocus gé ra bí fa na bésaib sin, da ḟuiling Eogan a easarran a n-deisceart a dúṫaiġi 'gá dlúṫ-ċosnaṁ; uair is eaḋ do ġnáṫaíġeadar na géga sin o da gaḃlaiġeadar, .i. Cland Ceallaiġ 'na tuaisceart, ag teasargain ar anḃarrán

king of warlike Cruachan, who hoped that he might become full king of Connaught, by means of this war; but he was cut off by the true heir, namely, Felim, son of Aedh, son of Eoghan [*O'Conor*], for this Felim was the true, legitimate heir to the monarchy of Fodhla [i. e. *Ireland*]. And among the powerful enemies of this noble Eoghan was also Tadhg O'Kelly[b], king of North Hy-Many, together with his sons and great tribes. This Tadhg was a brave, plundering, lordly, vigorous, and bounteous hero; and though he was of these qualifications Eoghan sustained his assaults in the southern part of the native territory, which he defended with firmness. For these two tribes,

went with him in the Journey of Ulster, he also made his repair towards Edward Bruise, with whom he had secrett communication, and promised the said Edward to banish all Englishmen from out of all Connought, if Edward would be pleased to accept of his own service. Edward authorised him to warr against Englishmen, and not to meddle with the Lands of Ffelym. But Rowrie having received that favour of Bruise, he did not only war upon Englishmen, but also upon Ffelym and his partakers, and sought all meanes to gett the kingdome of Connaught into his own hands; and immediately assembled together Brenymen and great companies of Gallowglasses and bonnoughtmen, and made towards the middle part of Silemorrey, where, first of all, he burnt the street-town of Sligeagh [Sligo], Athklea-an-Coran [now Ballymote], the castle of Killcalman, the towne of Tobberbride [Ballintober, in the county of Roscommon], Downoman [Dunamon], with the castles of Roscommon, Ryndoyne, *alias* Teach-Eoyn, and Athlone, together with all the houses that lay in his way between these places.

"After committing of which great exploytes he desired Mac Dermoda to give him the dutys due upon him belonging to the king of Connought, and also to yeald him obedience, which Mac Dermott absolutely denied, and withall refused to give him hostages; but he received hostages and pledges of the rest of the whole province, incontinently went to Carne Fraoigh, where he was invested king of Connaught by the twelve chieftains of Silemorrie, twelve coworbs, and other spiritualls that were accustomed to use the ceremonies usual at the time of the investure of the king; remained for a time among Silemorrey preying and destroying such of that contry as he supposed to stick to Felym O'Connor, and that wou'd yeald him allegiance," &c. &c.

[b] *Tadhg O'Kelly.* — This was the celebrated Tadhg or Teige O'Kelly called in the pedigrees Tadhg Mor of the battle of Athenry. He was slain in the memorable battle of Athenry in the year 1316.

árd-riġ, ocus Muinter Madudáin ina déiscirt, aġ a deġ-ċoimed ar Mhiḋeaċ-aib, ocus ar Mhuiṁneaċaiḃ, ocus ar Cenel Aeḋa, ocus ar Fiaċraċaiḃ. Ocus ni bí díḃ sin triċa ná cenél naċ raiḃ ar ti Eoġain da'n ulaiḋ sin, no ġur ḟóir Dia, ocus a déiġċéirdi ar a n-anḃarran sin h-é ġan aiḋṁilleaḋ tré na h-airḋea-naiḃ, .i. a ċalmaċt 'ġá ċaemna ar a ċoiġcriċaib ġan creaċ-arġain, ocus a ḋiaḋaċt aġ a ḋín ar droċ-dainib, ocus a ḟéili aġ a ḟoirtin ar anḃfirén, ocus bennaċtna na truaġ 'ġa ṫeasarġain ar ṫeaḋmannaiḃ; ġu ḃ-fuaradar urraiḋ Foḋla bas uili tre n-a n-anuaḃar da'n ulaiḋ sin, aċt maḋ Eoġan ina aenur, ra aniġ Dia tre n-a ḋeiġ-ċéirdib.

tribes, since they branched off, were thus situated, viz., the Clann-Kelly in the north, to protect the territory against the assaults of the monarch, and the Muinter-Madden in the south to defend it against the men of Meath, the Munster men, the Cinel-Aedha, and the Hy-Fiachrach; and there was not of all these a cantred or tribe, which was not ready to attack Eoghan on this occasion; but God and his own virtues preserved him from destruction against all their assaults. So great were his attributes, viz., his valour saved him from being plundered by his neighbours; his piety sheltered him against bad men; his generosity protected him against the unjust, and the blessings of the poor guarded him against diseases; the chieftains of Fodhla in general perished at this period through their excessive pride, except Eoghan alone, whom God protected in consequence of his good practices.

"Ocus ra b' é seo siḋ Eoġain ó'n Iarla ocus o Uilliam tré n-a ḟirinni: trian a ċuiġid fá ċomas co n-a ċlann-ṁaicniḃ, ocus ġan maer Ġaill a ġeall-taideaċt ar a Ġaideaḷaib, ocus a ṁaír-seon ar Ġallaiḃ na criċi ġu coṁlán, eidir caiṫir ocus caisleánaiḃ. Ocus as eaḋ tuġ d' Eóġan na h-ordaiġdi sin seaċ Ġaiḋealaiḃ Erend da'n ulaiḋ sin, .i. feaḃas a ḟirinni ġan aiḋċeóḋ, uair ni brisfed a ḃriaṫar treḃardall ar urdail a ṫuaṫ da ṫuilleaḋ fa tiġernus, ocus ar airreaġdaċt a aeniġ d'uaislib ocus

"The following were the conditions of peace obtained by Eoghan from the Earl and from William[c], in consequence of his truth: that the third of his province should be under the controul of him and his sons; that no English steward should preside over his Gaels, and that his stewards should be over the English of the entire territory [i. e. *Hy-Many*], both towns and castles. And what procured for Eoghan these privileges at this juncture in preference to all the rest of the Gaels of Erin, was the goodness of his truth which was incorruptible

[c] *William.*—William De Burgo, the Earl of Ulster's son.

d'uirislib, uair ni uil in n-egmais Eogain teach is tairisi leis na triath-Ghallaib da ṫadaiġiḋ acht a treab-áitriuḃ-sun, ar ḟis a ḟírinni ocus a ainig ar aenligid, ocus ar oiregdacht a isduḋ fa n-urcomair; uair da cumdaigeastar in caem-riġ sin caṫir cloch-daingen, clar-diġaind a Muiġ Ḃealaiġ ina blaḋ-áras, nár cumdaig uraiġ an n-Eirind a h-innaṁail. Ocus da ṫogaib teampaill na crichi go coṁ-ċoitcheand. Ocus da múin firinni d'a flaiṫib, ocus da ḟeachain ar ḟeall ocus ar fingail a oireachta, ocus da ṫoirmisc saeiḃ-nos ocus siaḋana na sluaiġ sin, ocus da ṫeagaisg déirc ocus daenacht d'a ḋeaġ-ṫuaṫaib. Ocus da ċosain urand da gach cuigeaḋ le coigcrichaib, .i. in rind iartharach d'an Miḋi fa maer-aiḃriun, ocus in rand tuaisceartach d'Urmúmain fa ard-ċeannas.

"Ocus is é in t-uriġ sin neach is in-gnáṫaiġi airḋeana d'fearaib na h-insi

ible[d];—for he would not break his pledged word, for obtaining in recompense a lordship equal to his own territory,—and for the splendour of his hospitality to the great and the humble, for there is not a house which the English chieftains wish more to frequent than the house of Eoghan, except their own mansions, from their knowledge alike of his truth and hospitality, and from the splendour of his mansion to receive them; for this fair prince erected for a habitation, at Magh Bealaigh, a strong castle[e] of stone and fine timber, the like of which has not been erected by any sub-chief in Erin. He also repaired the churches of the country in general. And he taught truth to its chieftains and kept his people from treachery and fratricide, and has checked their evil customs and dissensions, and taught charity and humanity in his goodly districts. He also wrested from his neighbours a portion of each province, namely, the western extremity of Meath, which is under his stewards, and the northern portion of Ormond which is under his high controul.

"And this chieftain possesses more wonderful characteristics than any of the men of

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[d] *His truth which was incorruptible.*—To this reason might perhaps be added another equally strong, though it is possible the writer was not politic enough to have seen it, viz., that the Earl of Ulster and his son, William De Burgo, could not prevail on Teige O'Kelly (who had joined Rory O'Conor and Bruce, against the English) to do for them the same services which Eoghan O'Madden so honourably, loyally, and obediently performed.

[e] *Magh Bealaigh, a strong castle.*—Whether this be the castle afterwards called Longford O'Madden, i. e. O'Madden's stronghold or fortified residence, cannot be easily determined, but it is pretty certain that Longford castle was O'Madden's chief residence for a long time; and Longford O'Madden being only a descriptive name, it is very probable that it had another previously.

ſeo, uaiṙ a ꝛá ɗ'á eaʒla aṙ a oiṙeaċꝛ-aiḃ naċ ṙaiʒ a leaſ ʒialla aná ʒebenn-aiḃ; ocuſ iſ inʒnaḋ ele ʒan aṁaṙuſ ɗa'n n-Ɛoʒan ſin na éṙanɗ aen ꝑa óṙ ná ꝑá eaċaiḃ, ꝑa ḃiaḋ, na ꝑa ḃuaṙ-ġṙaiġiḃ, ocuſ aṙ é ſaibṙi ɗ'a no-oṙɗuġuḋ ſin ɗ'ꝑini Ʒaiḋil; ʒoṙ maɓṙuiʒ maṙ aꝛ beṙꝛ in ꝑili na ꝑocail ſeo:

Noċa n-ꝑaicꝛeaṙ ʒiall na ʒlaſ,
Noċo n-eaṙ aen ba inɗbaſ;
Ꝑlaiꝛ̇ Cé aṙ é ſaibṙi maṙ ſin,
Iſ é ɗainʒni 'n-a ḋuꝛ̇aiġ.

Aṙ é iſ cṙuaiḋi a coſnaṁ cṙeaċ,
'S aṙ ꝑeaṙṙ aʒ milleaḋ méiṙleaċ
Aṙ é aṙ beil-leiſʒi ba bṙéiʒ,
Aṙ é aṙ ṙeiɗ aiſɗi, ṙiġ-ṁéiɗ.

Aṙ é aṙ buʒa aʒ bṙonɗaḋ buaiṙ,
Aṙ é aṙ cṙuaiɗi a ʒ-caꝛ̇ cleꝛ̇-cṙuaiḋ,
Ꝑuaiṙ ꝑlaiꝛ̇ Cé bṙaiġi ʒan bṙaꝛ̇,

Aṙ e iſ ailli in ʒaċ aenaċ.

Noċa.

"Ocuſ aiʒ ſeo ꝑoſ ʒu ꝑiṙinneaċ ꝛuil-liuḋ ɗa ꝛuaṙaſlaiḃ in Ɛoʒain ſin o aiṙɗ-ꝛiġeaṙinaḋaiḃ, .i. coṁ-uaiſli ṙiu ꝑéin ocuſ ṙe n-oiġṙeḋaiḃ ɗ'Ɛoʒan ocuſ ɗ'a

of this island, for his people are so much in dread of him[f] that he does not find it necessary to take hostages, or have recourse to fetters; and another thing undoubtedly wonderful in this Eoghan is, that he does not refuse any one gold or horses, food or kine, and he is the wealthiest of the race of Gaedhal for bestowing them; so that he is well described by the poet in the following words:

"He never sees hostage or fetter;
He never refuses any one riches;
The prince of Ce[g] is thus the richest;
He is the firmest in his patrimony.

He is the hardiest to protect the preys,
And the best to destroy insurgents;
He is the slowest to utter falsehood;
He is the most expert of action, the most regal of size.

He is the most generous to bestow kine,
He is hardiest in the battle of hard spears,
The prince of Ce has got a hostage without treachery,
He is the comeliest in every assembly.

He never, &c.

"The following is an additional part of the remuneration of Eoghan from his chief lords, namely, that Eoghan and his tribes should have equal nobility [*of blood*] with them

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[f] *His people are so much in dread of him.*— This shows clearly that the tract was written in Eoghan O'Madden's life-time, perhaps after he had resigned the chieftainship to his son.

[g] *The prince of Ce.* — These verses would appear to have been quoted from a poem on one of the chiefs of the Mac Dermots, who were sometimes called princes of Lough Key (Ꝛoċ Ce) by the poets, because their chief fortress was situated on an island in that lake called *Carraig Locha Ce*, i. e. the Rock of Lough Key.

aicmeḋaiḃ, ocur fa h-iat fo go fonfaḋaḋ breṫa na n-Gall-tiġearnaḋ fin ar a n-Gaiḋealaiḃ, .i. daer da ḋénam da'n n-Gaedeal gé maḋ gaḃaltaċ, ocur a faḋ go maḋ daer in Sax gan aileamain, gan fearanus; gu fuair Eogan aṫarraċ na breiṫi ó na Ḃarúnaiḃ.

them and their heirs, while the particular decision of these English lords had been this on their Gaels, namely, that the Gael should be made ignoble though a landholder, and that it should be said that the Saxon was noble[h], though without rearing [*education*] and lands; until Eoghan obtained an abrogation of the decision from the Barons."

17. *Gahdra Mor, son of Dunadhach.*—According to the tract on Eoghan O'Madden already given, this Gadhra was the last chief of all Hy-Many, of this tribe of Siol-Anmchadha, and since his time no Irish monarch has existed; but this cannot be considered true, as Gadhra died in the year 1027, one hundred and forty-three years before the English invasion; at which time, according to the writer himself, Roderic O'Conor was king of Ireland. It may, however, be regarded correct, if we believe a statement in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, which makes Maelseachlainn or Malachy II., who died in the year 1022, the last sole monarch of Ireland, all the succeeding kings of the houses of O'Brien, Mac Loughlin, and O'Conor being what were called riġa go b-freaṫaiḃ, i. e., *reges cum renitentia*, or kings whose authority was not acknowledged in all the provinces; and it is very likely that this is what the writer had in view, though he does not express himself as clearly or as fully as might be wished. But though the writer of this prose tract makes Gadhra the last prince of Hy-Many, of the O'Madden, or Siol-Anmchadha line, still another writer, who addressed a poem to the same chieftain in honour of whom the prose tract was written, mentions three others of the O'Madden sept who obtained the chieftainship of all Hy-Many after the death of Gadhra, namely, Diarmaid, Ailill, and Diarmaid, but the poet is surely wrong in making the first Diarmaid precede Gadhra Mor, as according to another poem this Diarmaid was the son of Aedh Finn, who was son of Cobhthach (No. 12), and preceded Tadhg Mor O'Kelly [of the Battle of Brian, 1014] in the chieftainship of Hy-Many; but he may be correct in placing two of them after Gadhra, as there can be little doubt that one or two of the O'Maddens attained to the chieftainship of all Hy-Many after Gadhra Mor's death; for we learn from an entry in the Annals of the Four Masters, at the year 1135, that an O'Madden obtained the chieftainship of all Hy-Many *for a time*, more than one hundred years after the death of

[h] *That the Saxon was noble.*—By Saxon the writer here means all people of English blood in Ireland. This is a very curious and important piece of historical information from an Irish writer of the English feeling towards the Irish at the time the latter invited Edward Bruce to be their king.

of the Gadhra in question. It is stated in the Annals of the Four Masters at the year 1023, that this Gadhra, son of Dunadhach, plundered the Termon of Clonmacnoise, whence he carried off several hundred cows, and at the year 1027, that he was slain on a predatory excursion in Ossory, whither he had gone with Donnchadh, the son of Brian Borumha. His brother Cuchonnacht Mac Dunadhaigh, also lord of Siol-Anmchadha was slain by Murchadh, the son of Brian Borumha in the year 1006.

18. *Madudan, or Madden, son of Gadhra.*—The first Madudan of this sept mentioned in the Annals of the Four Masters was lord of Siol Anmchadha, and was slain by his own kinsman, so early as the year 1008, but as the name of his father is not given by the annalists, it is not absolutely certain that he was this Madudan, the son of Gadhra. It is however, possible, that he may have been the same, and that the compilers of the annals have erred in styling him lord of Siol-Anmchadha, for he was slain twenty-one years before his father, and six years before his father could have become chief of all Hy-Many ; and as it must be assumed that his father was chief of Siol-Anmchadha up to the year 1014, when it is said he succeeded Tadhg O'Kelly, as chief of Hy-Many, it cannot be believed that a son of his who died in 1008 was ever lord of Siol-Anmchadha. But the fact may be, that the Madudan, who was slain in 1008, was the uncle of the individual in question, and that dying without issue he has not been named in the pedigrees.

19. *Diarmaid, son of Madudan.*—His death is mentioned in the Annals of the Four Masters at the year 1069, under the appellation of Mac Mic Gadhra O'Dunadhaigh, i. e. the son of the son of Gadhra O'Dunadhaigh, which is his genealogical descriptive appellation. He was slain by his own nephew in that year, after having been chief of Siol-Anmchadha for about thirty-seven years.

20. *Madudan Reamhar, or Madden le Gros, son of Diarmaid.*—After the death of Gadhra Mor (No. 17), in 1027, his nephew Mac Conconnacht O'Dunadhaigh [O'Deny] became chief of Siol-Anmchadha, and enjoyed that dignity for about five years, for he was slain in the year 1032. To him succeeded Diarmaid, the son of Madudan, who, as already remarked, was slain by his own nephew, a fate which he deserved by his crimes ; for in the year 1050, according to the Annals of the Four Masters, his people, evidently with his consent, and probably under his guidance, plundered the church of Clonmacnoise. Diarmaid seems to have been immediately succeeded by his son Madudan Reamhar, whose death is thus recorded, in the same Annals, at the year 1096 :

"A. D. 1096.—Matodhan, grandson of Matodhan, lord of Siol-Anmchadha died."

During his reign the territory of Siol-Anmchadha was invaded by a tribe of the Conmaicne, who slew Coningin Finn Mac Cuolahan, and carried away many cows.

21. *Diarmaid O'Madden, son of Madudan.*—After the death of Madudan Reamhar, Mac Cuolahan

Mac Cuolahan became chief of Siol-Anmchadha, and was slain in 1101, when this Diarmaid O'Madden succeeded. He is obviously the O'Madden, who, as we learn from the Four Masters, was slain in the year 1135 by O'Kennedy ; their words are :

"A. D. 1135.—Ua Madadhain (O'Madden), lord of Siol-Anmchadha, and of Hy-Many for a time, was treacherously slain by Gillakevin O'Kennedy and his people."

In the year 1131, O'Madden and his people had slain Domhnall O'Fuirg, lord of Hy-Forgo, one of O'Kennedy's dependants, and it would appear that it was to revenge this death O'Kennedy laid the snare for O'Madden. According to the poem which enumerates the seven chieftains of the Siol-Anmchadha line, who obtained chief sway in Hy-Many, Diarmaid was the name of the last or seventh of them, and there can be little doubt that he was the Diarmaid in question, and the O'Madden recorded as having been slain in 1135 ; for it is stated in the Annals that he was lord of Hy-Many for a time. Indeed all circumstances concur in making him this Diarmaid ; first, his place in the pedigree agrees with the chronology, for being the son of a man who died in 1096, he may have lived to 1135 ; secondly, Diarmaid was the name of the last chief of Hy-Many of this line ; thirdly, the O'Madden of 1135 was chief of all Hy-Many for a time according to the Annals ; and, fourthly, what places the matter beyond doubt, no other O'Madden, according to the authorities, had ever since his time the title of lord or chief of Hy-Many. This Diarmaid had four sons, Madudan Mor, Murchadh, Conchobhar, and Maelseachlainn, or Malachy.

22. *Madudan Mor, or Mududan the large.*—He did not succeed to the chieftainship immediately after the death of his father in 1135, for the Annals record the death of Cucoirne O'Madden (of whom by-the-by no notice is taken in the pedigrees), chief of Siol-Anmchadha in the year 1158 ; it is highly probable, however, that he succeeded on the death of Cucoirne, as it is stated in the Tract upon Eoghan O'Madden, already given, that Madudan Mor was the first chief of Siol-Anmchadha or south Hy-Many, after the Anglo-Norman invasion of Ireland. The year of his death is not recorded. He was succeeded by his youngest brother Maelseachlainn.

According to the fragment of the Book of Hy-Many preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin (H. 2. 7.), and often already quoted, this Madudan Mor had four sons, namely, Cathal, Domhnall Buidhe, Diarmaid, chief of Siol-Anmchadha, who died 1207, and Madudan Og, who seems to be the Madudan O'Madden, chief of Siol-Anmchadha, whose death is recorded in the Annals of the Four Masters at the year 1235.

23. *Cathal O'Madden, son of Madudan Mor.*—According to the Tract on Eoghan O'Madden already given, this Cathal succeeded his relative Maelseachlainn O'Madden, and was the third chief of Siol-Anmchadha since the English invasion. No notice of him

him is preserved by the Irish annalists, unless he be the "Cahall O'Madden, prince of Sileanmchie," who died in 1286, according to the Annals of Clonmacnoise; but the grandson of the chief who was slain in 1135, could hardly have lived till 1286. He had two sons, Murchadh, his successor, and Conchobhar.

24. *Murchadh or Morogh O'Madden, son of Cathal.*—It is stated in the Tract on Eoghan O'Madden, that this Murchadh was chief of Siol-Anmchadha, or South Hy-Many, but that he resigned the chieftainship to his son Eoghan, and went on a pilgrimage to Rome, where he died, and was buried in the Cemetery of St. Peter's. It is strange that no notice is preserved of this remarkable man in the Irish Annals. He had two sons, namely, Eoghan O'Madden his successor, and John Mac Murrogh O'Madden, who, according to the Annals of Clonmacnoise, was slain in the celebrated battle of Athenry, A. D. 1316.

25. *Eoghan O'Madden, son of Murchadh.*—He was chief of Siol-Anmchadha or South Hy-Many, for upwards of twenty years, and is the chief on whom the tract already given was written. In his youth he was inimical to the English interest in Connaught, and so early as the year 1306, when he was a very young man, he defeated the lord of Clanrickard, and slew sixty-six of his people; but afterwards, upon the arrival of Edward Bruce in 1315, as appears from the tract above given, he joined them most cordially against Tadhg O'Kelly, chief of Hy-Many (i. e. Tadhg of the Battle of Athenry), Rory O'Conor, presumptive king of Connaught, and all the supporters of Bruce, and fought many successful battles against the Irish. In a poem, written in his life-time, and addressed to himself, it is stated that he plundered the plain of Moenmagh, and enveloped the fortress called Mur mic Aighi in a dense cloud of smoke; that he defeated the men of Ormond in battles fought at Ballaghanohir, in Lusmagh, at Lorrah, on the plain of Magh Eamhna (Mowney), at Moin Fuinche, and at Cluain Domhnaigh. That, in conjunction with Mac William, he defeated Mageoghegan and his forces of Cinel Fiacha, and that he carried the terror of his arms into Meath and Ulster. The bard, after enumerating his triumphs, goes on to remind Eoghan of the nobility of his descent, but advises him not to attempt becoming monarch of all Ireland, though he was eligible as being descended from Conn of the Hundred Battles; but, as there were seven of his sept who became princes of all Hy-Many, it were no harm if he should become chief lord of all that territory, and he is advised not to give up for any other part of Ireland the flowery plain of Moenmagh, nor Meelick, nor the angelic Oran, nor Loch Greine of the bright salmons, nor Loch Riach, nor the mountain of Sliabh Fuirri (Slieve-Murry) of the smooth grass, nor the River Suck, nor the Shannon. The bard then tells O'Madden an anecdote about Diarmaid and Blathmac, the two sons of king Aedh Slaine, who were joint monarchs of Ireland in the seventh century, from

which it was to be inferred that, as O'Madden and O'Kelly were descended from two brothers, it was wiser and more politic for them to remain friends, and not quarrel about which was the greater man. He concludes by complimenting in eight lines Mac William's daughter "of the fair hand and curling tresses, the noblest woman he had seen in his time." She was evidently the wife of O'Madden.

The death of this Eoghan O'Madden is recorded in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 1346, as follows:

"A. D. 1346.—Owen O'Madden, prince of Sile Anmchie, died, and his son Morrogh O'Madden succeeded him in his place."

But in the Annals of the Four Masters the corresponding entry occurs at the year 1347.

According to the pedigree of O'Madden, preserved in the fragment of the Book of Hy-Many often already referred to (H. 2. 7.), which seems to have been compiled many years before this chieftain's death, he had four sons, viz., Cathal, Donnchadh, Nicholas, and Gadhra. According to the pedigree transcribed by Duald Mac Firbis his sons were, Murchadh, Cathal, Domhnall, Feradhach, Breasal, and Calbhach; but, according to O'Farrell, in his *Linea Antiqua*, they were Morogh, Donogh na h-Eirce and Dermod Caoch. There must be some error among them, but it is clear from the Irish annals that he was succeeded in 1347 by his son Murchadh, or Morogh, his eldest son Cathal having been slain by the Clanrickards in 1340. He had a daughter Finola who died in the year 1398.

26. *Murchadh, or Morogh O'Madden, son of Eoghan.*—He was chief of Siol Anmchadha for twenty-four years, having succeeded his father in 1347, and died in 1371, as we learn from the Annals of the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1371.—Murchadh, son of Eoghan O'Madden, general patron of the literati, the poor, and the needy of Ireland, was killed by one shot of an arrow in the rear of a predatory party in Ormond."

The name of his wife is not recorded, but it appears that he had one son and one daughter, namely, Eoghan Mor O'Madden, his successor, and the Lady More, the wife of Mac William Burke, lord of Clanrickard, who died in the year 1383, according to the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1383.—The Lady More, daughter of Morogh O'Madden, and wife of Mac William Burke, died."

27. *Eoghan Mor O'Madden, son of Murchadh.*—He is mentioned in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 1403, as Owen Mac Morrogh O'Madden, and his death is recorded in the Annals of the Four Masters at the year 1411:

"A. D. 1411.—Eoghan, son of Murchadh O'Madden, lord of Siol Anmchadha, died; as did also Cobhthach O'Madden, heir presumptive of Siol Anmchadha."

He

He had two sons, namely, Cathal, who became chief of Siol Anmchadha, and died, probably without issue, in 1413, and Murchadh, by whom the line was continued; Cathal had a daughter, Finola, who died in 1393.

28. *Murchadh, or Morogh O'Madden, son of Eoghan Mor.*—He is said, in some of the pedigrees, to have founded the abbey of Meelick; but this is at variance with the Annals of the Four Masters, which place the foundation of that abbey in the year 1479, and record the death of this Murchadh under the year 1451:

"A. D. 1451.—Murchadh O'Madden, lord of Siol Anmchadha, a man of mighty arm and good jurisdiction, died."

"A. D. 1479.—The monastery of Meelick, on the brink of the Shannon, in the diocese of Clonfert, was founded for Franciscan friars by O'Madden, who selected a burial place for himself in it."

It is true, however, that he granted a chapel at Portumna together with the village to the Franciscans, who founded on the spot a religious house under the authority of a Bull from Pope Martin V., dated 8th October, 1426. This Bull is printed at full length by De Burgo in his *Hibernia Dominicana*, p. 304, who, in a note, deduces the pedigree of O'Madden from Heremon, and connects with them the family styled by him "Domus O'Maddenorum de Baggotsrath," near Dublin.—See p. 154, *infrà*. He had three sons, namely, Breasal and Dearmaid, who were slain by their own kinsman, Cobhthach or Coffey O'Madden, in the year 1486, and Eoghan Carrach, who continued the line.

29. *Eoghan Carrach O'Madden, son of Murchadh.*—No notice of him is preserved by the Four Masters, nor has the year of his death been recorded in any of the Irish annals accessible to the Editor.

30. *Murchadh, or Morogh Reagh O'Madden, son of Eoghan Carrach.*—He had five sons, John, his successor, Bresal and Diarmaid, who were both slain in 1486, Eoghan, of Meelick, and Morogh Oge O'Madden, of Portumna, whose daughter and sole heiress became the wife of Richard More Mac William Burke, of Clanrickarde, through whom the Burkes first acquired the estate of Portumna.

31. *John O'Madden, son of Morogh Reagh.*

32. *Bresal O'Madden, son of John.*—He had two sons, John, chief of Siol Anmchadha, and Maeleachlainn, the father of the celebrated Maeleachlainn Modardha, who became chief of half the territory of Siol-Anmchadha in the year 1556.

33. *John O'Madden, son of Bresal.*—On the death of Hugh, son of Anmchadh O'Madden, chief of Siol Anmchadha in the year 1554, this John became chief of Siol Anmchadha, and enjoyed that dignity for two years. He was slain in the year 1556 by Bresal Dubh O'Madden, after which two chiefs were elected, namely, Bresal Dubh and Mealeachlainn Modardha.

34. *Domhnall, or Donell O'Madden, son of John.*—He was the last chief of Siol Anmchadha who ruled the territory according to the old Irish system, and was perhaps the most powerful and celebrated chieftain of that territory since the time of Eoghan, who died in 1347. He was appointed captain of his nation by letters patent from the queen in the year 1567, after having cleared himself of the murder of his predecessor Hugh, the son of Melaghlin Ballagh O'Madden, with which he had been charged, and after having paid a fine of eighty fat cows to the deputy, Sir Henry Sydney, at Mullingar in the county of Westmeath. This appears from a curious document in the Rolls Office, Dublin, which runs as follows:

"Hen. Sydney,

"Fiant litere Domine Regine patentes in debita forma sub tenore verborum sequentium REGINA &c. Omnibus ad quos, &c. Salutem. Sciatis quod nos de vera obediencia Donaldi O Madden humiliter petentis se ad Capitaneatum sive gubernamen patrie de le Longfort cum Sylnamkhey communiter nuncupate O Madden's Contrey in Regno nostro Hibernie (unde Hugo Mac Molaghlyn Ballagh O Madden defunctus nuper fuerat Capitaneus) deque ejusdem Donaldi promptitudine ad deserviendum nobis atque ad patriam illam et nostrorum subditorum in eadem degentium recte decenter et fideliter gubernandum et tuendum plurimum confidentes; eundem Donaldum (qui nunc semetipsum de murdro sive occisione prefati Hugonis de quo antea coram nobis accusatus extitit sufficienter purgavit, prout ex parte ejusdem Donaldi per Reverendum patrem Rolandum Clonfortensis Episcopum ceterosque sue dioces. clericos per literas suas nobis est relatum et intimatum, inque se defendendo prefatum Hugonem dicte patrie Capitaneum occidisse, nec aliter sontem aut reum fore de occisione predicta) Capitaneum patrie predicte, de et cum assensu et concensu dilecti et fidelis Consiliarii nostri Henrici Sydney prenobilis ordinis nostri garterii militis, presidentis Consilii nostri Wallie ac marchiarum ejusdem ac deputati nostri generalis regni nostri Hibernie, nominamus, ordinamus, preficimus, et constituimus per presentes: habend. tenend. gaudend. et occupand. capitaneatum predict. cum omnibus suis pertinen. proficuis Juribus et advauntagiis quomodolibet de antiquo debitis et usitatis, eidem Donaldo quamdiu sese bene gesserit ut noster fidelis subditus, ac teneat, perimpleverit, et performaverit nobis et Sucessoribus nostris tenorem, formam, et effectum omnium et singulorum illorum articulorum in quadam Indentura inde inter nos et prefatum Hugonem Mac Molaghlyn Balagh ex dat. — diei —— Anno 1566 specificatorum, et qui ex parte ejusdem Hugonis essent sive forent performandi et perimplendi, et porro accedat ad dictum deputatum nostrum vel aliquem alium dicti Regni nostri Hibernie gubernatorem pro tempore existentem et ad consilium Regni nostri predicti quandocunque per mandatum sive literas eorum vel eorum alicujus habuerit in mandatis ad eos accedere.

dere. Ac insuper volumus quod predictus Donaldus dabit et solvet dicto nostro nunc deputato de fine pro nominacione ejusdem Donaldi ad officium Capitaneatus predict. octoginta pingues vaccas et eas liberabit apud Molyngar in Com. de Westmeth ad sive ante festum Sancti Petri ad vincla prox. futur. ad libitum et voluntatem Deputati nostri predicti. In cujus Rei &c. Teste &c.

"Deliberat. fuit Domino cancellario Hibernie xx° die Junii Anno Regni Regine Elizabethe nono, ad exequendum."

In 1585, according to the Annals of the Four Masters, he attended the parliament convened at Dublin, to which the Irish chieftains who were obedient to the Queen were summoned; but in 1595 we find him in open rebellion. In that year, Cloghan, one of his castles in the district or parish of Lusmagh, on the east side of the Shannon, was summoned to surrender to the Lord Deputy, Sir William Russell, but O'Madden's people replied that they would not surrender even though all the soldiers were Deputies. This famous reply of O'Madden's people is referred to by Brewer in his Beauties of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 152, and as the Editor has heard many express their doubt of its authenticity, he is tempted to give here the whole account of the transaction from Sir William Russell's Journal, which he has procured through the kindness of Sir Frederic Madden, of the British Museum:

*Extract from the Journal of Sir William Russell, Lord Deputy of Ireland, preserved in MS. Add.* 4728. *Brit. Mus., to which Institution it was presented by Lord Willoughby, of Parham, 18th May,* 1764.—*Fol.* 61, *b.*

"Thursdaie 11 [March 159$\frac{5}{6}$]. From Rathingelduld my Lord rode to Cloghan, O'Madden's Castle, in Losmage" [now Lusmagh], "before w$^{ch}$ hee encamped, in cominge to w$^{ch}$ we passed through a straight pace [pass] of 4 miles in length. O'Madden himselfe beinge gone out in action of Rebellion, and had left a ward of his principle men in his Castle, whoe assoone as they perceaved my Lord to approach neare, they sett three of their houses on fire, w$^{ch}$ were adioyneinge to the Castle, and made shott at vs out of the Castle, w$^{ch}$ hurt two of our souldiers and a boye. And beinge sent to by my Lord to yeild vpp the Castle to the Queene, their answere was to Cap$^{ten}$ Tho. Lea, that if all that came in his L$^{ps}$ Companie were Deputies, they would not yeild, but said they would trust to the strenght of their Castle, and hoped by to morrowe that time that the Deputie and his Companie should stand in as great feare, as they then were, in expectinge, as it should seeme, some ayde to releive them. That night my Lord appointed Cap$^{en}$ Izod to keepe a sure watch aboute the said Castle, for that a mayne bogg was adioyneing there vnto, and appointed the kearne[i] w$^{th}$ certain souldiers to

[i] These were some of Teige O'Moloye's people, aiding the Lord Deputy.—F. M.

to watch theire, least they should make an attempt to escape that way. About midnight my L. visited the watch, and vnderstandinge of some women to be w^th^in the Castle, sent to them againe, and advised them to put forth their women, for that hee intended the next morninge to assault the Castle w^th^ fire and sword, but they refused soe to doe, and would not suffer their women to come forth.

"Fridaie 12. My L. continued before the Castle, and as preparation was makinge for fire workes, to fire the Castle, one in S^r^. W^m^. Clarke's Companie beinge nere the Castle, by making tryall cast vpp a fire brand to the topp of the roufe w^ch^ was covered with thatch, and presentlie tooke fire, and burned the roufe, w^ch^ greatlie dismaide them, where vpon th'alarum was strooke vpp, and whilst our shott plaied at their spike holes, a fire was made to the grate and doore, w^ch^ smothered manie of them, and w^th^ all the souldiers made a breach in the wall and entered the Castle, and tooke manie of them alive, most of w^ch^ were cast over the walles, and soe executed. And soe the whole nomber w^ch^ were burnd and kild in the Castle were fortie sixe persons, besides two women and a boye, w^ch^ were saved by my Lord's appointment.

*Fol.* 64.—"The names of such cheife men as were kilde in the Castle of Cloghan O'Madden, at y^e^ wininge thereof, which were principall fightinge men, the xii^th^ of March, 1595.

"Shane M^c^Brasill O'Madden of Corglogher, gent.
Cahill M^c^Shane O'Madden of Kineghan, gent.
Donnogh M^c^O'Madden of Tomhaligh, gent.
Owen M^c^Shane O'Madden of the same, gent.
Molaghlin Duffe M^c^Coleghan of Ballymacoleghan, gent. Cap^en^ of shott, and his two sonness.
Shane M^c^Kygan, a shott.
Tho. Bey of Hanyne, a shott.
William Dolland, a shott.
Mortaugh O'Kenny, a shott.
Manose Oge O'Kryan, of O'Rorcke's Countrie, Cap^en^ of shott, and O'Rorcke's mother's brother's sonne.
Shane Enemeny O'Conner, of the Countie of Sligo, gent. who said when hee was taken, he was a good prisoner to bee ransomed.
More, two other gent. of O'Rorke's Country, whose names were not knowne.

"The names of the Cheife men kild in the Conflict the daie before the wyninge of the Castle, viz.:

"Ambrose M^c^Molaghline Mottere O'Madden of Clare Maden, gent.
Coheghe Oge O'Madden of the same, gent.

Leve

Leve O'Madden of Clare, gent. Three landed men.

Leve O'Conner of y^e^ Countie of Sligo, a cheife gent. & a leader of shott and Scotts; he was buried at Millicke.

Ferdoregh M^c^Everye, a Cap^en^ of Scotts.

Ever M^c^Garell, of Galry, gent.

M^c^Connell, cheife of the Scotts.

Vlicke Bowrcke M^c^Edmond Bowrcke of Balyely, gent.

"The rest were shott, bowmen and kearne; the whole nomber kild & drown'd (besides those in the Castle) were seaven score and upwards, besides some hurt, w^ch^ escaped, beinge vnarmed, and fled away in greate amasement."

It does not appear, however, that for these daring deeds O'Madden's property was confiscated, for we find him "loyal again" in 1602, when he attacked the magnificent rebel, Donell O'Sullivan Beare, who, after the defeat of the Irish at Kinsale, and the taking of his castle of Dunboy, was passing through Siol-Anmchadha, on his way to O'Rourke. O'Madden was evidently pardoned by James I., and we find that on the 8th of March, 1611, he settled his property on his sons according to the laws of England, as appears by a deed (9 Jac. I. Roll 2), whereby Donell O'Madden, of Longford, in the county of Galway, captain of his nation, granted to feoffees his Manor and Castle of Longford, and all other his property in the county of Galway to hold to the use of Ambrose, otherwise Anmaha O'Madden, son and heir of the said Donell and the heirs *male* of his body, remainder to his (the grantor's) sons Malachy and Donell, and their respective heirs *male*, remainder to Brasil O'Madden, son of Hugh O'Madden, one of the sons of the said Donell O'Madden, and his heirs male, remainder to the heirs [general] of Ambrose O'Madden for ever.

35. *Anmchadh, or Ambrose O'Madden, son of Donell.*—He is the Anmaha O'Madden mentioned in the preceding deed as the son and heir of Donell O'Madden, captain of his nation. He died in 1637.

36. *John Madden, son of Ambrose.*—The property settled by Donell O'Madden (No. 34), was forfeited during the civil wars of 1641; but in the year 1677, by a grant under the Act of Settlement, this John, his grandson, was restored to the lands of Cloonefeaghan, Attiky, Mota, and Ballybranagh, now Walshestown, near Eyre-Court, in the barony of Longford, and county of Galway. This grant is dated 6th August, and inrolled 22nd August, 1677. In this grant he is called John Madden, Gent., grandson of Donell O'Madden. He had two sons, Daniel, his successor, and Patrick.

37. *Daniel Madden, son of John.*—He is the last given by O'Farrell in his *Linea Antiqua*, who sets him down as the Head of the O'Maddens, which he undoubtedly was.

38.

38. *Brasil Madden, son of Daniel.*—He made his will in 1745, which is preserved in the Registry of Clonfert, and of which the Editor has read an attested copy, in which he mentions his property, and also his son and heir Ambrose, and two other sons, Daniel and John. He was always considered in the country to be the head of the Maddens, though Ambrose Madden, of Kilnaborris, Esq., was more wealthy. This Ambrose, who was probably the representative of Maelcachlainn Modardha, or Melaghlin Moder O'Madden, who became chief of half the territory of Siol-Anmchadha in 1556, was a very respectable gentleman; he died in 1730 without any male issue, and the greater part of his property descended to Gregory French Madden, Esq., of Shannon View, in the county of Galway, who died a few years since without issue.

39. *Ambrose Madden, son of Brasil.*—He is mentioned in the will of 1745, as the son and heir of Brasil, the testator. He married Margery, daughter of Malachy Fallon, Esq., of Ballyvahan, in the county of Roscommon, and had issue,

40. *Brasil Madden.*—He was never in possession, as his father outlived him, and settled the lands, in 1791, on Ambrose, No. 41.

41. *Ambrose Madden, Esq., of Streamstown*, in the north-west of the county of Galway, now living.—His grandfather settled the lands upon him in the year 1791, as appears by the deed of settlement registered in the Registry Office, Dublin, of which the Editor has read the original. Laurence Madden, of Fahy, Esq., who is the son of this Ambrose's father's sister, still retains the fee-simple possession of about three hundred acres of the original territory; but Laurence's pedigree on the father's side has not been traced.

Ambrose married, in 1810, Anne Coneys, daughter of Walter Coneys, Esq., of Streamstown, in the county of Galway, and has issue five sons, Brasil, Ambrose, Thomas, Walter, and John, and three daughters.

42. *Brasil Madden, Esq., son of Ambrose.*—He married Juliet, daughter of Francis Lynch, Esq., of Omey, first cousin of the late John D'Arcy, of Clifden Castle, Esq., and of Nicholas Lynch, of Barna, Esq.

The armorial bearings of the O'Maddens are sculptured on a monument in the abbey of Meelick, to Ambrose Madden, Esq., who died September 4th, 1754, but the colours not being indicated, and the monument being considerably defaced, and not of sufficient antiquity to be taken as authority, the Editor has consulted all accessible authorities on the subject. Sir Frederic Madden describes them as follows in a letter to the Editor, dated 16th January, 1843: "Your inquiry respecting the arms of the ancient sept of O'Madden, or Madden, of Galway, I wish I could answer satisfactorily, but I have never seen any authorities earlier than the time of Elizabeth. These give the coat thus: Sable, a falcon volant seizing a mallard argent.—See MSS. Harl. 5866 (written

(written by Daniel Molyneux, Ulster King of Arms, about 1584), 6096, and 2120 (written by Thomas Chaloner, Ulster, in 1590). The coat is blazoned in the same manner in a pedigree of Tracy, written on vellum and attested by William Hawkins, Ulster, in 1709, on occasion of the marriage of Gratia, daughter of Morgan O'Madden, to Hugh Tracy. But in a collection of the arms and pedigrees of Irish families, by James Terry, Athlone Herald, about 1712, in MS. Harl. 4039, I find the coat thus :— Sable, a falcon with wings expanded, seizing a mallard argent ; on a chief or, a cross botonny, gules. Crest :—On a wreath of the colors, a falcon rising, argent, holding in its beak a cross botonny gules. Motto :—FIDE ET FORTITUDINE. This coat is nearly the same as borne by numerous branches of the Maddens, in Kilkenny, Dublin, &c., all of whom are descended from a Hugh Madden, of Bloxham Beauchamp, Co. Oxford, temp. Hen. VIII., and who was, no doubt, an offset of the old Irish stock. I enclose you an engraving of my own arms, for which I had a special grant made me from the Office of Arms in Dublin, and in which, for the sake of distinction, I have caused, as you will perceive, a variation in the chief and in the colors. I do not know to what branch Doctor R. R. Madden, the writer, belongs, but he bears the usual coat, with the chief and cross, and falcon and coronet in the crest."

In addition to the above line it may not be uninteresting to give here the pedigree of the senior branch of the Maddens, formerly of Baggotsrath, near Dublin, whose descendants are now seated in various parts of Ireland and England. Their ancestor, Thomas Madden, of Baggotsrath, Esq., who was comptroller to Thomas Earl of Strafford, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, was undoubtedly an Englishman, and the great grandson of Hugh Madden, Gentleman, of Bloxham Beauchamp, county of Oxford, who flourished in the reign of Henry VIII. But it is not improbable that this Hugh Madden was connected with the old Irish stock, who may have removed to England, like many other Irish families, in that and the two subsequent reigns (as Kellys, Higgins, Sullivans, Donnellans, Donovans, &c. &c.) I am aware, however, that the celebrated Dr. Samuel Madden, of Dublin, commonly called Premium Madden, who was certainly of this family of Baggotsrath, has been said to have been of French descent, and his family name to have been derived from the city of Madain, in the centre of France ; but this story, though it has found its way into Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, Chalmers' General Biographical Dictionary, and other works, cannot be true, and is not now believed by any of this family. The story which was originally published by Mons. Grosley (Tour to London, 1772, vol. ii. p. 100), is thus given by Nichols (Lit. Anecd. vol. ii. p. 699). "Mons. Grosley, a lively French traveller, speaking of a city in the centre of France, 'which at the beginning of the fifteenth century served as a theatre to the grandest scene that England ever acted in that kingdom,' mentions several English families as lately extinct, or still subsisting there. 'This city,' he adds,

'in return has given the British dominions an illustrious personage, to whom they are indebted for the first prizes, which have been there distributed for the encouragement of agriculture and arts. His name was *Madain ;* being thrown on the coast of Ireland by events of which I could never hear any satisfactory account ; he settled in Dublin by the name of Madden, there made a fortune, dedicated part of his estate, which amounted to four or five thousand pounds a year, to the prizes which I have spoken of, and left a rich succession : part of this succession went over to France to the *Madains*, his relations, who commenced a lawsuit for the recovery of it, and caused ecclesiastical censures to be published against a merchant, to whom they had sent a letter of attorney to act for them, and whom they accused of having appropriated to himself a share of their inheritance.' "

All this, however, is clearly a groundless fiction, for we have the most satisfactory documentary evidence to prove that Premium Madden was the great grandson of Thomas Madden, Esq., of Baggotsrath, near Dublin, who died in 1640. The story of Premium Madden's relations in France going to law for his property is also proved to be a pure fiction, by the fact, that he had five sons himself, and that his present senior representative, Colonel Madden, of Hilton, county of Monaghan, enjoys all his property, except what he had bequeathed to the Dublin Society and Trinity College, &c. And his own will, preserved in the Prerogative Court, Dublin, further refutes this absurd fabrication.

The Rev. Samuel Madden, prebendary of Blackrath, Kilkenny, who descends from Dean Madden, the brother of Premium Madden, and who, in conjunction with Sir Frederic Madden, of the British Museum, has compiled a very elaborate and accurate pedigree of the Maddens, of Baggotsrath, has taken some pains to contradict this fiction, which found its way into some of the most respectable publications of the day. After quoting De Burgo (the author of *Hibernia Dominicana*), O'Brien, and other authorities, for the antiquity of the name O'Madden in Ireland, he proceeds as follows :

" The above extracts and references are quite sufficient to prove that the Maddens are an Irish or Milesian family ; but it is not at present so easy to prove that that family, whose pedigree is given in the following pages, is of this Milesian stock. However, the probabilities are that it is : for, first, the name is the same ; secondly, the arms and crest are the same ; thirdly, the names which commence this pedigree, and particularly Hugh, occur very frequently in the pedigree which exists of the old Milesian stock ; and, fourthly, the very learned antiquary, Burke[1], asserts that the Maddens, of Baggotsrath, near Dublin, are of the old Irish stock ; and we may be sure that he had grounds for saying so.

" It

[1] *Burke*, or De Burgo (*Hib. Dom.* p. 305, n. *t*), had no authority whatever for the origin or pedigree of this family but Lodge's Peerage, which he quotes, and his prefixing the Milesian O' to

"It will be clear from this pedigree that the story which says that Premium Madden and Dean Madden were sons of a Hugonot clergyman, who fled from France at the Revocation of the Edict of Nantz, in 1685, is a fiction. First, Premium Madden did not know it, as is testified by an ancient pedigree, which his great grandson, Col. Madden, now has, and which once belonged to him; secondly, his father did not believe it[j], as his MS. in Trinity College, Dublin, testifies; thirdly, John Madden, who married Miss Waterhouse, and on whose certificate, dated in February, 1640, the three first names in this pedigree are given, never thought that he was of French origin. In fine, the Waterhouse estate, now after a lapse of two hundred and five years still in the family, disproves the silly fiction."

The following table shows at one view the principal descendants of Thomas Madden, of Baggotsrath, who died in 1640, and also the descent of Dr. Goldsmith:

1. Hugh Madden, of Bloxham, Beauchamp, Gent.
2. Thomas Madden, of Bloxham, Beauchamp, Gent.
3. John Madden, of Bloxham, Beauchamp, Gent.

4. Thomas Madden, of Baggotsrath, d. 1640.
5. John Madden, of Maddenton, d. 1661.
6. John Madden, of Dublin, M. D., d. 1703.

7. Rev. Samuel Madden, commonly called Premium Madden, d. 1765.
8. John Madden, Esq., d. 1791.
9. Samuel Madden, Esq., d. 1814.
10. Col. John Madden, of Hilton, present head of the family.

7. Very Rev. John Madden, Dean of Kilmore, d. 1751.

8. Rev. John Madden, of Londonderry, D. D., born 1725.
9. John Eles Madden, Dublin, d. 1817.
10. John Madden, Esq., of Inch House, Balbriggan, d. 1833.
11. John Travers Madden, Esq., of Inch House.

8. Rev. Samuel Madden, d. 1800.
9. Major Charles Madden.
10. Rev. Samuel Madden, Prebendary of Blackrath, Kilkenny, now living.

4. Robert Madden, Esq., of Donore, county of Dublin, d. 1635.
5. Jane Madden.
6. Robert Goldsmith.
7. Rev. Charles Goldsmith.
8. Oliver Goldsmith, M.D. born at Auburn, co. Westmeath (as proved by an entry on the fly-leaf of his father's Bible, 29th Nov. 1728), and died in London, 4th April, 1774.

PEDIGREE

the name is a mere assumption. He may be right, but he had no knowledge of the fact of their ancestor having come from England.

[j] *Did not believe it.*—It would be very odd in-

PEDIGREE OF COLONEL MADDEN, OF HILTON, COUNTY MONAGHAN.

1, 2, 3. These three names which occur in this pedigree without any dates or other particulars are given on the following authorities :—1, The Molyneux MS. in Trinity College, Dublin, F. 4. 18. 2, The books of the Herald's Office, Dublin. 3, A certificate in said office, signed J. Madden, 3rd February, 1640. 4, The pedigree in the possession of Colonel Madden, of Hilton, who says that it belonged to Premium Madden.

4. *Thomas Madden, of Baggotsrath, Esq.*—He was the eldest son and heir of John Madden, of Bloxham, Beauchamp, in the county of Oxford, and settled at Baggotsrath, near Dublin. He was comptroller to Thomas Earl of Strafford, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He died on the 30th of January, 1640, and was buried, on the 1st of February, at St. Werburgh's, Dublin. His will is dated 20th January, 1640, and was proved in the Prerogative Court, Dublin, on the 15th of February following. He married Elizabeth, sole daughter and heiress of William Pettiver, of Middleton Chiney, County of Northampton, Gent., and had issue six sons ; 1, John Madden, his eldest son and heir; 2, William; 3, Thomas; 4, Matthew; 5, Menasses; 6, Joseph; and one daughter, Elizabeth.

5. *John Madden, Esq., of Maddenton, County of Kildare, and Enfield, County of Middlesex.*—He was one of the attorneys of His Majesty's Court of Castle Chamber, also general solicitor for parliamentary sequestrations, 1644 to 1649. His marriage articles are dated 28th February, 1635. He died on the 17th of August, 1661, in the sixty-third year of his age, and was buried at Enfield. Administration was granted to his widow on the 18th of September, 1661. He married Elizabeth, eldest daughter and coheiress of Charles Waterhouse, of Manor Waterhouse, county of Fermanagh, Esq., by his wife, Etheldred, daughter of George Butler, of Strafford, County of Bedford, Esq. She died on the 9th of February, 1671, and was buried at St. Michan's, Dublin, on the 14th of February. He had issue five sons ; 1, Thomas, who died an infant ; 2, Thomas, who was baptized on the 22nd of April, 1646, and died unmarried on the 16th of July, 1676 ; 3, A son, whose name is unknown, and died young ; 4, John Madden, M. D., of Dublin, who became head of the family ; 5, Charles, who died at the age of six years, and two daughters, Elizabeth, who died young, and Anne, who married Josias, fourth Lord Castlestuart, of the county of Tyrone.

The

deed, if John Madden, M. D., of Dublin, and proprietor by inheritance of the Manor Waterhouse estate, in the county of Fermanagh, the grandson of Thomas Madden, Esq., of Baggotsrath, could believe that he *himself* was a Huguenot clergyman, who fled from France at the Revocation of the Edict of Nantz, in 1685.

The arms of the aforesaid Thomas Madden, who died without issue in 1676, are given in Gwillium's Heraldry, Ed. 1679, p. 167, as follows:—"Sable a falcon preying or, standing with his wings expanded on a duck argent; on a chief or, a cross Botonee, gules."

6. *John Madden, M. D.*, of Dublin, and of Manor Waterhouse, county of Fermanagh.—He was baptized at Enfield, Middlesex, on the 29th March, 1648-9; took out administration to his father on the 17th November, 1681, in the Prerogative Court, Dublin, and died in 1703. His will is dated 21st of August, 1703, and was proved on the 6th November following in the Prerogative Court, Dublin. He had a valuable collection of manuscripts relating to the genealogies and histories of many English and Irish families. In 1724 these manuscripts were in the possession of Dr. Stearne, Lord Bishop of Clogher, who at his death bequeathed all his manuscripts to Trinity College, Dublin.—See Nicholson's Irish Historical Library, Dublin, 1724, p. 128. Dr. John Madden married, first, on the 20th May, 1680, Mary, daughter of Samuel Molyneux, of Dublin, and Castle Dillon, county of Armagh, granddaughter of Daniel Molyneux, Ulster King of Arms, and sister of Sir Thomas Molyneux, the first Baronet of that family. He had issue by her, 1, John Madden, who died young; 2, the Rev. Samuel Madden, D. D., commonly called Premium Madden, his successor. He married, secondly, Frances, daughter of Nicholas Bolton, of Brazeil, county of Dublin, and had, 1, Nicholas, and, 2, Bolton. Nicholas was left heir to his father in the lands of Tiscoffey and Lacken, in the county of Roscommon, and houses in Galway, which had been conveyed to Dr. John Madden by his cousin Edward Madden; remainder to Bolton Madden and his heirs.

7. *Rev. Samuel Molyneux Madden, D. D.*—He was called Samuel after his maternal grandfather, Samuel Molyneux. He was rector of Newtown Butler, or Galloon, in the county of Fermanagh, and afterwards succeeded to the family estate of Manor Waterhouse. He was born in Dublin on the 23rd of December, 1686; entered Trinity College, Dublin, on the 28th February, 1700, and died on the 31st December, 1765. His will is dated 9th March, 1761, and was proved on the 14th December, 1766, in the Prerogative Court, Dublin. He was one of the founders of the Dublin Society, to which he left one hundred pounds per annum for premiums for Irish wrought goods. He also left his estate in the Corporation of Belturbet "to be employed in promoting virtue and learning in Trinity College, Dublin;" and by the codicil to his will, dated August 7, 1762, he appointed trustees for the fund thus bequeathed, and directed that the whole produce of the fund, in one undivided sum, should be given after every Fellowship Examination "into the hand of that disappointed candidate whom the majority of his examiners shall declare to have best deserved to succeed if another fellowship had been vacant."—(See the codicil in the *Dublin University Calendar* for

1834,

1834, p. 128). "The Madden Premium" on this foundation was first given in 1798. For these liberal endowments, and for his great zeal for the encouragement of the arts and of learning by premiums, he was generally called *Premium Madden*. Dr. Johnson says, "His was a name which Ireland ought to honour;" and Mr. Sheridan, in an oration delivered in Dublin, December 6, 1757, speaking of the admirable institution of premiums, says, "whose author (Dr. Madden), had he never contributed any thing further to the good of his country, would have deserved immortal honour." In 1731 he published "A Proposal for the general Encouragement of Learning in Trinity College," which in substance was afterwards adopted, and became the basis of the present system of examinations and prizes for undergraduates. He was the author of "Resolutions of Irish Gentlemen;" "Themistocles, the Lover of his Country, a Tragedy;" and "Boulter's Monument," a Poem on the death of Primate Boulter, from which Dr. Johnson has quoted a striking passage in his Dictionary, under the word *Sport*. He also published "Memoirs of the Twentieth Century," 6 vols. London, 1733, a work which was suppressed a fortnight after its publication, and is now very scarce[k]. Dr. Madden married Jane, daughter of ——— Magill, Kirkstown, county of Armagh, Esq., and had issue five sons; 1, Rev. Thomas Madden, who left no issue; 2, Samuel Molyneux Madden, whose issue became extinct; 3, John Madden, who succeeded to the family estates; 4, Edward Madden, of Spring Grove, county of Fermanagh; 5, William Madden, who died unmarried; and five daughters, Mary, Lucy, Jane, Alice, and Elizabeth.

8. *John Madden, Esq., of Maddenton, County of Monaghan.*—His marriage license is dated 20th March, 1752, and his will is dated 2nd October, 1758, and was proved in the Prerogative Court, Dublin, on the 2nd March, 1791. He was buried at Drung, in the county of Cavan. He married Anne, daughter of ——— Cope, of Loughgall, county

[k] *Very scarce.*—Although this work is announced to be in six volumes, only one was ever printed, and it is doubtful whether more were really intended: it was dedicated ironically to Frederic Prince of Wales. It is now so scarce that Nichols says he never heard of more than two copies of it, one belonging to Mark Cephas Tutet, Esq., the other belonging to Mr. Tickel, which was purchased in 1782, for 10*s.* 6*d.* by Mr. Brindley, from H. Chapman, a London bookseller.—(*Literary Anecdotes*, vol. ii. pp. 32. 100). Its full title, as given by Nichols, is, "Memoirs of the Twentieth century: being original Letters of State under George the Sixth, relating to the most important events in Great Britain and Europe, as to Church and State, Arts and Sciences, Trade, Taxes, and Treaties, Peace and War; and Characters of the greatest Persons of those Times; from the middle of the Eighteenth to the end of the Twentieth Century, and the World. Received and revealed in the year 1728; and now published for the instruction of all eminent Statesmen, Churchmen, Patriots, Politicians, Projectors, Papists, and Protestants. In six volumes," 8vo.

county of Armagh, Esq., M. P., and had issue one son, his successor (No. 9), and four daughters, Jane, Anne, Elizabeth, and Sarah.

9. *Colonel Samuel Madden, of Maddenton*, now Hilton, county of Monaghan.—He was born in June, 1756, and died on the 11th of June, 1814, and was buried at Clones, in the county of Monaghan. He married Catherine, daughter of the Rev. Charles Dudley Ryder, son of the Most Reverend John Ryder, Lord Archbishop of Tuam, and had issue two sons; 1, Colonel John Madden, of Hilton, county of Monaghan, the present head of the family; 2, Charles Dudley Madden, of Spring Grove, county of Fermanagh, and four daughters, Catherine, Anne, Charlotte, and Maria Alicia.

10. *Colonel John Madden, of Hilton and Manor Waterhouse, Esq.*—He was born on the 11th of December, 1782. He married on the 8th October, 1835, Sydney Anne, daughter of Admiral William Wolseley, of Rosstrevor, county of Down, and has issue John Madden, born 26th August, 1836; Charles Dudley Ryder Madden, born 3rd May, 1839; and William Wolseley Madden, born 26th July, 1840. This Colonel Madden is now the senior representative of Premium Madden; and the Manor Waterhouse estate has descended to him through the said Premium Madden, so that it is ridiculous to suppose that the "Madains" of France went to law for the family property, or that Premium Madden died without issue.

## NOTE C.

### Pedigree of O'Mainnin.

The O'Mainnins were the ancient chieftains of the cantred of Sodhan, and resided at Clogher, in the barony of Tiaquin, until about the year 1352, when O'Kelly hanged O'Mainnin and took possession of his castle of Clogher. After this the chief of the name settled at Menlagh-O'Mainnin, in the parish of Killascobe, barony of Tiaquin, and county of Galway, and about three miles and a half south-west of Castle-Blakeney, where the ruins of his castle are still to be seen. The O'Mainnins are one of the few families of Hy-Many who are not of the same race with O'Kelly; they descend from Sodhan Salbuidhe, son of Fiacha Araidhe, king of Ulster, about the year of Christ 236; and it is highly probable that Sodhan settled in Connaught earlier than the ancestor of the O'Kellys, but the exact period of the settlement of either is not entered in the authentic Irish Annals. The other families of the race of Sodhan Salbuidhe seated in this territory were the Mac Wards, O'Scurrys, O'Lennans, O'Casans, O'Giallas, O'Maigins, and O'Duvegans, now called Dugans and Duggans, but though several notices of these families are found in the authentic Irish Annals, no line of pedigree of any of them has yet been discovered in any of our genealogical MSS., which is very strange, as both the latter families were professors of poetry and history, as we learn from

from the notices of them in the Irish Annals, and from O'Flaherty, who writes :— "De his antiquariæ et poeticæ facultatis Wardæorum et O'Duveganorum familiæ prodierunt."—*Ogygia*, p. 327. See also page 72, Note [d], *suprà*.

The earliest notice of the family of O'Mainnin, or Mannion, as the name is now generally written, is found in the Chronicon Scotorum at the year 1135 :

"A. D. 1135.—The battle of Mongach was gained by the Sil-Muiredhaigh over the Hy-Many, ubi multi ceciderunt, together with Conor O'Kelly and O'Mainnin, King of Soghan."

In 1377, O'Mainnin is mentioned in the Annals of Clonmacnoise and of the Four Masters, as chief of Sodhan, and styled in the former "a good house-keeper." He joined Melaghlin O'Kelly and Mac William Burke, of Clanrickard, against Rory O'Conor, king of Connaught.

The following curious deed was drawn up in the year 1583, between two parties of this tribe by the Brehon of Hy-Many, Baothghalach [Boethius], son of Flaithgheal Mac Egan. The original, which is on parchment, and in the hand-writing of Mac Egan, is in the possession of James Hardiman, Esq., author of the History of Galway. The orthography is in many instances corrupt, the words being written as they are pronounced at the present day in the district ; but the Editor is unwilling to correct it, as any alteration of the original would impair the authenticity of the document, which should be scrupulously preserved. It is probable that the Brehon adopted the words and pronunciation of the district to render the deed perfectly intelligible to the parties concerned, most, if not all, of whom would appear to have been illiterate, as none subscribed his name in writing.

"IhC̄,

"Is é aḋḃar ın scrıḃınn so, .ı. d'á ṡoıllsıuġaḋ go tangadar clann Dıarmada I Maınnín, agus mac Aoḋa, mıc Irıaıl, agus clann Uıllıam, mıc Domnaıll, mıc Irıaıl, agus ꝑlıċt Gıolla Aosa [*recte* Gıolla Iosa] Ruaıḋ, do laṫaır Taıdg I Ceallaıġ, agus Concaḃaır I Ceallaıġ, a g-cás ꝑearaınn do ḃı ag ın slıċt sın o slıċt Gıolla Aosa, agus ataıt ın slıċt sın d'a ḃreıṫ do roġaın ın ꝑearann do lıgın dıḃ, agus a taḃaırt do slıcht Gıolla Aosa ; agus as e aċt ar a ḃ-ꝑuılıt sıat d'á taḃaırt doıḃ, a n-

"IHS.

"The purport of this writing is to make manifest that the sons of Diarmaid O'Mainnin and the son of Aodh, son of Irial, and the sons of William, son of Domhnall, son of Irial, and the descendants of Giolla-Iosa Ruadh, came before Tadhg O'Kelly and Conchobhar O'Kelly, on a question of land which the former tribe had from the descendants of Giolla-Iosa Ruadh, and this tribe have consented to surrender the land to the posterity of Giolla Iosa ; and the condition on which they surrender it to them is as follows, viz., that they shall have

ʒeall ar ſliċt Ʒiolla Aoſa [*recte* Ʒiolla Ioſa] do ḃeiṫ acu a n-aiġe ʒach uile duine dá cuiṫrium oṫruṁ a coraiġ aʒuſ a n-eʒoraiġ, aʒuſ cunum béil aʒuſ láiṁe do taḃairt doiḃ, aʒuſ ʒaċ cúnuṁ aile da m-beiṫ accu dá ma treiſe leoḃ na le clainn Diarmada, mur ta cúnum ḃaile móir aʒuſ cunuṁ ʒaċ plétála aile da m-beiṫ ar clainn Diarmada, aʒuſ ar mac Aoḋa, mic Irail, aʒuſ ar clainn Uilliam, mic Domnaill, mic Irail; aʒuſ d'ſiaċaiḃ oṫra-ſan cunum re ſliċt Ʒiolla Aoſa mur in cedna, da ma treiſe leoḃ na le ſliċt Ʒiolla Aoſa. Aʒuſ aſ é ſearann atait ſiat do ṫaḃairt doiḃ ſa'n cunnraḋ ſin, .i. a ʒ-cuid do Chaill a Maolain, aʒuſ do ruʒadar ſin do roġain ʒan pletáil do ċur ar ſliċt Ʒiolla Aoſa, aċt in ſearann do liʒin cucuṁ do liſʒi clampair do ṫeanʒṁail aturra ſein aʒuſ clann Ʒiolla Aoſa, aʒuſ ʒur ḃ'ſeárr leoḃ acu iat ná in ſearann, do reir ordaiġe Taidʒ I Ceallaiġ ocuſ Concaḃair I Ceallaiġ: aʒuſ atait in da ſliċt ſin ceanʒailte d'a ċéile, aʒuſ a ſliċt 'n a n-diaġ ʒo bráċ a n-aiġe ʒaċ uile duine da cuiṫreaṁ oṫruṁ, aʒuſ iat ſein do ḃeiṫ 'na m-braiṫreacha ʒaíl eiʒ na ċéile, do reir mur durumar romainn. Aʒuſ ni eile, dá n-eiriduṁ imriſin eaturra, ní'l cumaſ ſʒaílte ar in cunnraḋ ſo aċ moluṁ Taidʒ I Ceallaiġ aʒuſ Concaḃair I Ceallaiġ, aʒuſ Flaiṫġil Mic Aoḋaʒain do ḋénuṁ a ʒ-cail a n-imriſin do t-ſlánuġaḋ aturra; aʒuſ ʒibe acu do ċleiſuṁ ar a ceile tairiſ ſin, ata

have the Slicht Giolla-Iosa to assist them against every man that may oppose them in right or in wrong, and that they shall receive from them aid of mouth and hand [i. e. *word and deed*], and every other assistance in their power, should they be more powerful than the sons of Diarmaid; such as assistance at the town, and assistance in every other kind of pleading in which the sons of Diarmaid and the son of Aodh, son of Irial, and the sons of William, son of Domhnall, son of Irial, may be engaged. And they are bound to assist the race of Giolla-Iosa in like manner, should they be more powerful than the race of Giolla-Iosa. And the land which they surrender to them on the said condition is their portion of Caill a Maolain. And they have consented not to go to law with the posterity of Giolla-Iosa, but to surrender the land to them, not wishing that a dissension should arise between themselves and the posterity of Giolla-Iosa, for they prefer having them as friends to the possession of the land, according to the recommendation of Tadhg O'Kelly and Conchobhar O'Kelly, and these two tribes are to be united to each other for ever against every man that may oppose them, and to be as brethren of the same blood to each other, as we have said before. And moreover, should a dissension arise between them, there is no power to dissolve this compact, but to submit to the adjudication of Tadhg O'Kelly, Conchobhar O'Kelly, and Flaithgheal Mac Egan, to settle the dissension; and whichever of them shall commit

xx.e punt do phéin ag in m-bannriaġ-ain air, agus xx.e punt ag slicṫ ingine mic Diarmada ar in te acu do denuṁ in cleisuṁ, agus ata xx.e punt acu pein ar a ċeile, gibe acu do denuṁ in cleisuṁ, ar a ceile ata in xx.e punt sin do ṗéin ag in slicṫ eile oṫruṁ. Agus ar iad fiadnaise do ḃi do laṫair in ċunnarṫa sin do denuṁ, .i. Taḋg O'Ceallaiġ agus Concaḃar O'Ceallaiġ, agus misi Baoṫġalach, mac Flaiṫġil, do ḃi do laṫair in cunnarṫa sin do ḋenuṁ, agus do sgriḃ sin do ṫoil in da rann, agus ar e log a sgriḃta in Mullach mór, agus ar e la do sgriḃa h-é, .i. an Aoine roim Cingcís, agus ar i aois in Tiaġarna in tan sa, .i. ceaṫra bliaḋna, agus ceaṫra xx. it, agus u. c. agus m. e bliaḋain go n-ollaig seo cugainn.

† Misi Aoḋ O'Mainnín.
† Misi Taḋg O'Ceallaiġ.
† Misi Concaḃar O'Ceallaiġ.
† Misi Doṁnall Carać, mac Tomais, mic Doṁnaill.
† Misi Tadg O'Mainnin, mac Diarmada.
† Misi Sean O'Mainnin, mac Diarmada.
† Misi Tomas O'Mainnín, mac Aoḋa, mic Irail.
† Misi Donnchaḋ O'Mainnin, mac Maġnusa.
† Misi Tomas O'Mainnín.
† Misi Doṁnall O'Mainnin, mac Uilliam.
† Misi Sean O'Mainnin, mac Acḋa.
† Misi Ruairi O'Mainnin.
† Misi Maoilseachlainn O'Mainnín.
† Misi Dunaḋa O'Mainnín.
† Misi Domnall O'Mainnin.
† Misi Donnchaḋ O'Mainnín."

commit outrage on the other, in violation of this compact, shall pay twenty pounds fine to the Queen, and twenty pounds to the descendants of the daughter of the son of Diarmaid, and twenty pounds to the party injured; that is, the aggressors shall pay twenty pounds to the party aggrieved. And the witnesses who are present at the making of this compact are, Tadhg O'Kelly and Conchobhar O'Kelly, and I, Boethius, son of Flaithgheal, who wrote it by consent of both parties. The place where it was written is Mullach Mor, and the day on which it was written is the Friday before Whitsuntide, and the age of the Lord at this time is four years and four score and five hundred and a thousand years against Christmas next approaching us.

I am Aodh O'Mainnin.
I am Tadhg O'Kelly.
I am Conchabhar O'Kelly.
I am Domhnall Carrach, son of Conchabhar, son of Domhnall.
I am Tadhg O'Mainnin, son of Diarmaid.
I am John O'Mainnin, son of Diarmaid.
I am Thomas O'Mainnin, son of Aodh, son of Irial.
I am Donnchadh O'Mainnin, son of Maghnus.
I am Thomas O'Mainnin.
I am Domhnall O'Mainnin, son of William.
I am John O'Mainnin, son of Aodh.
I am Ruairi O'Mainnin.
I am Maoilseachlainn O'Mainnin.
I am Dunadha O'Mainnin.
I am Domhnall O'Mainnin.
I am Donnchadh O'Mainnin."

The

The earliest notice of this family which the Editor has met with in the English records is in an inquisition taken at Galway on the 1st of April, 1585, before John Crofton, from which it appears that William O'Manyne was in possession of the townlands of Cooloorta and Drysseghan, in the barony of Teaquine, in the country of Imany, commonly called O'Kelly's country. The next notice of this family is found in an inquisition taken at the town of Athenry on the 22nd October, 1586, which runs as follows:

"Inquisitio capta apud Villam de Athenry, 22° Octobris, 1586, coram Johanne Crofton, per sacramentum proborum, qui dicunt quod Hugo O'Manyne diem claudebat extremum 15° Augusti 1586, seisitus de feodo de dimidio quarterii terre vocato Mynlagh-Eighter, et de alio dimidio quarter. in Ballyneforagh, et de uno capitali reditu exeunte de Ballycrussyne, ac de uno alio capitali redditu in Crese Mac Donnoghmore. Et quod tenuit predictum dimidium quarter. vocatum Mynlagh-Eighter, ac predictum dimidium quarter. vocatum Ballyneforagh, ac predictum redditum in Ballaghcressine et predictum redditum in Cressy-Mac-Donnoghmore, de Reginâ in capite, sed per que servitia ignorant. Quod Tadeus O'Manyne, filius predicti Hugonis est ejus proximus heres, et etatis inter quatuor et quinque annorum, tempore obitus patris sui predicti, et non maritatus. Quod Syly Ny-Manyne, aliâs Syly Ny-Daly fuit uxor predicti Hugonis que est dotanda ex premissis."

The next record relating to this family is an inquisition taken at Tuam on the 18th of July, 1609, before Nicholas Brady. It is in Latin, and the substance of it is as follows:—"That Hugo, otherwise Hugh Mac Teige O'Manen, died on the 5th of April, 1589; that he was seized in fee of half a quarter of land in Minlagh-Eighter, of one quarter in Crosse-Oughter, of three half cartrons in Crosse-Mac-Donnoghmore, of three half cartrons in Derryglassan, of three half cartrons in Shrahillagh and Killymoyllan[1], of half a quarter of land in Ballynafouragh, and of the three-fourths of the land called 'The Island,' and of half the castle called Mynlagh, and of one-half of all the tenements in the village of Mynlagh. That Thomas O'Mannin is the son and heir of the aforesaid Hugh Mac Teige, and was of full age and married at the time of his said father's death. That the premises are held of the king by knight's service. That the aforesaid Thomas claims another half cartron in Crosse-Mac-Donnoghmore, another half cartron in Derryglassan, another half cartron in Shrahillagh and Killymoillan, and the other quarter of 'The Island' aforesaid. And that the aforesaid Thomas has a right and title to all the lands last specified."

In another inquisition taken at Kilconnell on the 26th of September, 1617, before Sir

[1] This is the townland called Caill a Maolain in the Irish deed of 1584, above given.

Sir Charles Coote, the townlands then held by all the members of the O'Mannin family are enumerated, and the Editor is tempted to give a list of the names of their lands here, as it will help to point out the situation of their ancient territory of Sodhan. Aghelawkill, Gilkagh, Shrahillagh, Rosse, Shanvally, Menlagh (on which stood a castle and bawne), Derryglassan, Cross-Eighter, Killy-Moylan, Tonlegee, Lissebarry, Clonekeen, Ballaghnagrossine, Kilnemocle, Clooncorin, Ballinescragh, Cross-Oughter, Cross-Mac-Donnoghmore, Iskerroe, Graiglaban, Lisloghagh, Classaght, and Garrenemoddagh. The lands here enumerated are nearly all known by the same names at the present day, and are situated in the vicinity of Menlagh O'Mannin, in the barony of Tiaquin.

It appears that in the year 1629, the title of Thomas O'Mannin, mentioned in the inquisition of 1609, was disputed, and accordingly an inquisition was taken in the Abbey of St. Francis on the 17th of March, 1629, before Malby Brabazon, to inquire into the nature of his tenure; and it was found that Hugh O'Mannin, the father of Thomas, had surrendered his property to the king on the 12th of September, 1617, and that the king, by his letters patent, had granted the premises to the aforesaid Thomas and his heirs, and that they were held as the law requires.

On the 2nd of July, 1618, the custody of the body and marriage of Brian O'Manyn, son and heir of Malachy, otherwise Melaghlin O'Manyn, late of Ballynygrossny, Gent., was granted to Richard Busher for a fine of twenty-six pounds sterling.

During the civil wars of 1641, the O'Mannins forfeited all their property, but a few of them were restored to small portions of the original cantred under the Act of Settlement, as appears by the Rolls of Connaught Certificates preserved in the office of the Chief Remembrancer of the Exchequer, Dublin. By certificate on first Roll, Memb. 7, dated 16th February, 1676, it appears that sixty-one acres of profitable land in the half quarter of Clouneagh, in the barony of Kilconnell, and county of Galway, were adjudged and decreed to Donogh Manen and Honor, his wife.

By a certificate on the third Roll, Membrane 24, dated 3rd February, 1676, it appears that the half quarter of Curraghmore, the half quarter of Newcastle, and the lands of Magheremanagh, situated in the barony of Tiaquin, and county of Galway, were adjudged and decreed to John Brown, in trust for the sons of Rose Mannen, lately deceased. And by a certificate on the fifth Roll, dated 16th August, 1677, it appears that ninety-three acres, three quarters, and thirty-two perches of land in the towns and lands of Cloonebannas, Kilcreen, Lisnegroth, Lissegegan, and Clonsee, in the barony of Kilconnell, and county of Galway, were adjudged and decreed to Thomas Mannin; and it is recited that these lands were formerly set out to Teige Manin, as a transplanted person, by the late pretended commissioners sitting at Loughrea. Their descendants have since sold these lands, and there is not one of the name now in Connaught

naught who possesses an acre of landed property, but there are several respectable persons of the name scattered over the county of Galway. Mr. Paul Mannin, of Tuam, Coroner of the county of Galway, is supposed to be the senior representative of the name.

## NOTE D. *See page* 19.

### Pedigree of Mac Eochadha, or Makeogh, now Keogh.

There were several families of this name in Ireland, but those of Magh Finn, in Hy-Many, were by far the most distinguished. They are a branch of the O'Kellys who took a separate surname after their ancestor Eochaidh O'Kelly, son of Diarmaid, son of Domhnall, son of Tadhg Taillteann O'Kelly. The pedigree of Doctor William Makeogh has been already given in the Genealogical Table ; and there is a short notice of the family preserved in a paper MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, which is worth publishing, as it preserves some curious notices of the family not given in the Book of Lecan, or in any other authority known to the Editor :

"Domhnall, mac Taidg Taillteann, ir ceap do fíol g-Ceallaig uile ar feadh Tír Máine uile. Fiche bliadain do a b-flaitheas Maine. Cúig meic maithe ag an Domhnall so, .i. Conchobar, Eogan, Tomár, Earbug Cluana Ferta Breanuinn, agus Lochlainn agus Diarmaid. Conchobar an finfear, athair Donnchaidh Muimhnigh, ir uadh a táid tigearnadha Maineach uile, acht ceathrar. Eógan, mac Domhnaill, a quo Clanmhaicni Eógain, ceithri flatha ar a lorg ; Ath Nasluaig agus Tuaim Sruthra a longphort, .i. fliocht Siacair. Lochlainn, mac Domhnaill, ir uadh fíol g-Ceallaig Claonaig, Cluaso called from Nadsluaigh, son of Feradhach, and brother of Cairbre Crom, chief of Hy-Many. It is now called Beal Atha Nadhsluaigh in Irish, and anglicised Ballinasloe.—See Genealogical Table, No. 6, and p. 27, *supra*.

"Domhnall, son of Tadhg Taillten, is the stirpes of all the O'Kellys throughout all Hy-Many. He was twenty years in the chieftainship of Hy-Many. This Domhnall had five good sons, namely, Conchobhar, Eoghan, Thomas, Bishop of Clonfert-Brendan[a], Lochlainn, and Diarmaid. Conchobhar, the sinsear [*eldest son*], was the father of Donnchadh Muimhneach, from whom all the *subsequent* lords of Hy-Many are descended, excepting four. From Eoghan, son of Domhnall, a quo Clanmaicni Eoghain, four chieftains sprung, i. e. the Sliocht Siacais. Their mansion seats were Ath Nadsluaigh[b] and Tuaim Sruthra.

[a] *Cluana Ferta Breanuinn*, i. e. Clonfert of St. Brendan, the name of the patron saint being usually added to distinguish it from other places of the name in Ireland, as Cluain Ferta Molua, at the foot of Slieve Bloom, in the Queen's County, &c.

[b] *Ath Nadsluaigh*, i. e. the ford of Nadsluaigh,

na cuill, Cluana Buarain, na Beárna deirge, agus Dun na mónaḋ. Diarmaid, mac Doṁnaill, is uaḋ siol g-Ceallaiġ Muiġe Finn, .i. Clann Eochaḋa co n-a g-coiṁneasaiḃ. Mac do Dhiarmaid Eochaiḋ, a quo Clann Eoċaid; mac d'Eochaiḋ Tomás; dá ṁac maiṫe le Tomás, .i. Nicol Mór, tiġearna Muiġe Finn, agus pearsun Aṫa na ríoġ, agus ar ḃ-fágḃail a ċloinne i n-a ċomarbus do ċuaiḋ 's an Eaglais. Sioman an mac ele do Thomas do ḃí 'n a Dhegánaċ Cluana Fearṫ, cenn, aoiḋeaḋ agus anḃfann, deoraḋa agus deblen do b'feárr. Nicol Mór, trá, dá ṁac leis .i. Nicol Og, agus Taḋg Cluana Bigín agus as beag a ċinéil. Nicol Og, mac Nicóil Mhoir, mic Tomáis, mic Echach, mic Diarmada, cuig meic maiṫi leis, .i. Donnchaḋ an sinsear, Maġnus an Prióir Aṫa Luain, Tomas, Doṁnall agus Uilliam. Cuid ronna Doṁnaill agus Uilliam ó Bhraoieol síos, Donnchaid umorra ó Bhraoieol suas. D'imṫiġ Maġnus Prióir Aṫa Luain gan lorg."

Sruthra. From Lochlainn, the son of Domhnall, have sprung the O'Kellys of Cladach, Cluain Cuill, Cluain buarain, Bearna dhearg, and Dun na monadh. From Diarmaid, the son of Domhnall, are the Sil-Kelly, of Magh Finn, i. e. the Clann Eochadha [*Makeoghs*], with their correlatives. Diarmaid had a son, Eochaidh, a quo Clann Eochaidh. Eochaidh had a son Thomas. Thomas had two good sons, namely, Nichol Mor, lord of Magh Finn, and parson of Ath na riogh (*Athenry*), who, after having settled his sons in his own inheritance went into the church. The other son of Thomas was Simon; he was Deacon of Clonfert, and the best head to strangers, the feeble, the exiled, and the poor. Nichol Mor had two sons, namely, Nichol Og and Tadhg, of Cluain Bigin[c], of whose race but few exist. Nichol Og (the son of Nichol Mor, son of Thomas, son of Eochaidh, son of Diarmaid) had five sons, viz., Donnchadh, the eldest; Maghnus, Prior of Athlone; Thomas; Domhnall; and William. The portion of the territory which belonged to Domhnall and William extended from Braoieol[d] downwards, and Donnchadh's share extended from Braoieol upwards. Maghnus, Prior of Athlone, left no issue."

After this is given the descent of five branches of the Makeoghs, as represented in the following table:

24.

[c] *Cluain Bigin*, now Cloonbiggin. — See the Map prefixed to this Tract.

[d] *Braoieol.*—Now Anglicised Briole: the name is written more correctly *Bruigheol* by Duald Mac Firbis, in his account of the Firbolgic tribes of Connaught. The place is still well known, and is a wild and rocky townland, situated in the south of the parish of Taghboy, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—See Map prefixed to this tract.

24. Tadhg Taillten O'Kelly.
25. Domhnall Mor O'Kelly.
26. Diarmaid O'Kelly.
27. Eochaidh, a quo Mac Eochadha, or Makeogh.
28. Thomas Makeogh.

29. Nichol Mor M'K., lord of Magh Finn and parson of Athenry.
29. Simon M'K., deacon of Clonfert.

30. Nichol Oge M'K., of Carraig.
30. Tadhg M'K., of Cluain Bigin.

31. Donnchadh M'K., the sinsear.
32. Aodh M'K.
33. Conchobhar M'K.
34. Tadhg M'K.
35. Maoileachlainn an Bhearla M'K.
36. William M'K.
37. Maoileachlainn M'K.

31. Maghnus M'K., prior of Athlone.
37. John, [qr. is he the Author of the Irish Herbal?]

31. Thomas.
32. Thomas Og.
33. Edmond.
34. Donnchadh.
35. Thomas Og.

37. Dr. William.

31. Domhnall.
32. Cairbre.
33. Donnchadh.
34. Colla.
35. Edmond.
36. Cairbre.
37. Edmond.

34. Colla.
35. Donnchadh.
36. Aodh.

37. Domhnall.

31. William.
32. Ruaidhri.
33. Colla.
34. Redmond.
35. Tadhg.

There are several respectable gentlemen of this family still in the original territory of Magh Finn, as R. Keogh, Esq., of Fighill, in the parish of Taghmaconnell, and Ross Keogh, Esq., of Keoghville, in the same parish; and there are also several gentlemen of the same family in Dublin, but the Editor does not know who is the present head of the name. The Keoghs of Roscommon are to be distinguished from the Keoghs, or Kehoes, of the counties of Wicklow, Carlow, and Wexford, who are of a totally different race. The Rev. John Keogh, the author of the Irish Herbal and Irish Zoology and of the short Statistical Account of the County of Roscommon, preserved in MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, was of the Roscommon family. He lived for several years near Strokestown, in the county of Roscommon, where he had a small estate, which was sold soon after his death by his son. He wrote a short account of himself and family, which is very scarce. He is now vividly remembered in the tradition of the neighbourhood of Strokestown as an astrologer and soothsayer!

NOTE

## NOTE E. *See page* 31.

### Pedigree of Mac Egan, now Egan.

Maelisa Ruadh Mac Egan, the last mentioned in the Book of Lecan (*ubi suprà*, p. 31), died, according to the Annals of Clonmacnoise, in the year 1317. His death is thus entered in Mageoghegan's translation :

"A. D. 1317.—Moyleissa Roe Mackeigan" [*recte* Mac Egan], "the best learned in Ireland in the Brehon Law, in Irish called Fenechus, died."

Under this entry Mageoghegan has given the following curious note on the profession or hereditary office of this family :

"This Fenechus, or Brehon Lawe, is none other but the Civil Law, which the Brehons had to themselves in an obscure and unknown language, which none cou'd understand except those that studied in the open schooles they had. Some were judges and others were admitted to plead as Barristers, and for their fees costs and all, received the eleventh part of the thing in demand of the party for whom it was ordered ; the loser paid no costes. The Brehons of Ireland were divided into severall tribes and families, as the Mackeigans, O'Deorans, O'Bresleans, and Mac Tholics. Every country [i. e. *territory*] had its peculiar Brehon [bpeiċeam] dwelling within itself, that had power to decide the causes of that contrey, and to maintain their controversies against their neighbour contreys, by which they held their lands of the Lord of the contrey where they dwelt. This was before the Laws of England were in full force in this land, and before the kingdom was divided into shyres."

The pedigrees of various branches of this family are given by Duald Mac Firbis in his Genealogical MS. p. 320, et seq., and among the rest that of Cairbre Mac Egan, Brehon to Mac Carthy More ; but the Editor, not being able to carry any of the branches down to any one member of the family now living, does not think it necessary here to give a meagre list of names without dates or historical notices. In the year 1602, the most distinguished branch of this family lived in the castle of Coillte Ruadha, now Kiltyroe, or Redwood, near the Shannon, in the parish of Lorrha, barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary, in the neighbourhood of which the head of that branch still retains a small patrimonial estate of about three hundred Irish acres. The Editor has taken some trouble to carry up his pedigree to Dionysius Mac Egan, who lived in the castle of Coillte Ruadha in 1602, but has not as yet been able to do so satisfactorily. In the Molyneux MS. in Trinity College, Dublin (F. 4. 18. 2), six generations of the pedigree of the Ormond branch of the Mac Egans are given as follows :

Gillananeav

Gillananeav Mor Mac Egan.
|
Daniel.
|
Cosney of Ballymacegan.
|
Dermot.
|
Teige Mac Egan, of Lisleagh, married Ellen, daughter of Iriel O'Kennedy, of Castletown, Gent., and had issue Teige, Dermod, Patrick, Winifred, and Daniel.
|
Teige Mac Egan, married Honora, daughter of Stephen O'Carroll, of Cullennane, in the King's County.

There was another branch of them seated at Park, to the north-east of Tuam, in the county of Galway, and another at Dun Doighre, now Duniry, in the south-east of the county of Galway (see Map), where the celebrated Leabhar Breac, or Speckled Book of the Mac Egans, now preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, was compiled, and where the site, and some traces of the ruins, of their house, which tradition says was a college, is still pointed out.

## NOTE F. *See page* 32.

### Pedigree of O'Donnellan.

The following pedigree of the family of O'Donnellan, procured for the Editor by D. H. Kelly, of Castlekelly, Esq., though engrafted on a false stem, is worth preserving; as having been compiled about ninety years ago by Teige O'Dugan, whose ancestors had been the hereditary bards and historians of Hy-Many, when it may be supposed that several historical documents and traditions, since lost, were extant in the territory. This pedigree deduces the descent of the O'Donnellans from Muireadhach Muilleathan, king of Connaught, who died in the year 700 or 701 (*vide suprà*, p. 73, Note [f]), and who was the ancestor of the O'Conors of Connaught, but we have already seen (p. 33) that the O'Donnellans of Hy-Many are of the same descent with O'Kelly, and descend from Dluthach, chief of Hy-Many, who died in 738. It is highly probable that Teige O'Dugan has magnified the account of this family to flatter the O'Donnellan of the time, but as he has collected much authentic information, the Editor is tempted to give his very words, making such remarks on his errors as may appear necessary.

*Extract of a Genealogical Account of the O'Donnellans, of Ballydonnellan.*

"The Ballydonellan family is descended from Heremon, one of the sons of the great Milesius, who, with his brother Heber, and a colony from Phœnicia [*recte* Spain], landed in Ireland A. M. 2736. Heber and Heremon became kings of Ireland, and the

sovereignty was possessed by descendants of theirs till A. D. 1172, when Henry the Second of England obtained it from Roderick O'Conor, King of Connaught and monarch of all Ireland. But the sceptre of Connaught remained in the family of O'Conor till the year 1406; Terlough O'Conor, the last real King of Connaught, was killed the 4th December, in that year. The present Alexander O'Conor Don, of Clonalis, is the head of that most ancient family, and next to him is Owen O'Conor, Esq., of Belanagare, in Roscommon.

"The O'Conors and the O'Donelans, of Ballydonellan, are descended from the same ancestry[a].

"*Murrogh* Molahon, or Molathon[b] (i. e. Morough the longheaded or wise), a celebrated prince of the house of Heremon, was king of Connaught, and died in the year 701, leaving five sons; from Enraghta (called Enraghter by some Irish writers), the eldest son, the O'Conors are descended; and from Cahal[c], the second son, the O'Donelans, of Ballydonelan, are descended. Cahal, on the death of his father, had very large possessions in the counties of Galway and Roscommon. His son, Artgal, was raised to the throne of Connaught, and tradition says he was crowned on a lofty hill north of the castle, and part of the estate of Ballydonelan, called in consequence thereof Doonaree, which in English is King's Mount. In the tenth century, about the year 936, a descendant of his built a castle at Ballydonelan, called the Black Castle, part of which is still remaining. When surnames took place they were established in Connaught under Teigue, its king, who assumed the surname of O'Conor, in honour of Conor, his grandfather; in like manner Melaghlin (Malachy in English) assumed the surname of O'Donelan, in honour of Donelan, his grandfather, a celebrated warrior. Several of the family carried the royal standard as first princes of the blood; eighteen of them died in the bed of honour, in defence of that standard, at the battle of Turlaghvohan, near Tuam, fought between Hugh O'Conor, commonly called Hugh Iongagh Varna[d], son to Teigue an Eaghgill[e], King of Connaught, and Hugh O'Rorke, King of Brefinee.

"There was an antient family of the name of Donnellan in Gloucestershire, in England, who most probably were descended from the Ballydonelan family, though they spelled

[a] *Same ancestry.*—They meet in Cairbre Liffechair, monarch of Ireland, A. D. 277, not earlier.—Ed.

[b] *Molathon.*—*Recte* Muireadhach Muilleathan. —*Vide suprà*, p. 73, Note [f].—Ed.

[c] *Cahal.*—This is a fabrication.—*Vide suprà*, p. 33.—Ed.

[d] *Hugh Iongagh Varna.*—*Recte* Aedh, or Hugh An Ghai Bhearnaigh, i. e. of the broken spear. He was slain in 1067.—Ed.

[e] *Teigue an Eaghgill.*—*Recte* Tadhg an Eich ghil, i. e. Teige, or Timothy of the white steed.—Ed.

spelled their name with two *n*'s and two *l*'s[f], but the coats of arms, crests, and mottos were the same. In the Irish character the name was always spelled with one *n* and one *l*, so from analogy should it be in English[g], and so the Donelans of Ballydonelan evermore spelled it; they continued the O' before the surname for several centuries as a distinguishing mark of Irish descent:

"Per ô vel mac veri noscuntur Hiberni,
His signis demptis nullus Hibernus erit.

"The Black Castle, as before recited, in the tenth century[h], was unroofed by Tully O'Donelan, a lineal descendant of Cahal already mentioned, and he built the present castle in the year 1412, as appears by an inscription on a stone in said castle; Tully had another seat at Rossdonelan, in the county of Roscommon; he built a chapel and cemetery at the abbey of Kilconnell, which to this day is called Chapel Tully[i]. The abbey was built in the year 1400 [*recte* 1353] by his father-in-law, William O'Kelly, of the castle of Calla [now the Bawn of Callow].

"*Melaghlin*, the great great grandson of said Tully O'Donelan, was married to Sisly O'Kelly, daughter of William O'Kelly, of Calla, a descendant of the abovementioned William O'Kelly; Melaghlin died at Ballydonelan in the year 1548, leaving by his said wife, Nehemias, who was educated in England. Queen Elizabeth granted him the living [*quere* diocese] of Tuam, and though he never was in holy orders[j] he was called Archbishop of Tuam. He was married to Elizabeth O'Donnell, daughter of Nicholas O'Donnell, grandson of the Earl [*recte* chief] of Tyrconnell. Nehemias died in 1589, leaving by his said wife, John, his eldest son. Sir James, his second son, was Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland; he was proprietor of the Nenagh estate, and some of his descendants represented the county of Tipperary in Parliament. Edmond Donelan, of Killucan, in the county of Westmeath, was his third son; Teigue, of Ballyheague, in the county of Kildare, his fourth son, and Murtough, his fifth son, was in holy orders.

"*John*, the eldest son, was married to Dorothy, daughter of William Mostyn, governor

[f] *Two n's and two l's.*—And so they ought.—Ed.

[g] *In English.*—There are two *ll's* in the Irish form of the name, and nn, thus, O'Domnallán. Domnallán being a diminutive of Domnall, which is always written with *ll*.—Ed.

[h] *Tenth century.*—The earliest castles of lime and stone were built in Connaught in the year 1124, according to the Irish Annals.—Ed.

[i] *Chapel Tully.*—The ruins of this chapel still remain, and contain the tomb of the O'Donnellans, with a Latin inscription.—Ed.

[j] *Holy orders.*—O'Dugan evidently says this because he did not choose to acknowledge the orders of the Reformed Church. Nehemiah Donellan was consecrated to the See of Tuam May 18, 1595. Our author is therefore wrong in stating that he died in 1589. He resigned his See in 1609, and soon after died.—Ed.

vernor of Athlone, by Margret Burke, sister to Honora, Countess of Clanrickarde. Said William was son to Robert Mostyn, governor of Connaught, by Sisly O'Melaghlin, daughter of Phelim O'Melaghlin, of the royal house of Tara [i. e. chief of the Southern Hy-Nial race], by Winifred O'Conor, daughter of Brian Ballagh O'Conor, and granddaughter of Lady Mary Fitzgerald, daughter of the Earl of Kildare, by his Countess Mable Browne. The Mostyns are a very ancient Welsh family; one of the family was created a baronet in 1670 and another in 1600. John Donelan built the centre house at Ballydonelan, and died in the year 1655, leaving by his wife Dorothy Mostyn, Melaghlin, and nine daughters, all highly married.

"*Melaghlin* was married to Christian Blake, daughter of Robert Blake, of Ardfrey, county of Galway, and sister to Sir Richard Blake, speaker of the supreme council of Kilkenny, and a privy councellor in the reign of Charles the First. From him descended the Lords Wallscort, in Galway; Melaghlin died in 1673. His son John, by Christian Blake, his wife, was married to Mable Fitzgerald, daughter of Sir Luke Fitzgerald, of Tycraghan, of the house of Kildare, by Mary Neterville, daughter of Lord Viscount Neterville; her sister, Jane Fitzgerald, was married to Matthew Plunket, seventh Baron of Louth. John erected a stone cross in Kilconnell in 1682[k]; he died at his house in Dublin, the 10th July, 1710; his son, Melaghlin, by said Mable, was married to Mary Dillon, daughter of Robert Dillon of Clonbrock, in Galway, by his wife, Mable Browne, of Castlemagarrett, ancestor of Robert Dillon, first Baron Clonbrock, and descended from the same ancestry as the Viscount Dillon and the Earls of Roscommon. Melaghlin was a Colonel in James the Second's army, was wounded at the battle of Aughrim, and obtained the benefit of the articles agreed to on the surrender of Limerick. His brother James was a Major in Lord Louth's regiment, and not wishing to remain in Ireland after the surrender of Limerick, he went to France; Lewis XIV. gave him a high military commission, and sent him to Piedmont, where he was killed in 1693. Colonel Donelan died at his house in Dublin, 26th November, 1726, and left issue by his said wife John. James died unmarried; Simon in holy orders; Mable married to Mathew Hoare, Esq., of the county of Waterford, by whom he had three daughters; Christian married Robert French, of Rahasane, in the county of Galway; another married Thomas Fitzgerald, of Piercetown, in Westmeath.

"*John*, the eldest son, was married to Mary, daughter of Charles Daly, of Calla, by

[k] *Stone cross in Kilconnell in* 1682.—This cross is still extant, and exhibits this inscription:—"ORATE PRO D. IOANNE DONNELANO EJUSQUE FAMILIA QUI HANC CRUCEM ERIGI FECIT, A. D. 1682." This cross is on the road side leading to the abbey of Kilconnell, and is believed in the country to bow whenever any of the Ballydonelan family pass by to be buried.—ED.

by his wife Anne Darcy, of Kiltollagh, and niece to the Right Hon. Denis Daly, of Dunsandle, in Galway, Lord Justice of the Common Pleas, in Ireland. A sister of this Mary Daly was married to William Nugent, Lord Baron Riverston; another sister was married to ——— Blake, of Dunmacreena, in Mayo, and Oran castle, in Galway; another sister was married to ——— Blake, of Moyne, in Mayo, and Merlin Park, in Galway, and another sister to ——— Darcy, of Gurteen, in Mayo, and Ryehill Castle, in Galway, all of whom left issue. Her brother, Anthony Daly, was married to the daughter and sole heiress of John Burke, of Lismore, in Galway, and widow of the Hon. James Burke, son of the Earl of Clanricarde. Charles Daly, who represented the county of Galway in Parliament, Colonel Anthony Daly, member for the town of Galway, and Major Peter Daly, the three sons of said Anthony Daly, died without issue, and that family is extinct. Mary Daly, the mother of John Browne, first Earl of Altamont, was cousin to Mary Daly, first mentioned. John Donelan died at his house in Dublin, 10th December, 1743. He had twenty-one children by his said wife, thirteen of whom died very young in his life-time. He left four sons and four daughters, Malachy, Anthony Donelan, of Calla and Nutgrove; Ed. Donelan, of Hillswood, married and has issue; Charles died unmarried; his daughter Mary was a nun in Dublin; Mable married James French, of Duras; Frances married Oliver Martyn, of Tullira, in Galway; Anne died unmarried.

"*Malachy* Donelan, the eldest son, was married to Mary, daughter and only child of Thomas Power Daly, by his wife the daughter of Sir John Coleman; Thomas Power Daly was the eldest son of the Right Hon. Denis Daly, already mentioned; Malachy Donelan died at Ballydonelan, and by his said wife left one son and two daughters.

["His son *John* got the east castle of Ballydonelan built, and was married to Mable Hoare, one of the co-heiresses of Matthew Hoare, already mentioned. His daughter Mary was married to William Burke, of Ballydugan; his daughter Anne was married to Colonel Denis Daly, of Raford, nephew to the Earl of Clanricarde; both ladies left issue; John Donelan died at Ballydonelan in February, 1772. His wife died at Nice, and her remains were brought to Kilconnell. He left by her two sons and one daughter.

"*Malachy*, the eldest son, married Frances, daughter of Sir Patrick Bellew, Bart., of Barmeath, in Louth, by his Lady, one of the daughters of Matthew Hoare, aforesaid. Matthew, the second son, married Miss Fallon, of Cloonagh, daughter of John Fallon, by his wife Cheevers, one of Lord Mount Leinster's family, by whom he left one son, since dead, s. p.

"Frances married 18th December, 1785, to Arthur James Plunket, eighth Earl of Fingal, and seventeenth Lord Killeen, and has issue.

"It

"It is now, A. D. 1818, eleven hundred and seventeen years since Morogh Maol-Lahon, already mentioned, departed this life, when his son Cahal (from whom the present proprietor, Malachy Donelan, is lineally descended), became proprietor of the place, now, and for many ages, called Ballydonelan.

"*John*, son of Malachy, married Miss Usher, of Eastwell, in the county of Galway, and died s. p.; his next brother, Matthew, also died s. p.; and his third brother, *Arthur*, is now head of this family, living in 1843.

"This is taken from an old MS. of Teige O'Dugan, an eminent antiquary, A. D. 1750, by Denis Magennis.

"Signed, DENIS H. KELLY."]

To this pedigree is annexed the following Genealogical Table, which is unquestionably incorrect in the first four generations, but there may be much truth in the succeeding part. The generations since Teige O'Dugan's time, i. e. 1750, have been added by D. Magennis and D. H. Kelly, of Castle Kelly, Esq.:

1. Murrough Maollahon, [*recte* Muireadhach Muilleathan] King of Connaught, d. 701.
2. Artgal.
3. Art.
4. Kenney.
5. Donelan.
6. Art.
7. Logan, or Melaghlin, the first O'Donelan.
8. Cahal.
9. Flann.
10. Auly.
11. Flann Oge.
12. Loughlin.
13. Cormac na g-corn, d. 1399.
14. Flann, d. 1452.
15. Teigue, d. 1478.
16. Tully, d. 1508.
17. Loughlin.
18. Loughlin.
19. Loughlin.
20. Melaghlin, d. 1548.
21. Nehemias, Archbishop of Tuam.
22. John, 1655.
23. Melaghlin, 1673.
24. John Mor, 1710.
25. Melaghlin, 1726.
26. John, 1743.
27. Malachy.
28. John, 1772.
29. Malachy.
30. Arthur Donelan, now living, 1843.

## NOTE G. *See page* 33, *suprà*.

### PEDIGREE OF O'NEACHTAIN.

The genealogical line of O'Neachtain is given in the Genealogical Table, as found in Duald Mac Firbis's Book, p. 328, and in Peregrine O'Clery's, both which perfectly agree with the line given by O'Farrell in his *Linea Antiqua*, but differ materially from that preserved in the Book of Lecan. The Editor does not believe that this line is

is correct, but he is unwilling to meddle with it until the Book of Hy-Many be examined, in which, no doubt, the correct line will be found. The blundering of transcribers is easily discernible in the line of this pedigree, as printed in the Table, such as in making Maoileachlainn O'Neachtain, No. 19 in the Table (who was the eighth in descent from Neachtain, from whom the surname was derived), the tutor of Flann, monarch of Ireland, who commenced his reign in the year 879; and again, in making Conchobhar O'Neachtain, the third in descent from this Maoileachlainn, be the O'Neachtainn who had fought at the battle of Clontarf in the year 1014. Spurious generations have crept in somewhere through the carelessness of transcribers, but they could not be corrected without comparing more MSS. than are at present accessible to the Editor.

The tomb of O'Neachtain, in the old church of Drum, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon, exhibits the arms of the family and the following extraordinary inscription:

"O'Naghten nobilissimus satrapes ex stirpe Eugenii Magni, totius Hiberniæ monarchæ, ortus, hoc templum ædificavit, anno Domini 550.

"Sub hoc tumulo sepelitur illustrissima antiquissimaque prosapia.

"Requiescant in pace. Amen."

This inscription is however very incorrect, as there was no monarch of Ireland called Eugenius Magnus, unless it is intended for Hugony the Great, who was monarch of Ireland, according to O'Flaherty's Chronology, A. M. 3619; and again, there was no family of the name O'Naghten in the year 550, as hereditary surnames had not commenced for near five centuries later, nor had O'Naghten any possessions in the barony of Athlone, until he was driven from the plain of Moenmagh, about the period of the English invasion; so that the above inscription is in the extreme silly and ridiculous. But it is highly probable that O'Naghten, who was satrapes, or chief of the territory of the Feadha, in the barony of Athlone, containing thirty quarters of land, rebuilt this church in the fourteenth century. One fact, however, must be acknowledged, that O'Naghten is the senior of all the Hy-Many, being descended, according to the Book of Lecan, from Fiachra Finn, the eldest son of Bresal, the son of Maine Mor; but as none of the line ever became chiefs of Hy-Many, the Irish Annals seldom make any mention of the name; indeed, from the paucity of information which the Four Masters have collected about the history of this family, it is to be feared that no accurate pedigree of them, with dates, can ever be made out; unless the Book of Hy-Many should be found to preserve the correct line of descent.

The earliest notice of this family which the Editor has met with in the Anglo-Irish Records is the following inquisition in the Rolls Office:

"Inquisitio

"Inquisitio capta apud Roscoman, 26°. Octobris 1587, coram Johanne Crofton per sacramentum proborum, qui dicunt quod Johannes, alias Shane O'Naghten, sui cognominis principalis, diem claudebat extremum 18°. Maij 1587, seisitus in jure capitaneatûs de duobus quarteriis in patria vocata 'Les Ffaes,' alias 'O'Naghten's Cuntry,' viz. de quarterio de Moynewer cum Carrigg-I-Naghten, ac de quarterio vocato Carroncreggan; ac quod fuit quoque seisitus jure predicto de annuali redditu viginti denariorum ex quolibet quarterio terrarum temporalium in patria vocata Les Ffaes. Quod predicta duo quarteria ac redditus predictus non descendebant heredi aliquo, sed de tempore in tempore quicunque esset capitaneus patrie predicte possideret ea. Et quod nunc sunt in dispositione Regine per mortem predicti Johannis. Quod quidem duo quarteria sunt in occupatione Cornelii alias Connor O'Naghten filii antedicti Johannis, et quo jure vel titulo ignorant."

It appears from another inquisition taken at Roscommon on the 23rd of October, 1604, before Nicholas Kenney, that the territory of the Ffaes, or O'Naghten's country, contained thirty quarters of land. On the 18th January, 1604, a grant was made to Jane O'Naghton (widow of Robert O'Naghton of Mynure in the Faes, County of Roscommon, killed in the wars), of the wardship of John O'Naghton, son and heir of said Robert.

In the Molyneux MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin (F. 4. 18. 2.), five generations of the pedigree of a branch of this family are given as follows:

1. Murtagh Boy O'Naghtan.
2. Donogh.
3. Rory Duffe.
4. Dermot Reagh, of Lislea, in county Roscommon, married Una, daughter of Conor mac Hugh Boy O'Kelly, and died 10th January, 1637, leaving issue Dermot and Murtagh.
5. Murtagh O'Naghtan, married Catherine, daughter of Donell O'Breen, of the county Westmeath.

The present head of this family is Edmond Henry Naughton, Esq., of Thomastown Park, in the district called the Faes, county of Roscommon, but the Editor has not as yet been able to connect his pedigree with any branch of the family mentioned in the inquisitions or any ancient document; it could no doubt be easily done by comparing his family documents with the inquisitions or the grants under the Act of Settlement. He is the son of Thomas Mahon Naughton, Esq., of Thomastown, who died in 1831, who was the son of Edmond Naughton, Esq., of Thomastown, who died in 1817, by Anne Mahon, first cousin of the late Lord Hartland; who was the son of Loughlin Naughton, Esq., who died in 1770, by Catherine Kelly of Cargins, in the county of Roscommon; who was the son of Captain Thomas O'Naughton, who died in the year 1740.

It

It is highly probable that this Captain Thomas O'Naughton was the lineal descendant of Shane O'Naghten, the last chieftain of the Faes, who died on the 18th of May, 1587, but the Editor has not been able to get access to the documents necessary to prove the fact.

Baron O'Naghten, who attended Prince Hesse Homberg when he married the Princess Elizabeth, is of this lineage; and the learned Counsellor Norton, who was sent as Chief Justice to Antigua, one of the West India Islands, is also of a minor branch of this family. He is the son of Mr. Peter Norton of Athlone, who is the grandson of Feradhach O'Naghten, and it is to be regretted that he should have disguised his Irish origin by changing his old and respectable name into one with which it has no connexion whatever. The Mac Naghtens of Scotland and of the North of Ireland are of a totally different race from this family.

The arms of this family, according to a MS. about 150 years old, are as follows:

"Sable, parted per fesse argent, in base, charged with a Lyon's head argent langued gules; in chief charged with two Lyon's heads argent langued gules."

"*Crest.*—A helmet, over which a Lyon's head argent langued gules."

The arms which the Mac Naghtens bear at present are entirely different, and are—Or, charged in chief with two hawks belled ppr., in base with three daggers azure.

*Crest.*—A side helmet, over which a hawk alighting.

*Motto.*—CUM PARVO GLADIO VICI.

## NOTE II.

### PEDIGREE OF O'MULLALLY OR LALLY.

This family, though the next to O'Naghten in point of seniority of descent, sunk into insignificance at an early period, so that the Irish annalists have scarcely preserved a single notice of their history. They were originally seated in the territory of Moenmagh, of which they and the O'Naghtens were chiefs in turn, according to the power of each (see p. 71, Note [b], *suprà*); but about the period of the English Invasion they were driven out of Moenmagh, and obliged to settle at Tulach na dala, i. e hill of the meeting, in the territory of Conmaicne Duna Moir, and four miles to the north of Tuam, where they became tenants to the Lord Bermingham. It appears from an inquisition taken at Athenry on the 16th of September, 1617, that Isaac Laly, the head of this family, who was then seated at Tullaghnadaly, William Laly of Ballynabanaby, and Daniel Laly of Lisbally, were all tributary to the Lord Bermingham. This inquisition is preserved in the Rolls Office, Dublin, and runs as follows:

"Inquisition taken at Athenry 16th September, 1617, before Sir Charles Coote,

finds that Isaack Laly of Tullaghdalie, Gent., is seized in fee of the castle, towne and lands of Tullaghdalie, Gortneponry, Lisbally, Drum, Temnynane, Carrowanmonine, Carrownegarane, in the Barony of Dunmore, paying a yearly chief rent of five shillings out of each quarter to Lord Bermingham. Also, that William Laly of Ballinebanniber, [now Ballynabanaby] Gent., is seized in fee of Carrownehahie, Curin, &c., paying a yearly chief rent of five shillings out of every quarter to Lord Bermingham. Also, that Daniel Lally of Lisbally, Gent. is seized in fee of Rathnemanrie, Carownalahy, and Lisbally in the said Barony, paying a yearly chief rent of five shillings each quarter to Lord Birmingham."

No pedigree of this family has been found in any Irish MS. except that in the Book of Lecan already given in page 33 ; but William Hawkins, Esq., Ulster King of Arms, and principal herald of all Ireland, about the year 1709, collected all the historical notices he could find of the Lallys, and drew up a pedigree for the French branch of the family. The Editor has procured a copy of this compilation of Hawkins, through the kindness of Denis H. Kelly of Castlekelly, Esq., and James Henderson of Tuam, Esq., and he thinks it desirable to preserve it here, though convinced that it contains much spurious matter. The latter part was copied from the late Marquis of Tolendal's own hand, and is perfectly correct. The fabrications of Hawkins are noticed in the marginal notes.

*Extracts from the Genealogy of the most ancient and illustrious House of O'Maollala, afterwards Mullally, or O'Lally, of the Kingdom of Ireland, collected from the old Irish MSS. Books of Pedigrees, as well as from the Records preserved in the Exchequer, Auditor General and Rolls Offices in the said Kingdom. By* WILLIAM HAWKINS, ESQ., *Ulster King of Arms, and principal Herald of all Ireland, under the Seal of his Office, &c.*

"XIII. *Amlaff* III., or Amlavus Benadugadoir O'Maollalla[a], chief of Tulla Hy-Maollalla[b], the thirteenth descendant from Maollalla, flourishing about anno 940 to 970, then

[a] *Amlaff Benadugadoir O'Maollalla.*—This is evidently the last generation given in the Book of Lecan, and the cognomen Benadugadoir is one fabricated by Hawkins himself.

[b] *Tulla Hy-Maollalla.*—This is pretended to be the ancient Irish form of the name Tullaghnadaly, which the French branch of this family civilized to Tolendal; but the original name of this place is *Tulach na dala*, i. e. hill of the meeting, or assembly, and has no connexion whatever with the name of this family, nor was this their original seat, for it is situated in the territory of Conmaicne Duna Moir, and not less than thirty miles to the north of the northern limit of their original territory of Moenmagh. The Lallys or O'Mullallys, were never seated at *Tulach na dala*, until after the English invasion, and they were never chiefs of that place, but tenants to

then prince of Maonmoye, now Clanricarde[c], who gave his name to his posterity, and was surnamed Usagur[d], i. e. just and valiant, the motto of the family. [Amlaff III.], (the fifth from Amlaff II. O'Maollalla, killed anno 1200 by the Burgo's, who would strip him of his principality of Maonmoye), was surnamed Benadugadoir, i. e. the Recuperer; because in 1333, after the murder of the Earl of Ulster by his own relations, during the discords and civil wars between all the septs of the De Burgo's Amlaff III. O'Maollalla united himself with their divisions to recover some part of the vast territory of his ancestors. This Amlaff's wife was Helena, daughter of Murtough, and sister to Mahon O'Brien, surnamed Moenmoye, because he assisted very strongly his brother-in-law in his exertions against the Burgo's.

"XIV. *Donel* IV. M'Amlaff O'Maollalla, chief of Tully Hy-Maollalla, slain in battle in Connaught, 1397[e], by Sir Thomas Burke and Sir Walter Bermingham, married a daughter of O'Donnell, and had by her

"XV. *Melaghlin* M'Donnell O'Maollalla, chief of Tully Hy Maollalla, slain in battle in Hymaine, by Lord William de Burgo, 1419[f]; he married Mary, daughter of Teigue O'Dowda, Lord of Tireragh, county of Sligo, who died in 1430; by her he had

"XVI. *John* M'Melaghlin—happy chief of his name[g],—he died, according to the Annals of Connaught at Tuam, 1480, and married Moore, or Merlin, daughter of Melaghlin O'Bryen of Tire-Brien[h], by whom he had issue, as under, XVII. His brother was Connor O'Maollalla, Bishop of Clonfert, 1447.

"XVII. *Dermod* O'Maollalla, fortunate chief of his name[i], died at Tully Mullally an. 1517; he married Brigida, daughter of Teigue O'Kelly, Lord of Hymaine, and had issue

Bermingham, who was himself but a lord of one barony. So much for Hawkins' barefaced fabrication for Count Lally!

[c] *Maonmoy, now Clanrickarde.*—See p. 70, Note [z], where it is shown that Maonmagh was not coextensive with Clanrickard.

[d] *Usagur.*—This cognomen was clearly fabricated by Hawkins, at whose suggestion it was adopted by Count Lally as his Irish motto. Where, it may be fairly asked, is the historical authority to show that Maolalaidh, the progenitor of this family, was called Usagur, and where is the evidence to show that this word would mean "*just and valiant?*" or that this was the motto of the family while in Ireland?

[e] *Donall Mac Amlaff O'Maollalla, slain in* 1397.—Where is the authority for this date?

[f] *Melaghlin Mac Donall O'Maollalla, slain in* 1419.—This date and event were evidently fabricated. If not, where is the authority? Surely not the Irish Annals!

[g] *Happy chief of his name.*—Where is the authority for this cognomen?

[h] *Melaghlin O'Bryen of Tire-Brian.*—All apocryphal, but the fabricator must have had in view Melaghlin O'Beirne, of Tir-Briuin na Sinna!

[i] *Dermot O'Maollalla, fortunate chief of his name.*—Where is the authority for the cognomen?

issue XVIII. His brother Thomas O'Mullalla, commonly called Lally, was Archbishop of Tuam 1513, deceased 1536.

"XVIII. *Melachlin* M'Dermott O'Maollalla, submitted himself, vassals and lands, by indented articles of agreement, an. 1541, to Sir Anthony St. Leger, then Lord Deputy, and delivered his eldest son M'Melaghlin, then twenty-five years old, as a pledge for the performance of the articles; he married Margaret, daughter of Cormac M'Roger M'Dermott, chief of Moylurg, county of Roscommon, by whom he had

"XIX. *John* M'Melaghlin O'Maollalla, chief, and styled Baron of Tully Mullally, or Tullenalally, Tallenadally, Tollendally or Tolendal; he was surnamed *Giallaoch*, i. e. the warlike hostage, because in the siege of Boulogne, an. 1544, he distinguished himself very much with his galloglasses, &c.; he married Shely or Judith, daughter to Hugh O'Madden, chief of his name, and lord of the territory of Silnanmcha, county of Galway, by whom he had XX. His brothers were William O'Lally, Archbishop of Tuam April, 1573, commissioner of the Queen Elizabeth for the pacification of Connaught an. 1585, ob. 1595; and John O'Mullally, who, dissatisfied with the submission of his father to the crown of England, and with the supremacy of Henry VIII., went to Rome with his red eagles painted in black[j] on his scutcheon, offered his services, with many companions, to the Pope, and warred for Octave Farnesse.

"XX. *Dermod* O'Maollalla, chief, and the second styled Baron of Tully-Mullally, died at the same place 1596, as it appears by an inquisition taken at Athenry an. 1621, in which he is qualified *principalis suæ nationis.* In 1585, Dermot went to Ballinrobe at the head of his vassals as O'Kelly, Bermingham, and others[k], and joined Sir Richard Bingham in his march against the rebel Burgo's in the battle of Ardnary; of 3000 rebels not above seven escaped. He married Mary, daughter of William O'Naghten of Lisnea, county of Roscommon, by whom he had

"XXI.

[j] *Red Eagles painted in black on his scutcheon.*—A pure fabrication. The man was a mere farmer, and tenant to the Lord Bermingham, and not able to bring ten men well-armed to the field!

[k] *His vassals, as O'Kelly, Bermingham, and others.*—What a perversion of history is here! Lally of Tullaghnadaly, who held a few quarters of land under the Lord Bermingham, having O'Kelly, Bermingham, and OTHERS, as his vassals! The Heralds of Hawkins' time bore a low character for veracity, and were guilty of barefaced fabrications. Their character is thus given by Blackstone in his *Commentaries*, Book III., c. 7:—"The marshalling of coat-armour, which was formerly the pride and study of all the best families in the kingdom, is now greatly disregarded; and has fallen into the hands of certain officers and attendants upon this court [of chivalry] called heralds, who consider it only as a matter of lucre, and not of justice, whereby such falsity and confusion have crept into their records (which ought to be the standing evidence of families, descents, and coat-armour), that though formerly some credit has been paid to their testimony, now even their common seal would not be received as evidence in any court of justice in the kingdom."

"XXI. *Isaac* O'Mullally of Tullen Adalla, alias Tullymullalla, the third styled Baron[1] of that country[m], chief of his name of full age at the time of his father's death, ob. 12 May, 1621; he married Mary, daughter of John Moore of Briezes, Esq., by Lady Mary Burke, daughter of Richard Sassonagh, Earl of Clanricarde, sister to Jane, lady to Sir Lucas Dillon of Lough-Glin, knight, second son of Sir Theobald, first Lord Viscount Dillon, by whom he had

"XXII. *James* O'Mullally, or Lally, Esq., chief, and the fourth styled Baron of Tullymullally, by corruption Tullenadally, or briefly Tolendal, of full age in 1621; married in 1623 Elizabeth, daughter of Gerald Dillon of Freymore, in the county of Mayo, Esq., brother of Sir Theobald, first Viscount Dillon; he forfeited part of his estate by Cromwell, 1652, and ob. at Tullenadally, 5th September, 1676. His brothers Donal and William Lally having followed the King Charles II., were outlawed, and the whole of their estates forfeited, viz., Ranamary and Carownalegy, in the barony of Dunmore, Ballinabanaba and Gorta, Golloglie and Ballydoogane, barony of Kilconnell. William married Frances Butler, and had issue Edmund Lally, who married Eliza Brabazon.

"XXIII. *Thomas* O'Mullally, or Lally, chief, and fifth called Baron of Tully Mullally, or Tolendal, inherited the real estate of his father, tested 7th June, 1677, leaves his real estate to his eldest son James Lally, and heir male of his body lawfully begotten, and for want of such heir to Gerard Lally, his second son, and so gradually and perpetually. He married Jane Dillon, sister of Theobold, seventh Lord Viscount Dillon of Costello Gallen, father of Arthur Count Dillon, Lieutenant-General in the French service. She survived her husband, and took to her second, John Burke, Esq. She was adjudged by the trustees of Irish forfeitures in Dublin, an. 1700, to her dowers on the lands of Tolenadally, &c. after the attainder of her eldest son, James Lally, Esq. His brother William Lally, Esq., was ancestor to the Lallys of Milltown and of Grange. The present chief of this branch is James Lally of Milltown, Esq., who by his marriage with a daughter of H. Kirwan of Balligady, near Tullenadally, Esq., has a son Thomas Lally, now (1777) sixteen years old.

"James

[1] *The third styled Baron.*—This is a most shameless fabrication, for in the inquisition of 1617, above given in full, this Isaac Lally, who is called of Tullaghnadalie, is called simply, Gent., and described as a tenant under the Lord Bermingham. He never was a Baron under the crown of England, and though head of his name, holding only a few quarters of land under Lord Bermingham, he was a mere farmer, and could hardly be considered an Irish chieftain. Shame upon such fabricators!

[m] *Baron of that country.*—Tullaghnadaly, in Irish *Tulach na dala*, i. e. hill of the meeting, is the name of a hill and small townland, and it is a most absurd falsification to call it a "*country.*"

"James has two brothers, Thomas, an old friar, and Patrick, father of two sons.

"XXIV. Colonel *James* Lally, the sixth and last styled Baron of Tolendally, governor and sovereign of the noble corporation of Tuam for the King James II. an. 1687, member of his last parliament, 1689, outlawed in the same year, Colonel in the French service, and commandant of the Lally's battalion in Dillon's Regiment, 1st June, 1690, killed 1691, during the blockade of Montmelian, unmarried. Besides his four brothers he had four sisters married,

"First, to Walter, styled Baron Jourdan.

"Second, to Nicholas Nangle, styled Baron Costelloe.

"Third, to N. O'Gara, Esq.

"Fourth, to N. Betagh, Esq.

"XXV. His second brother, Sir *Gerard* Lally, Bart., most distinguished in the army, died Brigadier General, and designed Marèchal de Camp, 1737; he married Marie Anne de Bressac, by whom he had, XXVI.; his other brothers were, William Lally, captain in Dillon's regiment, killed 1697; Mark Lally, officer in Dillon's regiment; and Michael Lally, who married Helon O'Carroll, by whom he had a son, Michael Lally, Brigadier General, ob. at Rouen, 1773.

"XXVI. General *Thomas Arthur* Count Lally of Tolendal, colonel of an Irish regiment of his name, &c. &c.; he married Felicity Crofton, and had by her,

"XXVII. *Trophime Gerard* Compte et Marquis de Lally Tolendal, Peer of France, minister of State, &c. &c.; he married Elizabeth Charlotte Wedderburn Halkett, having a common grandfather with the late Alexander Wedderburn, Peer of Great Britain under the title of Lord Baron Loughborough, Lord High Chancellor of England, and Earl of Rosslynn; by whom he had a single daughter, Elizabeth Felicity Claude de Lally Tolendal, wife to the Count d'Aux, to whom the peerage of his father-in-law shall descend.

"Authenticated by signature, dated 29th October, 1817.

"LALLY TOLENDAL,

"Peer of France, Minister of State."

["Mr. Henderson writes in continuation, 'I send you the pedigree of the Lally family in the handwriting of the late Marquis of Lally Tolendal, who, some years since, forwarded it to his relative Mr. Thomas Lally, who resided near Tuam.

"'This Thomas Lally died unmarried, s. p. in May, 1837. His brother's son, Thomas Lally, also died unmarried, and s. p. September, 1838; he was the last survivor of the male line of this very ancient family in this kingdom.

"'The Rev. Doctor Lally, Rector of Drayton, in England, is descended from the same race, but his pedigree is not made out with certainty; and it is stated in the pedigree

pedigree in the Marquis's handwriting, that Michael Lally, the Brigadier General, deceased, at Rouen, had four brothers and five sisters; there is a grandson of his in France, Joseph Stanislaus Lally de la Neuville, who was four years old in 1817.'

Signed, " D. H. Kelly."]

## NOTE I. *See page* 41.

### Pedigree of Mac Uallachain, now Cuolahan.

O'Dugan, in his Topographical Poem, calls this family O'h-Uallachain, and chiefs of Siol Anmchadha, as in the following quatrain:

| | |
|---|---|
| " Oirriġ buan-ṫearoach, blaḋach, | " A chief ever-famous, renowned, |
| Os urlár na n-Anmċaḋach, | *Is* over the plain of the race of Anmchadh, |
| Triaṫ gairbġeimleaċ na n-glan-aġ, | A rough-fettering lord of distinguished valour, |
| O'—h-airm-neiṁneach—Uallachan." | O'—venomous-weaponed,—h-Uallachan." |

This looks very extraordinary, as we know from the Irish Annals that the O'Maddens have been chieftains of this territory at least since the establishment of surnames. It may, however, be highly probable that when O'Madden rose to the chieftainship of all Hy-Many that O'Huallachain or Mac Uallachain was chief of Siol-Anmchadha; but this was but seldom the case, as we have already seen in the pedigrees of O'Kelly and O'Madden. It is, however, but fair to give old documents their due weight in historical investigations, and we must therefore receive it as an historical fact supported by the Book of Leacan and the Topographical poem of O'Dugan, who died in 1372, that the Mac Cuolahans were the ancient chiefs of Siol Anmchadha. In the notices of this family, preserved in the Irish Annals, they are not called chiefs of Siol Anmchadha except at the year 1101.—See Pedigree of O'Madden, No. 21, pp. 143, 144.

The following are the notices of this family preserved in the Irish Annals:

" A. D. 1085.—The Conmaicne made a predatory excursion into Siol Anmchadha, and slew Coningin Finn Mac Uallachain, and carried off many cows."—*Ann. Quat. Mag.*

" A. D. 1101.—A conflict took place between two parties of kerns at Clonmacnoise, namely, Muinter Tadhgain [the Foxes of Teffia] and Muinter Cinaoith, in which was slain Gillafinn, the son of Mac Uallachain, King of Siol Anmchadha."—*Chronicon Scotorum.*

" A. D. 1159.—Aedh [Hugh] the son of Mac Uallachain, chief of Muinter Cionaetha, was slain in a battle fought at Ardee, between Muirchertach Mac Loughlin, King of Ailech, and Roderic O'Conor, King of Connaught."—*Ann. Quat. Mag.*

Since the English Invasion this family have lost the dignity of chieftains, and therefore disappeared from history. No line of their pedigree has been discovered coming down

down to a later period than their progenitor Uallachan, the fifteenth in descent from Maine Mor, as already given in p. 41, and in the large Genealogical Table.

The earliest notice of this family which the Editor has discovered in the Anglo-Irish Records, is an inquisition preserved in the Rolls Office, taken at Kilconnell on the 26th of September, 1617, before Sir Charles Coote, which finds "that Brian M$^{c}$. Cooleghan is seized of fee, of Bally m$^{c}$. Coulighan; that Hugh M$^{c}$. Cooligban is seized of Cogrune; that Onora Ny-Cooligban, widow, is seized of Carrowanmeanagh, i. Cartron; that Melaughlin Duff M$^{c}$. Coulighan and Melaughlin Oge m$^{c}$. Melaughlin M$^{c}$. Coulighan are seized of fee of Culnetrump; that Melaughlin Oge m$^{c}$. Melaughlin is seized of fee of Clowncleahan; that Cael m$^{c}$. Fariagh is seized of fee of Coreclogha; and that Donagh M$^{c}$. Cooleghan is seized of Adragule."

This family have forgotten all recollection of their true descent, the present tradition among them being that they were anciently Irish chieftains, and having been for ages seated at the east side of the Shannon, in a district now belonging to the territory of Delvin, or the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County, they have assumed it as an historical fact that their ancestors were chieftains of the territory of Delvin, and have accordingly styled themselves under their coat of arms—"The warlike Mac Cuolahans, chieftains of the high and pleasant Delvin, King's County, on the River Brosnagh, and barony of Garrycastle." But it is well known that the Mac Coghlans, and not the Mac Cuolahans, were chieftains of Delvin, in the King's County.

The following pedigree of this family has been carefully compiled from their family documents, and kindly transmitted to the Editor by his learned friend, Richard Monck, Esq. of Banagher, who is an enthusiastic, but a very judicious Irish scholar and antiquary.

1. *Carroll Mac Cuolahan.*—He is the oldest mentioned in the family deeds, but nothing is known about him, except that he was the father of

2. *Donogh Keogh Mac Cuolahan.*—He was living in 1602. He was father of

3. *Bryan*, or *Brian Mac Cuolahan*, father of

4. *Hugh Mac Cuolahan*, who was father of

5. *Hugh Cuolahan.*—This Hugh mortgaged half a quarter of Cogran to Garrett Moore, Esq., as appears from a receipt or acknowledgment given by Garrett Moore, son of the former, to Lieutenant Daniel Cuolahan. The words are: "I have received two papers from Lieutenant Daniel Cuolahan, one relating to half a quarter of Cogran, signed by my father, to leave the said half quarter to Hugh Cuolahan, grandfather to the said Daniel against the plantation intended by Lord Strafford." Hugh died in 1667.

6. *Hugh Cuolahon.*—He married Isabella Madden, and died in 1686, and was interred

terred in the Abbey of Meelick, where he had erected a monument for himself and descendants so early as the year 1673. This monument is still in existence: it is a plain square stone, without armorial bearings or ornament of any kind, worked into the west wall of the southern transept of the abbey, with the following inscription in raised letters: "ME FIERI FECERUNT PRO SE ET POSTERIS SUIS HUGO CUOLLACHAN, ET ISABELLA MADDEN, UXOR EIUS, DIE XX°, MENSIS MAIJ, 1673."

7. *Lieutenant Daniel Cuolahan.*—He was lieutenant in James II.'s service. His brother Morgan was killed by a chain-shot on the bridge of Athlone, fighting for King James, A. D. 1691. Daniel married, July 8th, 1691, Mary Daly, daughter of Teige Daly of Killemeeny, in the county of Galway, who, in the marriage settlement of his daughter, says: "I will pay to the said Daniel Cuolahan two hundred pounds sterling, in consideration of a marriage portion, as soone as God Almighty pleases to restore me to my estate." ! ! He had issue Hugh, who died without issue, and Dr. John.

8. *Doctor John Cuolahan.*—He was the first of the family who conformed to the Established Church, which he did in St. Peter's Church, Dublin, on Sunday, the 15th of December, 1754. On the death of his brother Hugh without issue in 1754, he returned from England, where, till then, he resided. He married a Miss Rock, an English lady of respectability, who, by her extravagance, involved the Doctor in debt, which considerably limited the means of his son and heir, No. 9. Doctor John died in 1761, leaving two sons, Hugh, his heir, and Daniel, grandfather of Mr. Thomas Cuolahan of Ashgrove, near Cogran. He is son of Hugh, son of Daniel, son of Doctor John.

9. *Hugh Cuolahan, Esq.*—He married Miss Jane Armstrong, niece of General Bigoe Armstrong, Winepole-street, London, with whom he got a good fortune. In his time the property was sold to satisfy a mortgage of eight hundred pounds, passed by his father, Dr. John Cuolahan, to a Mr. Trenchard. It was purchased by Mr. Bernard, late Member for the King's County, whose son is now head landlord over the Cuolahans—*sic transit gloria mundi.* He had issue John, who died unmarried, and Daniel.

10. *Daniel Cuolahan, Esq.*—Died in January, 1841. He married Miss Frances Antisel of Arbour-hill, in the county of Tipperary, who survives him, and had issue Hugh, who died s. p. in 1828, and Henry, the present Mac Cuolahan, and six daughters.

11. *Henry Cuolahan, Esq.*—Present head of the name, born in 1817, and yet unmarried.

*Arms.*—Argent a lion passant guardant between two bars gules; in chief, three crosses fitchy of the second, and in base a pheon azure.

*Crest.*—A dexter arm vested gules, bent at the elbow, hand naked brandishing a sword proper.

*Motto.*—SNADH NA SEAN.

On this pedigree the Editor's learned and judicious friend writes the following remarks :

" Now let me sum up my opinion of this family. It is evident that they are both ancient and respectable, but that they have not ranked as chieftains for many centuries. On the east side of the Shannon, where the family have been located for the last four hundred years at least, they have been in possession of some townlands, never, I think, to an extent of more than eight or nine hundred acres ; but what with divisions, mortgages, confiscations, discoveries, &c., they are now left without any real estate. Alderman Barker got from Cromwell all the property that belonged to them, but at the Restoration Colonel Moore was put in possession of it, by a decree of the Court of Claims, and he having either a mortgage on Cogran, or holding it in trust for the Cuolahans, restored it to them. The aforesaid Barker, when matters were somewhat pacified, commenced a suit against the Moores, because they were not sufficiently accurate in defining the lands, and made over about 350 acres to a Mr. Aston of Dublin, measuring off 125 acres, the portion of Cogran granted to Colonel Moore. In fact, were it not for the prudent conformity of Dr. John Cuolahan in 1754, and the marriage of his two sons to the two Miss Armstrongs, which gave them a lift, they might now, like the greater number of the descendants of the old Irish chieftains, be reckoned amongst the tillers of the soil. Henry at present holds about 200 acres, which extend to the Shannon, under a lease of lives renewable for ever,—which is considered a kind of real estate in Ireland,—for which he pays about £61 per annum. He has, besides Cogran, some property in the town of Banagher, acquired in the good Protestant times, perhaps from 150 to 200 pounds a year, when a life or two shall have dropped. At Cogran there is a picture of one of the Cuolahans, perhaps of Dr. John's father or his brother Hugh. It is well executed, and no doubt a good likeness, at least I am inclined to think so, as I know one of the family, a Mr. Bigoe Coulahan of Ashgrove, of whom it might be considered a likeness at the present day. He was evidently a buck of the day (latter end of Anne) with flowing wig, purple silk velvet coat, gold embroidered waistcoat, &c.

" There is a Doctor Cuolahan at Ballinasloe or Galway, whom I suppose to be of the same family, but I cannot tell you any thing about his pedigree. Perhaps he could trace the pedigree farther back than I have been able to do, from the family documents at Cogran House; but I doubt that he has older documents, and I have also great doubts that you will ever be able to fill up the chasm in the pedigree between Carroll, No. 1, in the pedigree I send you, and the progenitor Uallachan, the last in the line preserved in the Book of Lecan ; though we hope here that you may get access to manuscripts by the evidence of which you can trace the warlike Mac Cuolahans back to Adam !"

NOTE

## NOTE J.

### Addenda et Corrigenda.

In a work of research of this kind, the notes of which have been drawn from so many and various sources, it is difficult to avoid errors, and the Editor finding that a few mistakes have been printed in the foregoing pages, he hopes the reader will pardon him for noticing them here; he will also add a few remarks necessary to the elucidation of the text, which suggested themselves to him since the foregoing sheets were put to press.

Page 2, line 17, the pedigree of Maine Mor is given wrong here: it should be Maine the Great, son of Achy Ferdaghiall, and grandson of Donald, the son of Imchad. See O'Flaherty's Ogygia, Part III. c. 76, p. 366.

Page 3, line 25, after "parliament army," insert "*recte* the rebel or disaffected Irish army under the conduct of O'Sullivan Beare."

Page 6, lines 8, 9, change "vellum MS." to "paper MS. II. 1, 15, p. 865, in the handwriting of the celebrated Teige O'Naghten."

Page 7, line 3, *for* 1457 *read* 1351.

Page 16, No. 18, *for* "Aedh Finn, son of Anmchadh," *read* "Aedh Finn, son of Cobhthach, son of Maelduin, son of Donnghallach, son of Anmchadh."

Page 17, line 21.—The seven chieftains of Hy-Many of the Siol-Anmchadha, or O'Madden line, should be given in the following order:—1. Eoghan Buac; 2. Cobhthach; 3. Oilill; 4. Diarmaid; 5. Gadhra Mor, son of Dunadhach; 6. Oilill; 7. Diarmaid.—See page 144.

Page 18, Note [c], after "*Lisecalhone*" insert "*recte* Lisdalon, a townland in the parish of Killinvoy, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon. In Mr. Brannon's Irish poem on the Shannon, written in 1794, this place is called Ċíor dá lon, i. e. the fort of the two blackbirds, and said to be separated from Scregg, the seat of a branch of the Kellys, by a stream called Calagach. According to O'Farrell, in his Linea Antiqua, Hugh, the last O'Kelly, resided at Lisdalon, and there can be no doubt that he is the Hugh O'Kelly, otherwise called O'Kelly, mentioned in the document here quoted.—See page 112, where the pedigree of this Hugh O'Kelly is given."

Page 20, line 17, add:—Before the abolition of the chieftainship of Hy-Many the gentlemen and freeholders of the territory were bound to send yearly twelve hundred labourers to work at the castle of Athlone, as appears from the king's letter, enrolled an. 17, Jac. I., first roll, pars 1[a], which states, that it had been formerly agreed by the gentlemen and freeholders in O'Kelly's country, otherwise called *Mannigh*, that they should yearly send twelve hundred labourers to the castle of Athlone, to work at the

necessary works there, of which castle benefit was derived by reason of the remoteness of a great part of that country ; and the letter directs that, on account of the few occasions for the labour of these men, the said gentlemen and freeholders shall be exonerated from that agreement.

Page 31, Note [u], *for* 834 *read* 844 ; and Note [w], *for* "was chief of Hy-Many, and was slain A. D 622," *read* "was chief of Hy-Many, and flourished about the year 700."

Page 45, line 11.—*Magh Ruscagh.*—A note ought to have been given upon this word to state that Magh Ruscagh is the tract of land from the Batteries of Athlone, towards Brideswell, including Belough, Monksland, &c. This plain is now known in the County Book by the name of Rooscagh.

Page 51, line 9, *dele* "&c."

Page 53, line 8.—*Clann Lochlainn Ruaidh.*—This is probably the tribe called in other authorities Sliocht Lochlainn. The following notice of their progenitor Lochlainn is preserved in the Registry of Clonmacnoise, translated from an old life of St. Kieran, by Duald Mac Firbis, for Sir James Ware, and now preserved in the British Museum, No. LI. of the Clarendon Collection :

"And Loghlyn O'Kelly, whence are [descended] the Kellies called Slight Loghlynn, seeing these livings to have been long concealed from Cluain, came with this life of St. Kieran to the bushop there in Cluain, and delivered it unto the bushop, for which the said bushop gave unto Loghlyn and to his heires for ever six quarters of land under this rent : [viz.] six cowes and six fat hogges at every feast of St. Martin, and to repayre the Toghar or causey of Cluyn-Buyrynn from the cross of Cairbre Crom westward to the cruaidh [i. e. *hard land*] of Failte [now Faalty, near Cloonburren], and the land was two quarters in Tuaimcarry, and two quarters in Gortycarne, a quarter in Crossconyll, half a quarter in Gronsy, half a quarter in Coill Belatha. And one of the said hoggs due was remitted to Loghlynn in consideration of the ten daies which the bushop did bestow to the fryars of Killconyll in those two quarters of Gortacharne, and ten dayes in Tearman Belafeadha, for nine years together for building almshouse, and carie [transfer] it from thence to Killconell."

Page 72.—To Note [d] add the following notice :—Peregrine O'Clery, in his prose version of that part of O'Dugan's Topographical Poem relating to Hy-Many, mentions the following families as of this race, each of whom was eligible to the chieftainship of Sodhan :—"O'Mainnin, Clann an Bhaird [i. e. the Mac Wards] O'Scurra, O'Leannain, O'Casain, O'Gialla, and O'Maigin ;" and he adds, "Ꝺıpe h-aca ḃuꝛ tıġeaꝛna, aꝛ oıꝛıġ é ꝼoꝛ an luċt n-aıle ꝛe h-eaȯ a ꝛıġe. Whichever of them is *lord* (head) he is *oirigh* over the rest during his reign."

Page 80, Note [l], *for* "scriptulum, which contained twenty lentes," *read* "scriptulum, which contained twenty-four lentes."

Page

Page 89, Note [x], *for* "Clann Flaitheamhaih," *read* "Clann Flaitheamhail," and *for* "Taddy," *read* "Tadhg, or Teige."

Page 90, Note [d], line 3, *for* "Killartan," *read* "Kiltartan;" and Note [g], *for* "Clonmacnow," *read* "Clanmacnowen."

Page 91, line 11, *for* "taisigheach," *read* "taisigheacht."

Page 103, line 10, after "Maine," add: who, according to Charles O'Conor's pedigree of O'Kelly, was chief of Hy-Many for eleven years. According to the Registry of Clonmacnoise, he granted twelve *daies* of land in the townlands of Ṙelyg na Keallry, Lios-baile-Mor, and Kyllinarusgach to the church or cemetery of O'Kelly at Clonmacnoise.

Page 120, line 23, *for* "Earl of Mayo," *read* "Viscounts Mayo."

Page 124, line 31, *add*, This Ferdoragh O'Kelly was appointed chief of his name by O'Donnell in 1595, that is, ten years after the abolition of the chieftainship by Queen Elizabeth.

Page 126, line 21, *for* "KELLY MOOT, or MOAT," *read* "KELLY of MOOTE, or MOAT."

Page 132, line 19, *for* "Gadhra assumed, after him [Dunadhach]," *read* "Gadhra assumed, after him [Tadhg Mor O'Kelly]."

Page 134, Note [o], *for* ꝼleıḃṫeaḋ, *read* ꝼléıḃṫeaḋ.

Page 142, line 26, *for* "precede" *read* "succeed."

Page 147, line 19, *for* "Dearmaid," *read* "Diarmaid."

Page 149, line 24.—Although it is here stated, that O'Madden himself was gone out in action of rebellion, it would appear from the Annals of the Four Masters that this Donell O'Madden continued faithful to the English government during his life, for he refused to join O'Donell in this very year, for which he was attacked by the descendants of Melaghlin Modardha and other insurgents, who were the very persons that refused to surrender the Castle of Cloghan to the Lord Deputy. The story is thus briefly told by the Four Masters: "1595. O'Donell was also joined by all the O'Maddens, except the O'Madden himself (Donell, son of John) and his son Anmchadh. Upon which the sons of Redmond na Scuab, son of Ulick Burke, and the other disaffected Burkes already mentioned, attacked and destroyed Meelick, O'Madden's mansion seat, Tir Athain, and all the Castles of his territory, except Longford. They plundered and destroyed Clonfert-Brendan, and took the bishop of that town prisoner. Among those plunderers was Eoghan Dubh, the son of Melaghlin Balbh O'Madden of the territory of Lusmagh. They afterwards proceeded across the Shannon into Delvin and Fercal; but upon their return to the banks of the Shannon, two bands of soldiers who had been billeted in Meath were sent in pursuit of them. These soldiers advanced unnoticed until they surrounded the castle in which the plunderers were, when they slew many of

of them, and among others Anmchadh, the son of Melaghlin Modardha, son of Melaghlin, son of Bresal, and Cobhthach Og, the son of Cobhthach O'Madden. The sons of Redmond Burke, and the greater part of their people, effected their escape.

Page 154, Note [i]. As De Burgo is here referred to as stating that the Maddens of Baggotsrath are of the old Milesian stock, it may not be uninteresting to give here the whole of his account of the O'Maddens in his own words:

"Antiquissima hæc Progenies *O-Maddenorum*, hibernicè *O'Madagain*, .... recta descendit ab *Heremone*, tertio Natu è *Milesii* Regis *Iberiæ*, aliàs *Hispaniæ*, Filiis, qui, ut toties ajebam, permultis antè Virginis Partum centenis Annis in Insulam hanc ad propagandum in ea Gentem advenerunt. A prælibato quippè *Heremone* Originem ducens *Conn-Ceadchathach* genuit *Jomchaidh*, cujus Fratres Progenitores fuere illustrissimarum Familiarum de *Maguire*, .... et de *Mac Mahon* in *Ultonia*. A memorato autem *Iomchaidh* post decem Generationes ortus est *Eogan*, a quo *O'Kelly*, et *Buadhach* [*recte* Eoghan Buac] a quo *O-Madden*, prognati sunt. *O'Kelly* Regionis *Imaniæ* in hodierno Agro *Galviensi*, et *O-Madden* Regionis *Longofordiensis* ibidem, Reges, sivè Reguli, aut Dynastæ, fuere, pro quorum Verborum Sensu adeas Cap. i. Num. xx. Pag. 29. *O-Maddeni* nedùm in Conacia vigent, sed et in *Momonia*, atque etiam in *Lagenia*, nominatim Domus *O-Maddenorum* de Baggotsrath propè *Dublinium*, de qua, aliisque Stirpis illius antiquissimæ Ramis obiter disserit *Lodgæus*, vol. iii. pag. 334, et vol. iv. pag. 333. Legesis *Historiam Hiberniæ* impressam Dublinii, Anno 1742, p. 307.

"Non abs Re erit obiter hic Loci advertere, Baroniam *Longofordiensem*, adeoque et Comitatum *Galviensem*, comprehendisse Temporibus *O-Maddenorum* Dynastarum Partem moderni Agri *Regis* in *Lagenia*, vernaculè dictam *Lusmagh*, haud obstante *Shanano* interfluente, atque sejungente *Conaciam* à *Lagenia;* integramque istam Baroniam in Diœcesi fuisse *Clonfertensi*, et Provincia *Tuamensi*. Postmodùm autem per Legem Parlamentariam, ut vocant, Territorium illud, *Lusmagh*, in Ditione olim Dynastæ *Longofordiensis*, unitum fuit Comitatui Regis, adeoque, et Nationi *Lageniæ*, salvis tamen Juribus Episcopi *Clonfertensis*, et Archiepiscopi *Tuamensis*. Hinc Territorium illud, unicâ constans Parochiâ, intrà Fines est Diœcesis *Clonfertensis*, et Provinciæ *Tuamensis*."—*Hibernia Dominicana*, pp. 305, 306.

Page 155, line 22, *for* "Oliver Goldsmith, M. D.," *read* "Oliver Goldsmith, M.B."

Page 160, line 13, *for* 1583, *read* 1584.

Page 177, line 17, *for* "Mac Naghtens," *read* "Naughtons, of Thomastown Park."

Page 182, line 16, *for* "Helon," *read* "Helen."

Αιρ n-a ċρíoċnúġaḋ, a n-Aṫ cliaṫ Ḋuiḃlinne, le Seaan, mac Eamoinn Oiġ, ṁic Sein-Eamoinn, ṁic Uilliam, ṁic Chonċúḃaiρ, ṁic Eamoinn Uí Ḋhonnaḃáin ó'n m-Ḃán leaṫan, an ḋaρa lá ḋe ṁí na Ḃealltaine, 1843.

Ḟo ġ-cuiρiḋ Ḋia cρíoċ ṁaiṫ oρρainn uile.

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*FINIS.*

# IRISH

# ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

At a General Meeting of the Irish Archæological Society, held in the Board Room of the Royal Irish Academy, on Tuesday, the 27th day of June, 1843,

The Most Noble The Marquis of Kildare, in the Chair,

the Secretary read the following Report from the Council :

"The hope expressed in the last Report of the Council, that this Society would be more extensively supported by the nobility and gentry of Ireland, in proportion as its objects were made better known, has been partially, but not fully, realized.

"Ninety-three new Members have been added to the Society during the past year.

"This increase is due partly to the circulars issued by the Council, inviting such persons as they thought likely to take an interest in our design, to join the Society: but it is more especially the result of the liberal offer made by a nobleman, to whom the Society, from its first formation, is deeply indebted for the warm interest he has at all times taken in its welfare.

"In October last Viscount Adare proposed to the Council, that he would become responsible for five subscriptions, or procure the same number of additional Members, provided fifty Members could be induced to engage each to procure one additional Member before the 1st of July next, on the same conditions: and if one hundred Members were found to make this engagement, Lord Adare undertook to become responsible for ten.

"In consequence of this liberal offer, the Council sent a circular to the Members, to inform them of it, and to ascertain whether fifty Members could be found willing to follow such an example. The result has been, that thirty-nine Members only undertook to make themselves responsible for an additional Member, of whom twenty-seven have already fulfilled their engagement, and some have done much more.

"On the whole, however, forty new Members have already been added to the Society by the exertions of those who have responded to this call, exclusive of nine new Members procured by Lord Adare, who has thus fulfilled nearly double his original engagement, although the proposed conditions have not been fully complied with by the Society.

"The Council have next to announce, that, through the kind offices of the Marquis of Ormonde, His Royal Highness the Prince Albert has become a Life Member of the Society, and has been graciously pleased to accept the office of Patron.

"The following list contains the names of all who have been elected Members of the Society since our last annual meeting:

His Royal Highness the Prince Albert.
His Excellency Earl De Grey, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
The Marquis of Lansdowne.
The Marquis of Waterford.
The Earl of Clancarty.
The Viscount Courteney, M. P.
The Viscount Jocelyn, M. P.
The Viscount O'Neill.
Lord Monteagle.
The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of Dublin.
Sir Wm. Hamilton, Observatory, Dunsink.
Miss M. J. Alexander, Dublin.
George Atkinson, Esq., Lower Bridge-street, Dublin.
Right Hon. Anthony Richard Blake, Chief Remembrancer, Dublin.
Walter M. Bond, Esq., The Argory, Moy.
Robert Borrowes, Esq., Merrion-sq., Dublin.
John Burrowes, Esq., Herbert-street, Dublin.
William Brooke, Esq., Q. C., Leeson-street, Dublin.
Rev. William Bruce (for the Belfast Library).
James Bryan, Esq., Eccles-street, Dublin.
Chevalier Bunsen, London.
Rev. Richard P. Cleary, Enniskillen.
Adolphus Cooke, Esq., Cooksborough, Mullingar.
Philip Davies Cooke, Esq., Ouston, Doncaster.
Rev. Peter Cooper, Marlborough-st., Dublin.
Rev. George Edw. Cotter, Glenview, Middleton.
Rev. Charles Crosthwaite, Monastereven.
Quentin Dick, Esq., M. P., London.
Thomas Dobbin, Esq., Armagh.
Joseph Dobbs, Esq., Dublin.

William

William Vallancey Drury, Esq., Bruntsfield-place, Edinburgh.
J. Walter K. Eyton, Esq., Elgin Villa, Leamington.
Rev. Henry Fitzgerald, Castledowndelvin.
Rev. Smyth W. Fox, Richview, Rathmines.
Rev. Robert Gage, Rathlin Island, Ballycastle.
B. Geraghty, Esq., Anglesea-street, Dublin.
Rev. William Stephen Gilly, D. D., Norham Vicarage, Berwick-on-Tweed.
Rev. Thomas Goff, Carriglea.
Thomas Goold, Esq., Master in Chancery, Dublin.
Rev. Charles Graves, A. M., Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin.
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The Very Rev. Edward Gustavus Hudson, Dean of Armagh.
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Owen Lloyd, Esq., Lisnanoran, Drumsna.
Andrew H. Lynch, Esq., Queen's-square, Bloomsbury, London.
Charles P. Mac Donnell, Esq., Bonabrougha House, Wicklow.
Edmund Mac Donnell, Esq., Glenarm Castle, County Antrim.
John Mac Donnell, Esq., Swiftbrook, Saggard.
Rev. R. Mac Donnell, D. D., Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin.
Most Rev. John Mac Hale, Tuam.
John Mahon, Esq., Jun., London.
Rev. C. M'Crossan, Derry.
Very Rev. Dean Meyler, V. G., Dublin.
J. M'Laughlin, Esq., Brookfield, Miltown.
Hon. General Meade, Bryanstown-square, London.
Daniel Molloy, Esq., York-street, Dublin.
Richard Monck, Esq., Banagher.
Rev. Philip Moore, Rosbercon.
Sinclaire Kilbourne Mulholland, Esq., Belfast.
Joseph W. Murphy, Esq., Belfast.
Cornelius O'Brien, Esq., M. P., Ennistimon.
The O'Conor Don, M. P.
John O'Donoghue, Esq., Poor Law Commissioner, Kilkenny.
William Ogilby, Esq., London.
George Panton, Esq., Heriot's Hospital, Edinburgh.
Rev. Charles Porter, Ballibay.
Colonel Henry Edward Porter.
E. Wm. Robertson, Esq., Breadsall Priory.
Evelyn John Shirley, Esq., M. P., Carrickmacross.
Rev. Robert C. Singleton, A. M.
W. F. Skene, Esq., Edinburgh.
James Stephens, Esq., Grafton-street, Dublin.
Colonel William Stewart, Killymoon Castle.
Walter Sweetman, Esq. (for the St. Stephen's-green Club).
B. M. Tabuteau, Esq., Fitzwilliam-place, Dublin.
Richard Thompson, Esq. (for the London Institution, Finsbury-square).
Rev. M. A. Tierney, Arundel.
G. Trundle, Esq. (for the Irish Office, London).

Rev. Wm. Whewell, B. D., Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge.
Rev. —— Whitely (for "The Portico," Manchester).
The Ven. Archdeacon Williams, Academy, Edinburgh.
Richard Williams, Esq., Jun., Drumcondra Castle.
Wm. Williams, Esq., Aberpergwm, Neath.
John Windele, Esq., Sundays Well, Cork.
John Wynne, Esq., Hazlewood, Sligo.

"The Council have to record the loss, by death, of five of the original Members of the Society:

The Right Hon. and Right Rev. Stephen Creaghe Sandes, D. D., Lord Bishop of Cashel, Emly, Waterford, and Lismore.
The Right Hon. Lord Fitzgerald and Vesci.
The Right Hon. Lord Vivian.
Maxwell Blacker, Esq., Q. C.
John Hely Hutchinson, Esq.

"The entire annual income of the Society, arising from the entrance fees and annual subscriptions of the Members, including the interest of £400 new $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock, cannot be calculated as exceeding £400 a year; and the Council have therefore been under the necessity of making an alteration in the arrangement of the books originally proposed for the years 1841 and 1842,—an arrangement which, as was stated in the last Report, very far exceeded the actual means of the Society; and which was at first adopted in the hope that a number of Members would have been obtained sufficient to justify the outlay that it involved. As this, however, has not been the case, the Council have found themselves compelled to make the change which has already been announced in the list of publications, printed at the end of the volume recently issued.

"To expedite the delivery of the books to the English Members of the Society, the Council have appointed Mr. T. Clerc Smith, 13, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, to be the Society's agent in London; and Mr. Thomas J. Stevenson, 87, Prince's-street, Edinburgh, to be their agent for Scotland; and they have made arrangements, suggested by experience, which it is hoped will in a little time very much facilitate the collection of the Society's income, and insure regularity in the transmission of the publications to country Members.

"They have likewise made a permanent agreement, very advantageous to the Society, with Mr. O'Donovan and Mr. Curry, for transcribing and editing such works in the Irish language as may be proposed for publication; and they are

are happy to be able to say, that several works, which it is hoped will prove to be of great interest to the lovers of Irish history and antiquities, are in preparation.

" The account of the Tribes and District of Hy-Many, edited, with copious notes, by Mr. O'Donovan, is nearly ready, and will be issued in a few days. The notes contain a great body of genealogical and topographical information, highly creditable to the Editor's learning; and although to the general reader the tract itself may not perhaps seem much more than a dry list of names and places, yet they who are really in search of the true materials of history will appreciate it as an invaluable relic of our ancient literature.

" The Book of Obits and Martyrology of Christ Church Cathedral, edited by Mr. Crosthwaite, is completed, so far as the text of the work itself is concerned: it only now waits for the Editor's preface and notes, which his numerous other engagements have prevented him hitherto from completing.

" The Registry of the Monastery of All-Hallows, which occupied the site where Trinity College now stands, is in the Press. This work was at first undertaken by the Secretary, but finding his time so much occupied in the necessary superintendance of your other publications, and by his professional engagements, he prevailed upon Mr. Butler to become its Editor. The Society are indebted for permission to print this work to the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, who, with their usual liberality, have lent from the University Library the original MS., which is now in the course of being collated with the printed sheets, under the superintendance of Dr. Aquilla Smith. The thanks of the Society are also due to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and the Corporation of Dublin, who have kindly given Mr. Butler and Dr. Smith access to their valuable collection of ancient deeds and charters; which contains the originals of several of those that occur in the Registry, and some others relating to the Monastery, which are not inserted in the Registry, and which will be printed in the Appendix. One of these will be engraved in fac simile for the work, having been lent to the Council by the Corporation for the purpose.

" The Account of the Tribes and Customs of the District of Hy-Fiachrach, in the Counties of Sligo and Mayo, edited by Mr. O'Donovan, is in the Press; and will prove a valuable addition to the sources of Irish history. It is an important sequel to the tract on Hy-Many, and with it will contain an account of all the great Irish families of a large portion of the province of Connaught; together

together with illustrations of many curious customs, laws, and manners of the native Irish clans, previous to the English conquest.

" The Council have also put to press the first volume of a Miscellany, to contain such shorter pieces, deeds, letters, poems, &c., as would not admit of a separate publication, and are nevertheless of importance, as throwing light on dates, customs, or ancient opinions and manners. The Council earnestly invite the nobility and gentry of Ireland to contribute from their family records to this publication. There are few noblemen or gentlemen who do not possess some letter, deed, or document illustrative of the history of this country or of their own illustrious ancestors. The contribution of such papers to the Miscellany of the IRISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY will be received by the Council with grateful acknowledgments.

" The other publications advertised as in progress, are almost all ready for the Press as soon as the funds of the Society will permit their being undertaken. Sir William Petty's Narrative of his Proceedings in the Survey of Ireland, will probably be the next of these works ordered for publication, and will doubtless prove highly interesting to our Members, as well from the importance of the MS. itself, as from the peculiar qualifications of the Editor who has undertaken to illustrate it.

" The Council have also to congratulate the Society, that through the liberality of Professor Mac Cullagh, the MS. of the original Latin of Colonel O'Kelly's curious tract entitled, 'Macariæ Excidium, or the Destruction of Cyprus,' has been placed at their disposal; and that Denis Henry Kelly, Esq., of Castle Kelly, has consented to prepare a translation, to which notes are to be appended by Mr. O'Callaghan.

" The Members are already aware that an English version of this tract, and as it now appears a very imperfect version, from a MS. in the Library of Trinity College, was one of the first publications undertaken by this Society; but after two or three sheets of it had been printed, it was discovered that the same work, from a MS. preserved in England, had been advertised, and was about to be published by the Camden Society of London. The Council therefore suspended the work, and when they found that the tract published by the Camden Society, under the editorial care of Mr. T. Crofton Croker, was almost identically the same as that which they had proposed to print, they abandoned altogether the idea of its publication. Subsequently, however, Mr. O'Callaghan discovered that the original

original Latin existed in this country in the hands of a private individual, from whom it has since been purchased: and it is now found, upon collating this MS. with Mr. Croker's printed copy, that many pages of the Latin have been omitted in the English version, and that therefore the publication of the work, in its original and more authentic form, may now be undertaken, without the appearance of interfering with any other Society.

" Cormac's Glossary is still in Mr. O'Donovan's hands: and the Council have resolved upon deferring still further its publication, in the hope that Mr. O'Donovan, who will have occasion to visit London next winter, may be able to obtain material assistance in preparing it for the Press from the MSS. of the British Museum. They hope also that Mr. O'Donovan, during his stay in England, may have leisure to visit the Bodleian Library, and, if permission can be obtained, the valuable libraries of some private collectors; that thus he may be enabled to form some opinion of the contents of those repositories, as far as Irish MSS. are concerned. It is not improbable that several of our ancient records, whose existence is not now known, although they are spoken of as having been extant in the last century, may be discovered either in private hands, or in the public libraries in England, where Irish MSS. are preserved.

" At all events it is of great importance, before the more difficult and laborious work of editing our ancient Brehon Laws, Annals, &c., is undertaken by the Society, to ascertain what MSS. of them are in existence in England, as well as what Glossaries or other helps towards the elucidation of them are accessible: and it is to be hoped that in proportion as the objects and character of this Society become known, and its publications are seen and read, the possessors of these ancient records of our country may be the more induced to afford such facilities as they can for the examination of their libraries, and for the collation and comparison of their MSS. Without this, the Society will be compelled to publish from such MSS. only as are accessible to them in Dublin : a disadvantage which the Council have hitherto endeavoured as much as possible to avoid, by postponing the more difficult and important works which lie before them, until a better knowledge can be obtained of the contents of the Irish MSS. preserved in England and on the Continent of Europe, and until the Society and its objects shall become so far known, that access to such collections may more readily be conceded."

The

The Report having been read, the following Resolutions were adopted unanimously:

"1. That the Report read be received and printed, and that the thanks of the Society be given to the Council for their services."

"2. That the thanks of the Society be given to Viscount Adare, for the warm interest he has always taken in the welfare of the Society, and especially for the late successful proposal made by him for the increase of the number of our Members."

"3. That Dr. A. Smith and Mr. Hardiman be appointed Auditors of the Society for the ensuing year, and that their statement of the accounts of the Society be printed with the Report."

"4. That the thanks of the Society be given to the President and Council of the Royal Irish Academy for their kindness in granting the use of their room for this Meeting."

His Grace the Duke of Leinster was then elected President of the Society for the ensuing year; and the following Noblemen and Gentlemen were elected as the Council:

The Most Noble the Marquis of Kildare.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Leitrim.
The Right Hon. the Viscount Adare, M.P.
Rev. Richard Butler.
John Smith Furlong, Esq., Q.C.
James Hardiman, Esq.
Thomas A. Larcom, Esq., Capt. R.E.
James Mac Cullagh, Esq., LL.D.
George Petrie, Esq., R.H.A.
Aquilla Smith, Esq., M.D.
Joseph H. Smith, Esq., A.M.
Rev. J. H. Todd, D.D., V.P.R.I.A.

The Rev. the Provost of Trinity College having been requested to take the Chair, it was moved by the Right Hon. the Chief Remembrancer, seconded by Captain Larcom, and resolved unanimously,

"That the thanks of the Society be given to the Most Noble the Marquis of Kildare for his conduct in the Chair at this Meeting, and for the countenance and support he has given to the proceedings of this Society."

And then the Society adjourned.

# REPORT OF THE AUDITORS.

## AN ABSTRACT OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE SOCIETY,

FROM THE 13TH DAY OF JUNE, 1842, TO THE 12TH DAY OF JULY, 1843.

| *Dr.* | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1842, *June* 23. To Mr. Tresham, on account, for transcribing Manuscripts, | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| *June* 28. To binding Grace's Annals, | 17 | 0 | 10 |
| *July* 20. To Mr. Curry, on account, for transcribing Irish MSS., | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| *July* 25. To Mr. Tresham, balance due for transcribing, | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| *Aug.* 10. To Mr. T. C. Smith, for advertisements, | 10 | 1 | 0 |
| 1843, *Jan.* 21. To Mr. O'Donovan, one year's salary, to Jan. 1, | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| *Jan.* 25. To Mr. Mullen, for binding, &c. | 29 | 6 | 6 |
| *March* 8. To Mr. Curry, balance due for transcribing MSS. in 1842, | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| *March* 11. To Messrs. Hodges and Smith, printing, paper, &c., of the Battle of Magh Rath, | 216 | 14 | 6 |
| *April* 28. To Mr. Tresham, for transcribing Clynns' Annals, | 5 | 14 | 0 |
| *May* 2. To Mr. West, for Map of Hy-Many, &c., | 9 | 5 | 6 |
| *May* 11. To Mr. Tresham, for transcribing, | 2 | 6 | 0 |
| *June* 7. To Mr. Curry, one quarter's salary, to June 1, | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| *June* 9. To Mr. Mullen, for binding, &c., | 33 | 5 | 6 |
| *June* 17. To Messrs. Hodges and Smith, for paper, &c., | 48 | 13 | 11 |
| *July* 8. To Mr. O'Donovan, salary, to July 1, | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| *July* 11. To Messrs. Hodges and Smith, printing the second volume of Tracts, | 165 | 0 | 0 |
| To Secretary, for postage, stationery, &c.. | 5 | 10 | 0 |
| To advertisements, | 1 | 18 | 3 |
| To Banker's commission, | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| *July* 12. To balance in the Bank of Messrs. Boyle, Low, Pim, and Co., | 271 | 17 | 10 |
| | £1042 | 16 | 4 |

| *Cr.* | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| By balance in Bank the 13th day of June, 1842, | 257 | 16 | 4 |
| By Admission Fees and Life Compositions, | 384 | 0 | 0 |
| By Annual Subscription of 182 Members for 1843, | 182 | 0 | 0 |
| By do. 154 do. 1842, | 154 | 0 | 0 |
| By do. 51 do. 1841, | 51 | 0 | 0 |
| By half-year's Interest on £400, 3½ per cent. to 10th October, 1842, | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| By do. do. to April 9, 1843, | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| | £1042 | 16 | 4 |

(Signed) AQUILLA SMITH, JAMES HARDIMAN, *Auditors.*

# IRISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

1843.

## Patron:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE ALBERT.

## President:

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF LEINSTER.

## Council:

THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF KILDARE.
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF LEITRIM, M. R. I. A.
THE RIGHT HON. THE VISCOUNT ADARE, M.P., M. R. I. A.
REV. RICHARD BUTLER, M. R. I. A.
JOHN SMITH FURLONG, ESQ., Q.C., *Treasurer.*
JAMES HARDIMAN, ESQ., M. R I. A.
CAPTAIN LARCOM, R. E., M. R. I. A.
JAMES MAC CULLAGH, ESQ., LL. D., M.R.I. A.
GEORGE PETRIE, ESQ., R.H.A., M.R.I.A.
AQUILLA SMITH, M. D., M. R. I. A.
JOS. H. SMITH, ESQ., A. M., M. R. I. A.
REV. J. H. TODD, D. D., V. P. R. I. A., *Secretary.*

## Members of the Society.

[*Life Members are marked thus* *.]

* His Royal Highness THE PRINCE ALBERT.
* His Excellency EARL DE GREY, LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.
His Grace the ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY.
His Grace the LORD PRIMATE of IRELAND.
* His Grace the DUKE of BUCKINGHAM.
* His Grace the DUKE OF LEINSTER.
His Grace the DUKE of NORTHUMBERLAND.
The MARQUIS of CONYNGHAM.
The MARQUIS of DOWNSHIRE.
The MARQUIS of ELY.
* The MARQUIS of KILDARE.
* The MARQUIS of LANSDOWNE.
The MARQUIS of ORMONDE.
* The MARQUIS of WATERFORD.
The EARL of BANDON.
The EARL of CARLISLE.
The EARL of CAWDOR.
The EARL of CHARLEMONT, M. R. I. A.
The EARL of CLANCARTY.
The EARL of DONOUGHMORE.
The EARL of DUNRAVEN.
The EARL of ENNISKILLEN.
The EARL of FIFE.
The EARL FITZWILLIAM.
The EARL FORTESCUE.
The EARL of LEITRIM, M. R. I. A.
The EARL of MEATH.

The Earl of Powis.
The Earl of Rosse, M. R. I. A.
The Viscount Acheson, M. P.
The Viscount Adare, M. P., M. R. I. A.
The Viscount Courteney, M. P.
The Viscount De Vesci.
The Viscount Jocelyn, M. P.
The Viscount Lismore.
The Viscount Lorton.
The Viscount Massareene.
The Viscount Morpeth.
The Viscount O'Neill.
* The Viscount Palmerston.
The Viscount Powerscourt.
The Viscount Templetown.
The Lord Eliot, M. P.
Lord Albert Conyngham.
Lord George Hill, M. R. I. A.
Lord Monteagle.
Lord Rossmore, M. R. I. A., Dell, Windsor.
Lord Carberry.
Lord Cremorne.
Lord Farnham.
The Lord Bishop of Chichester.
The Lord Bishop of Cashel, Emly, Waterford, and Lismore.
The Hon. the Lord Bishop of Clogher.
The Lord Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross.
The Hon. the Lord Bishop of Derry and Raphoe.
The Lord Bishop of Down, Connor, and Dromore.
The Lord Bishop of Kilmore, Elphin, and Ardagh.
The Rt. Hon. the Lord Bishop of Kildare.

---

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Miss M. J. Alexander, Dublin.
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John H. Armstrong, Esq., A. B., Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin.
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Robert

Robert Burrowes, Esq., Merrion-sq., Dublin.

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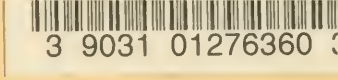
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